

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"

At no time was the above old adage more significant than at present with the "flu" running rampant as it is at present.

The **ELECTRIC BLANKET**, which has just recently been perfected, is worth several ounces of prevention in fighting the "flu".

It is entirely within the range of possibility that this invention may be the means of saving the lives of many "flu" victims, by keeping them at a proper temperature at all hours while in bed or it may keep those who are now well from getting the "flu" by preventing them from catching cold at night, which is very apt to happen in this changeable weather.

We will be pleased to mail you a pamphlet fully descriptive of the blanket upon receipt of your request.

Our phone number is 85.

Portland Railway, Light & Power Co.

BRADSTREETS REVIEW OF PAST BUSINESS YEAR

War And Its Results Discussed By Commercial Agency.

War certainly held the center of the stage in 1918, and the promise of the American executive that "force with not limit" would be exerted by this country in the great battle for freedom was brilliantly fulfilled, says Bradstreet's annual review. So imminent were the American people in the conflict that war may be said to have become their chief, indeed almost their only, business. Every energy was bent to the purpose either of fashioning weapons of warfare or of providing men to use them, or of supplying the needs of the fighting forces and of the vastly larger number of those who merely aided these forces, the while that supplies of food for our own men and our allies abroad were forthcoming without stint, except where American men, women and children, on the more urgent of our government, forbore to eat their normal foods in order that our army and our allies' armies and civilian populations should have enough. Thus it was that ordinary civilian trade took, as it were, a back seat, that many non-warlike occupations were curtailed or entirely suspended, and that every one could feel that whether on the battlefield, in the office, in the factory or on the farm, all were engaged in a common cause and for a common end. Then just as the mighty machine that had been built up for war purposes began to function powerfully and victoriously, the enemy's collapse came, and the remainder of the year was given over to the process of demobilizing the industries, single-mindedly devoted to war were directed back to peaceful lines, and the processes of unhampering trade and of unfixing prices went forward with as much if not greater speed than had the work of diverting peaceful energies to warlike purposes. These readjustments, which at the time of writing are still in process, with the unsettledness inseparable therefrom, and the uncertainty prevailing as to future prices to be met by the great urge of government buying was removed, gave a quieter tone to wholesale trade and industry in the closing months, while the influenza epidemic early and natural consequence bred by displacement of many thousands of workers later, operated to hold down retail trade, which was only partly recouped by an excellent holiday demand in the closing weeks of the year.

The statement was frequently made in 1917 that, great as had been our work of organization for war, there was very little in the way of surface preparation to show it, and that one

might almost imagine that no war was being waged. This was emphatically not the case in 1918. War in many of its grim phases was brought home to us by the sending of two million men abroad and the gathering of another two million in American camps by the voting of congress of an army without limit, by the stripping of our industries of its best men, by the extension of the draft ages to include all males from eighteen to forty five, by the operations of the German submarine murderers on our coast, by the growing lists of casualties, and by the mounting up of war costs to almost unbelievable heights. In 1918, too, all the early delusions as to the causes and nature of the war were dissipated, and its true character as a life and death struggle of democracy and civilization against all that was abhorrent and decadent became manifest. That the sending over of our armies to France was not merely a question of numbers carried but also of quality of fighting material sent, was proved by the splendid work of our soldiers, who, our friends the allies admit, arrived just in time to turn the scale of the conflict and to block the way of the Germans to the channel ports and to Paris, and later, in conjunction with our allies, under the supreme command of the brilliant French Marshal Pech, broke the German lines, expelled the invader from northern France and from Belgium, and finally, by the terms of the armistice asked for by the beaten foe, established the allied line far within the enemies' border, constituting a new "Watch on the Rhine" pending a final peace settlement. It will probably be the verdict of history that our full strength had not yet been put forth when the collapse of the boasted efficient Teutonic combination was registered in the German surrender and revolt and the final abdication of power by the self-styled War Lord and his confederates. Thus this latest and greatest crusade was won, peace returned to the earth, and the preparations for the conference at Versailles gave peculiar emphasis to the Christmas season and were fraught with favorable auguries for the ushering into the world of a truly Happy New Year.

Over Four Years of War Ended. With the great war apparently ended, a glance over the big events of the four years and nearly four months additional that it lasted may not be out of the way. First of all, it needs to be said that no human being expected it to last the length of time it did, nor that the financial cost thereof (probably \$180,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000) could have been so successfully borne by the world. As to the cost in life, no definite measure can be had as yet, but probably between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 fighting men laid down their lives, while massacre, disease and star-

vation may have taken as many more civilians. Of our own part in it, it can be said that while our financial costs have been great, perhaps \$22,000,000,000 to date, our own loss of life, directly due to the hostilities or to disease and attendant evils, possibly 100,000 men, while regrettably large in our eyes, was slight compared with either those of any of our foes or of our allies.

Feeding Our Allies
In the work of feeding our allies, a really marvelous plan of substitution of other cereals for wheat was first necessary in 1918, and to bring this about, the 5 1/2 to 6 bushels per capita of domestic consumption at the outset was cut down to below three bushels. The average for the entire year was not over four bushels, and whereas at the outset of the cereal year 1918 a total export of only 40,000,000 bushels was calculated as possible from our deficient 1917 harvest, we actually shipped 130,000,000 bushels without apparent injury to our own needs.

Looking Forward
While a certain amount of the buoyancy with which the victory of the allies was greeted has disappeared, and readjustments from a war to a peace basis in industry have made for a good deal of uncertainty, due mainly

to the question of the future prices and the disposition of unneeded war supplies, there seems to be no good reason for taking counsel of our fears as to what is to happen after peace terms are signed. Much weighty talk of problems to be solved appears in the papers, but unless all past experience is at fault, most of the problems arising are very similar to those encountered in other periods of readjustment following widespread hostilities. If the results had been different and Germany had won, there might have been good reasons for a vast deal of worry. But civilization has won, the rattling sword has been put away, and Europe no longer has to listen with bated breath to the rantings of people who in the past had made murder and robbery profitable while masquerading under the comparatively respectable name of war. We do not believe the millennium has come, or that we have seen our last war, but something like what the poet Tennyson termed a "Parliament of Nations" is about to meet, and under the agreements likely to be evolved therefrom, the world should be a safer place to live and do business in.

We believe that a big potential demand for goods exists, at a price, and it is known that there is and will be a tremendous demand for food products from Europe, while materials for clothing and for shelter and implements of agriculture will probably be badly needed. The United States, having suffered the least of all the belligerents should be in a position to supply these demands, as we have a good share of the food and the raw materials which the world needs, and our resources are certainly not suffered at the hands of the two million men who have represented us in Europe. We also have what we hitherto lacked—a big merchant marine capable of serving our importers and exporters, and our loans to allies and neutrals have given us a financial footing in the markets of the world which our bankers probably will not be slow to take advantage of. If it is necessary to finance our customers thru out the world to enable us to sell goods we can do it, because we financed Europe when the possibility of returns was not nearly so good as now. We also have a larger capacity for output and certainly greater adaptability for catering to foreign demands, whether of peace or war. In fact, we have reached in a few short years a position that it took 60 years in Britain, the business nation par excellence, generations to achieve. Fears of unemployment of the masses should be considered with the known fact in view that immigration, which should have given us 5,000,000 persons in the past four years, has been almost at a standstill. Furthermore, we are not sure that our whole army is completely demobilized, and we have a large force of men who have been in the line of the fact that taxation in this country has not assumed the all-reverend character imparted to it in Europe by centuries of custom and precedent. Unless some steps fail, the possibility of future state control, in-

terference or regulation are not so great as seemed certain when we were in the full stress of war.

Lower prices may come, not all of them at once, by the way, and may delay but should not radically interfere with the processes of proper readjustment. While war inflation may have been responsible for some of the present high prices, the latter in the last analysis merely spell scarcity, which it should be our work to remove, and in removing make business friends who will stick and customers who will come again. No handloom break in domestic prices seems probable with the purchasing power of our people so high; supply and demand conditions outside of government hands not burdensome; those in government control largely perhaps, but promising to be liquidated conservatively; credit conditions, as reflected in failures, sound; the farms of the country such mines of wealth, and the outside world's needs so great. It really seems certain that the people and the country that have done so much in the past four years will not falter now that peace has come and "business as usual" is again

MARRIED AT LEWISTON
Announcements have been received by friends in Turner of the marriage of Miss Ruth I. Watson, a nurse, to Arthur E. Proeden of Portland on Xmas day at Lewiston, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Proeden are at home to their friends after Jan. 1 in their apartments in Portland.

"I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago when I began taking them I was suffering a great deal from distress after eating, and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets corrected these disorders in a short time, and since taking two bottles of them my health has been good," writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Astoria, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD NEWS NOTES
(Capital Journal Special Service)
Fairfield, Jan. 2.—Miss Gladys Lovett is spending the holidays with her parents at McMinnville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Maithaler entertained F. R. DuRette and family and John Inlath and family at "500" Saturday evening.

Geo. Becker and family and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Becker, Arthur Brook and Mrs. Hattie Moore from eastern Oregon were guests at Tom Dittmars Christmas day.

Miss Merle DuRette is spending the holidays with home folks; she will return to her school duties at O. A. C. Jan. 5th.

James Mahony and family are visiting at Hillsboro with Mrs. Mahony's parents, during the holidays.

Miss Esther Garbe, who is now teaching in eastern Oregon, and her aunt, Mrs. Trebo from Minnesota, visited at John Marthaler's Sunday and Monday.

Samuel Parker, who has employment in Portland, spent Xmas with his father and mother.

Miss Rita Maitner spent the past

week with home folks. Miss Maitner has a position in the bank at Arrington.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. J. Miller and little daughter motored to McMinnville Xmas day and visited a few days with Mrs. Miller's father and mother.

Transit Company Goes Into Hands Of Receiver
New York, Jan. 1.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company is today in the hands of Receiver Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war.

Colonel Timothy M. Williams, president of the B. R. T., which controls an extensive system of trolley, elevated and subway lines, said the company did not resist the bankruptcy commission, and against it by the Westinghouse Electric company for supplies furnished. The company was obliged to meet obligations of \$2,000,000, he said, and this would have been impossible if plans for new construction and equipment work had been carried out. Williams asserted that "stationary fares and rising costs" had impaired the credit of rapid transit companies.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney said he thought the recent B. R. T. wreck in which 90 passengers were killed and which resulted in damage suits for millions and the indictment of Williams and other officials of the company on manslaughter charges had something to do with the bankruptcy.

Suffragists claim that only one more vote is necessary in the senate to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Sixty-two lynchings took place in the United States in 1918, according to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute.

More than 8000 tons of Red Cross supplies have been shipped from San Francisco to Vladivostok since September 15.

YOU CAN'T FIND ANY DANDRUFF, AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT

Save Your Hair! Make It Thick, Wavy, Glossy and Beautiful At Once.

Try as you will, after an application of Dandruffine, you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.


A little Dandruffine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and straggly, just moisten a cloth with Dandruffine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luxury, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Dandruffine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment. A small trial bottle will double the beauty of your hair.

Protect Yourself!
Ask for and GET **Horlick's THE ORIGINAL Malted Milk**

Used successfully everywhere nearly 1/2 century Made under sanitary conditions from clean, rich milk, with extract of our specially malted grain. Instantly prepared by stirring the Food-Drink in water. **Infants and Children thrive on it. Agree with the weakest stomach of the Invalid and Aged. Invigorating as a Quick Lunch at office or table.**

Ask for Horlick's The Original Thus Avoiding Imitations Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price



Manufactured at Salem, U.S.A.