

tate Press Flashlights.

We Americans in our fixed determination to be neutral should be careful in hotels to stifle preferences for French fried or "German fried" potatoes and ordered them served plain.—Mt. Scott Herald.

The Democratic Press is now being bandoned their party candidates and become nonpartisans in the interest of Mr. Chamberlain. When was Mr. Chamberlain anything but a Democrat and when was the Democratic Press ever nonpartisan? Why should a Progressive scratch Mr. Hanley in favor of Mr. Chamberlain?—Spectator.

No town in this state or in any other place for that matter, can expect to thrive and prosper without the concentrated effort of its citizens and the judicious expenditure of money. The towns in our state today that are prosperous are the ones that have donated liberal to enterprises which employ labor. Thus it is and always will be that the liberal and broad gauged town will thrive while the tight fist ones are struggling for the necessities of life.—Newport Signal.

Either some one is deliberately lying, or else the execution of these new modern arms are not half as bad as is reported. Every dispatch tells of the enormous losses on both sides, with special emphases on the tremendous ones of the Germans. Yesterday the German war office issued its twelfth official list of losses, giving names, and this made a total of some 1143 dead, 3366 wounded and 1761 missing. This has been for thirty days of desperate battles with two million men engaged. Either one side lies or the other counts crooked.—Umpqua Valley News.

But only the beginning has been made. The importation of Chinese eggs—barring the disturbance and diversions of the European war—will be enormous. The Oregon producer is face to face with the probability—except for the war and certainty of enormous egg importations the coming year. The Oregonian bases its statement partly on ascertained conditions, and partly on its knowledge that a large Portland concern has made a contract with a Chinese egg importer, by which that enterprising functionary agrees to deliver in Portland unlimited quantities of eggs at prices 2½ cents lower than any price any responsible dealer in Oregon eggs will make.—Oregonian.

Every encouragement should be extended the district or the county fairs. They reach, in the aggregate, many more people than do the big stock shows and the state fairs. They bear the same relationship to the big shows that the common school does to the university or the college. They are the training schools. It is in these county fairs that men become interested in improving their lives, and from them develop into exhibitors in the big shows. Every exhibit of livestock and farm products that is held, increases the interest in the production of better and more profitable stuff. And this means a greater degree of prosperity for the entire state.—Rural Spirit.

It is a hard thing to say, and have it spread broadcast over the vast expanse of this land, but the naked truth cannot be hidden, for, according to reports coming from the governor's mansion at the state capital, that office is on the very verge of bankruptcy and has not even money or credit enough to provide postage stamps for the correspondence, or pay the monthly bills for telephone service. So if any of the well disposed citizens of this great commonwealth have any desire to write the chief executive or call on him to offer some advice as to possible methods of reducing expenses, they must send along return postage or reply, or call in person, as the "hello" is discontinued.—Umpqua Valley News.

The country newspaper offers unexcelled opportunities to farmers to place their wants before a buying public. How ineffective is the tinkering out of a shingle poorly lettered and inscribed "Cow for Sale." First, you reach only people who pass your farm gate, probably your own neighbors. Second, the poorly made placard leads other to believe that the cow isn't worth much or else it would be advertised in a newspaper. Third, the buying opportunities offered by a newspaper are much larger than that of any sign and tend to expediate a sale. Fourth, newspaper advertising has individuality and distinction that counts with real buyers.—News Reporter.

War should be abolished not only the fearful cost in blood of human life but the cost of it in money. A modern battle costs a million dollars, and at the end of 20 years it is only fit for junk. During that time its maintenance has cost 16 millions more. The cost of firing a 14-inch gun but once is \$800. That would give a boy or girl two years at many a college. From any viewpoint war is a devastation and waste. It takes any country years and years to recover from its destruction. A German proverb says: "A great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves." Have they forgotten this proverb?—Telephone Register.

The attractive personal qualities of Senator Chamberlain and Dr. Smith will not protect them from legitimate political criticism. They are begging for republican votes, but neither of them never supported a Republican candidate or a republican measure. Among their party friends they boast of their orthodoxy and urge every democrat to vote the ticket straight. But the non-partisan game has been played out. The vote of Senator Chamberlain for a democratic tariff bill that strikes down a half-dozen of the leading industries of Oregon was not a non-partisan vote. Why all this desperate game of trading off every other democratic candidate to save Chamberlain? Simply that a democratic administration may be perpetuated at Washington.—Harney News.

There are good and sufficient reasons why the democracy should not receive favorable consideration from the qualified electors in the approaching election, prominent among them being the disastrous results of the democratic tariff law, which is turning against us the balance of trade, taking from the American farmer the protection he has enjoyed in the past, and leaving our people to the mercy of foreign competition of the coolly labor of the Orient and cheap labor and lands of the South American republic. Taking a duty from the manufactured products of other countries has resulted in flood-made goods, forcing our domestic manufacturers into bankruptcy and throwing more than a million of men out of employment; closing our mills and our mines and crippling our railroads, and bringing about a universal stagnation of business.—Polk County Observer.

Cornelius residents who petitioned Senator Chamberlain to demand a protest from this government against Japanese interference in the European war probably did not realize the significance and far reaching effort of their action if successful. Interference in any way by this government can only mean involving the United States in the conflict, for the warring nations are in no mood to calmly receive what would be plain meddling with what does not directly concern us. Motives of humanity must naturally cause a desire in this country to restrict the operations of the conflict as far as possible, but that desire cannot take the form of a protest without causing a resentment. It is but natural that sympathy is as far as we can go without involving ourselves in the strife. No good citizen whether foreign or native born, can desire this, and therefore there must be no meddling by either word or deed.—Hillsboro Independent.

The initiative measure providing for a nonpartisan judiciary should be beaten. It prohibits party nominations as well as direct primary nominations for judicial offices. It permits every Tom Dick and Harry who can get one per cent of the voters to sign his petition to run for any judicial position from justice of the peace to justice of the Supreme Court. It is a charter to all the incompetents, unfit, and misfits in the state to run for office. Abolishment of the direct primary should not be undertaken lightly if we are to dispense with it, we should get something just as good in its place. It is doubtful if the plan proposed by this measure is just as good, or at all good. Imagine the crowd of candidates we shall have if this measure passes and everybody and anybody can go out and cajole and coax one per cent of the voters to sign their petitions. The primary nomination safeguards the people against unworthy candidates. In the primary, the voters have the opportunity to learn something about the men who are aspiring to judicial office—something of their personality relationships, and ability. That is what it is for. The proposed measure abolishing the primary and permitting every office-seeker to nominate himself with one per cent of the voters simply means a welter of unfit in a helter skelter race for the bench. It should be beaten.—Spectator.

The Portland Democratic organ that is throwing fits over the fact that Dr. Withycombe favors amendment of the direct primary law should be calm. If that is the doctor's position, there is an astonishingly large number of people who will heartily agree with him, and instead of weakening his candidacy, as our

Democratic friend evidently intends, reiteration of this policy will strengthen it. There was a time when even a hint that there was defects in the legislation that composes the Oregon system was less majestic, and the doubtingone was punished. But the people have seen for themselves, for which each succeeding primary the defects have become more apparent, until now there is a strong sentiment that no time should be lost in correcting them. In Washington County, for instance, taxpayers are wondering if the recent primary in which less than one half of the voters participated and in which there were contests in but three county offices was worth the more than \$3000 which it cost. Therefore if the Republican candidate favor amendment of what is proving a failure it only shows that he has the courage of his convictions and is only voicing sentiments held by every honest man who has studied the situation, but which therefore no one has been bold enough to express.—Hillsboro Independent.

The policy of the Housewives League of New York in meeting the increased cost of living is a good one to adopt throughout the whole country: "Buy in small quantities, select foodstuffs that are economical, encourage open markets, denounce and report extortion and dishonesty, and be contented with a little less than usual on the table."

Electricity in the Bakeshop.
The baking industry is, perhaps, the last to be fully modernized. Up to a few years ago bakeries of large size were operated much the same as they were hundreds of years ago. The dough for pies, cakes and bread was mixed and kneaded by hand. The finished pies, cakes and loaves were baked in a large brick oven the design of which was the same as the middle ages. The great difficulty in applying machinery to the bakery business was to find some form of clean and efficient power. Steam engines, with their furnaces, boilers, dust and dirt, were impossible. Gasoline and other internal combustion engines were undesirable because of the smell of the gasoline, alcohol, kerosene, etc. Then electric power was tried and found very satisfactory because it is clean, safe and reliable. And now large electric ovens are taking the place of the old brick types. The many advantages of electric baking ovens over ovens using fuel to produce the heat are numerous and important. The larger the oven the less percentage of heat is lost by radiation and the saving by the use of electric ovens is considerable as one man can handle the work of charging and discharging an oven as easily and quickly as two men can with a brick oven. Further, in a well designed electric oven it is unnecessary to shift the bread to obtain uniform baking. There is no handling of coal and ashes or cleaning up of dirt incident to the use of fuel. The electric oven does not have to be started one hour before time, and the same even heat is obtained throughout the entire baking time, whereas with coal ovens it is necessary to start the fires about two hours before baking commences in order to get the proper heat, and the baking heat decreases in about three or four hours, whereupon it becomes necessary to start another fire in a new oven. The time saved with an electric oven is important. Due to the fact that electric heat can be perfectly controlled with a great ease, it is possible to keep the baking process at the maximum rate, thus avoiding delays due to imperfect regulation of temperature. The unquestionable superiority of the product of an electric oven is of extreme importance. There is no under baking and consequently no waste. Also the baking is done evenly on all sides of the product. There is also a complete absence of the gases or odors of combustion and, in general, perfect cleanliness is easily maintained. These considerations are very valuable where a high grade product is desired for the best trade. The electric oven occupies less than one fourth of the floor space required for equal capacity in brick ovens; and the space in front of the oven, necessary for charging and discharging, is also less. Moreover, no building space is taken up by chimney and flues or required for storing fuel. Very important is the ability to locate an electric oven slowly according to the convenience of its use as an oven without reference to any other considerations. With the application of electric power to baking came the development of a large variety of motor-driven machines for mixing dough, for beating frostings, making fillings, etc. Other machines were invented for making pies, cakes and biscuits, until now the largest part of the work is done by machinery and done better and cleaner than it ever was before.

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