

DEVASTATED WHEAT GROWING AREAS OF FRANCE RECLAIMED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following cable from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross commission to France, has been received by the Red Cross war council.

"The bureau of reconstruction of civil affairs of the American Red Cross in France has a new motto. 'Housing follows the Plow'."

In view of the overshadowing importance of augmenting in every possible way the food supply, the Red Cross will carry on its first work of reconstruction in those portions of the devastated areas which are selected by the government as the best wheat growing regions, and to which the French government sends its batteries of tractors for plowing by wholesale. Representatives of three divisions of the American Red Cross in France—planning, engineering and civil affairs—returned recently from a study of conditions in the devastated areas, having selected three villages in which provisional reconstruction work will be begun within a fortnight.

Fifty villages were visited. In some, the destruction of buildings was complete. In others, a portion of the buildings can be repaired. Nearly all the houses are without roofs, without windows and door frames, and without absolutely no furniture or utensils.

The Red Cross plans to do provisional reconstruction of dwellings in several of these villages, and also, as the refugees return to the villages, to assist in their economic and social rehabilitation. In the light of experience gained in these villages, it plans to undertake provisional reconstruction on a larger scale. In these particular villages, the total population before the war was 2387. Now it is 325.

The villages first selected are those in the best wheat growing area, and the government will plow the land with tractors. The repair of the houses will permit the return of the refugees who can do much toward getting the land sown to wheat this autumn. In order to encroach as little as possible on the limited supply of lumber, the Red Cross is selecting villages in which the work will be largely that of provisional repair rather than of new construction. It plans to make on the spot its own brick and lime.

WORKERS PROMISE TO REMAIN LOYAL IF GIVEN PROTECTION

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 15.—The first attempt locally to tie up the lumber mills on a sympathetic strike with the ship carpenters was staged today, but it was only partly successful. The effort was made at the Hammond Lumber company's big plant and the place was picketed by nearly 100 men. As a result a greater portion of the Japanese, Hindu and Greek yard workmen were kept from reporting.

This afternoon a few of the millmen quit, but the majority of them remained on duty and one side of the plant was running all day.

Several of the Hindus and Greeks said they had no grievance against the company and will return to work as soon as they are sure of protection, but will not report so long as they fear attack.

Before tomorrow morning, the sawmills and shipyard of Astoria will be guarded by federal troops to protect the property and the men who desire to return to work. The authorities have learned that many men at the shipyards are out, not because they have any grievance or want to strike, but because of the strikers picketing the plants.

The same conditions exist at the Hammond mill, where a portion of the yard crew quit today. This morning B. F. Stone, chairman of the Port of Astoria Commission, telegraphed Governor Withycombe of the existing conditions and asked that troops be sent to protect workers from intimidation.

Mr. Stone, in his telegram, pointed out that the strike situation here threatens to become acute, especially as, should the Hammond mill be closed, Astoria would be short of electric power, while the towns of Seaside, Gearhart, Hammond, Flavel and Warrenton would be without either light or power.

Telegrams were received from Governor Withycombe and Adjutant General White stating that 109 federal troops would reach Astoria tonight to protect the mills and shipyards. It is expected that the coming of the troops will limit the picketing and that tomorrow quite a number of men will report for work.

Thus far there have been no disturbances of any kind and no threats of violence, and none are anticipated. Rumors were current that the men of the Astoria Box company's plant would be called out, but nothing occurred there.

An organizer from the Grays Harbor district is here endeavoring to organize a mill workers' union. He said the plan is to demand an eight-hour day, but not to ask for a closed shop. It is also understood that as soon as the mills are organized, the logging camps will also be organized and the eight-hour day inaugurated among them.

SECOND GROUP OF 45 PER CENT OF THOSE ELIGIBLE ENTRAINS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Marched for the last time as civilians' and under civil authority, more than 300,000 men of the National army will go forward tomorrow to the cantonments to be trained for the battle against German autocracy.

The men represent approximately 45 per cent of the total quota under the first call from each of nearly 5000 local boards. Already at the camps is the advance guard of 5 per cent of the total, composed of experienced men, including cooks.

Out of this has been created a skeleton organization, into which the second increment will begin to be absorbed tomorrow with little confusion. When the last men of this increment arrive the camps will house half of the first-call forces, or 343,500 men and the other half will follow as rapidly as quarters are equipment are made available.

In a statement tonight the war department says the enormous task of obtaining equipment and supplies for the army is moving satisfactorily, but some civilian clothing, such as overcoats, will have to be used for a time, as the clothing industry has not as yet caught up with its work.

With the mobilization of one-half of the 687,000 men of the first call under the selective service law in progress the question arises as to whether that number will be sufficient to fill all units of the national guard and national army. There are indications that a deficiency in men will be disclosed when official reports are available.

Seventeen divisions of the national guard have been organized, but with the exception of the New York, Pennsylvania and a few others, and the Forty-second division, which soon will embark for France, they are not at maximum war strength. The fighting strength of the 17 divisions under the new tables of organization would be 223,000 men, supplemented by many thousands of auxiliary troops. Whatever deficiencies there are will be supplied promptly from the national army, as the guard will go first to the front.

Since the president called the first 687,000 men of the national army, the signal corps, including the aviation section, has been greatly expanded. Nearly 100,000 additional men must be transferred to this service alone. The medical corps also has been greatly increased, and numerous necessary auxiliary units for immediate duty abroad, not thought of when the call was made, have been organized. Where enlisted men of the guard or the regular army have been taken their places will have to be filled with national army men.

So far as known, no definite figure as to the probable total deficiency in men has been compiled nor any estimate prepared in the absence of complete reports from all guard divisions and auxiliary corps. It is not unlikely, however, that when the national army divisions are organized, many vacancies will be necessary either to make a second call on the draft forces or to train incomplete divisions. Divisions will go to France only at maximum strength.

In a statement today the war department says that the industries of the country are expanding rapidly to meet the army supply demands.

The problem of obtaining clothing and other equipment, however, has presented many obstacles, most of which already have been overcome. With 2,000,000 men to provide for and \$2,990,000,000 to spend in the first year the department faced a gigantic task at the outbreak of the war.

"Difficulties arose from the outset," the statement says. "There was a shortage of wool, a shortage of duck for tentage and leggings, a shortage of fast dyes for uniforms and a shortage of labor. There will be no appreciable shortage of cotton, but a shortage of looms."

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NO MORE SHOOTING OF CAMERAS WITHIN VANCOUVER BARRACKS

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 17.—Strict orders against any pictures being taken within the boundaries of Vancouver barracks under any circumstances have been issued by Colonel W. K. Jones in command.

A general army order, providing that pictures of American army establishments should not be taken, was issued shortly after war was declared, but this had not been enforced in Vancouver. The orders issued by Colonel Jones provide that not only those men who are on guard duty should enforce the order, but every man in the command.

The order is directed not only toward civilians who have been taking pictures in the post, but also at the army officers and men who have been using their cameras about the post.

LIVESTOCK SHIPPED
BAKER, Or., Sept. 15.—A shipment of 10 cars of cattle and a car of sheep left Baker today. The cattle are consigned to Seattle and the sheep to the North Portland yards. Another consignment of nine cars of sheep was sent to Nyssa.

CHALK

JAMIE was six years old last week—old enough to go to school. No, he didn't have a party. He had the measles instead. Wasn't that an awful birthday present? But then, he got other presents, too. A book all about birds—some day I am going to tell you about that book—and a box of paints, and oh! yes! a blackboard and a big box of chalk to write on it with. So, although he had the measles he had a good time, too. He didn't have to stay in bed, as he looked at the pictures in his bird book, painted with his new paints and drew on the blackboard.

But toward evening his eyes got tired, so when his father came home, he put his gifts away. As he slid the lid on the box all filled with long, clean pieces of chalk, he asked his father, "Daddy, where does chalk come from, anyway?"

Jamie's father looked puzzled a minute. Jamie was always asking that kind of questions, you know, and sometimes they were hard to answer.

But his mother and father always tried to answer him, for they knew that was his way of learning things. But this time Jamie's father could not tell him what chalk was, exactly. "I believe it's a kind of lime, son, but I am not sure. Let's get out the big book and find out."

So "little Jamie and his father opened the book and took out a big, heavy book called an encyclopaedia. That's a big word, but you all know what an encyclopaedia is, don't you? It is a book that tells people all about everything. Some day you will be reading that encyclopaedia, yourselves.

Jamie could hardly wait while his father read to himself, he was so anxious to know what chalk really was.

"Did it grow, Daddy?" he asked. His father nodded. "Yes, it grew. Jamie, but not on bushes or trees. It grew on a little animal."

He took a piece of Jamie's chalk and looked at it closely. "At one time

this chalk was the shells of little animals—mollusks, they are called—that lived in the sea," he said. "Years and years ago there were thousands and thousands of these little animals in the ocean. Each one had a tiny, little shell. Something happened to them—maybe they had the measles" (Jamie laughed because he knew his father was joking), "but anyway, those little creatures all died, leaving their shells behind them."

"Yes, but this chalk doesn't look like shells, Daddy, and I thought you said chalk was a kind of lime," Jamie protested.

"Chalk is called carbonate of lime, by the chemists, and the reason it does not look like shells to you is because your eyes can't see the shells, they are so very small. Well, all of those millions of little shells fell to the bottom of the ocean and piled up on each other. You know water is very heavy, and so the sea water pressed the shells down so hard that they became packed solid, and that is the way chalk was made."

"But Daddy, how did people ever get the chalk out of the ocean?" the little boy wanted to know.

"Well, Jamie, what I have been tell-

ing you happened thousands of years ago, probably before there were any people on the earth. The world changed a great many times through upheavals—

"Upheavals? What is that?" Jamie asked.

"When you go to college, son, you will probably study geology, and that will tell you just how the earth was formed—how mountains and valleys were made—why some countries are sandy and others clay. It was done by upheavals of the earth. Did you ever see an explosion—how the ground flies up in all directions?"

Jamie nodded.

"Well, just such a thing happened these many years ago, only it was a

Arkansas," his father told him. Jamie was getting very tired now, so the story ended.

"Having the measles isn't so bad, when I hear stories like that one about he went upstairs to bed. "Good night, and thank you for the story."

DON'TS
Don't expect a wild rose to out you capers.
Don't expect to pick a goose from the gooseberry bush.
Don't expect a weather-cock to crow.
Don't climb a tree in search of worms.
Don't eat all your sandwiches.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

HIDDEN BIRDS.

1. Add a letter to a word meaning "one who gives," transpose and find a bird of six letters.
2. Add a letter to word meaning "palid," transpose and find a bird of four letters.
3. Add a letter to a word meaning "to count," transpose and find a bird of six letters.
4. Add a letter to a word meaning "close to," transpose and find a bird of five letters.
5. Add a letter to a word meaning "inhuman," transpose and find a bird of six letters.
6. Add a letter to a musical instrument, transpose and find a bird of five letters.

THREE LETTER SQUARES.

1. To protract. 2. Relation. 3. Extreme point.
1. Pallid. 2. A girl's name. 3. A refusal.

ANSWERS.

- HIDDEN BIRD PUZZLE**—1. Donor. 2. Wan-wan. 3. Count-Town. 4. Near-Crane. 5. Crust-Curlew. 6. Horn-Heron.
- THREE LETTER SQUARES**—
EKE WAN
KIN ADA
END NAY

FARM-YARD PUZZLE



"Chick-a-Chick-Click"—O help her quick! A Bunnie is lost and also a Chick! (To find the Bunnie and Chick cut out black spots and fit together.)

ENGLISH WOMEN MAKE EFFORT TO ENTERTAIN AMERICAN SOLDIERS

An interesting letter has been received by Mrs. H. J. Bigger from her son, Albert Bigger, who is a member of the engineer corps and is now stationed in England, telling of the safe arrival of the young men of this city, who are all enjoying the best of health.

Mr. Bigger states that after arriving in England they were well received and many of the young women of London have taken an interest in the United States troops and escorted the men to the various places of interest. Among the places of interest visited by Mr. Bigger and a friend of his who is also a member of the company, was St. James cathedral, and Westminster abbey. He states that at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters is where you purchase the extra and it is interesting to watch the soldier boys of the United States trying to learn the English money, and seemed more like a fair, and will be just as puzzling when they reach France.

"Troops are arriving and leaving at all times," states Bigger, "and great excitement prevails. They are for the present located in London, but believe it will be but for a brief time. The boys were pleased to arrive and get settled once more in camp. The arrival of the boys in London was at 4 a. m. and were ready to march from the boat upon their arrival in Europe."

Mr. Bigger states that he is delighted with the life of the soldier, as are all the other boys of this city who accompanied him on the trip. He has relatives in the English army and many are at the front at the present time. Mr. Bigger's uncle, Samuel Bigger, and brother of H. J. Bigger, served 21 years as surgeon general with the Seventh Bengal artillery in India, and is now receiving a remunerative pension for his service. His estate is known as the Killarney House, and is located near Dublin. Mr. Bigger states that he is anxious to see his relatives before returning to the United States.

In closing Mr. Bigger says, "This is a trip that I will never forget. It was interesting from start to finish, and we boys are now ready to do our duty for our country." He sends his best regards to all friends and acquaintances in Oregon City.

AFTER ALLEN EATON'S SCALP FOR HIS PART IN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

EUGENE, Or., Sept. 17.—A resolution calling upon Governor Withycombe to remove Allen H. Eaton from the legislature and upon President P. L. Campbell to remove him from the faculty of the University of Oregon on account of his participation in the recent meeting in Chicago of the People's council of America for democracy and peace, was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce last night.

Flew 320 Miles in New American Dirigible



RALPH H. UPSON

Ralph H. Upson, the young aviator recently flew 320 miles from Chicago, to Akron, Ohio, in a new dirigible heger tried out by the war department. During the trouble with Mexico he served on the border as scout for the Ohio field battery, and operated kite balloons over the Mexican forces.

BROTHERS HELP SCIENCE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 14.—Dr. Will J. Mayo and Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the celebrated surgeons of Rochester, Minn., have turned over their entire savings of \$1,850,344 to the state. The University of Minnesota was the recipient of the gift.

At a meeting of the board of regents of the university, Dr. Will J. Mayo, who is a member of the board, said: "We turn over as an outright gift to the regents the bulk of our savings of a generation. The money came from the people and we feel that it should be returned to the people."

"It is our wish that the fund shall serve the state for generations in the furtherance of medical investigation and research. All humanity, we hope, will be benefited by the work which we expect the fund will enable scientists to carry on."

The regents accepted the gift by a unanimous vote, and agreed to dedicate it perpetually to the use of medical investigation, research and higher education.

Alaska salmon pack totals 455,000 cases against 500,000 in 1916.

WARNING ISSUED TO FARMERS TO NOT BUY HIGH PRICED WHEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 14.—A warning to American farmers not to be misled in their zeal for increased wheat production, into planting abnormally high priced seed for which extravagant claims are made, has just been issued by the United States department of agriculture.

"Wheat is advancing, at the present time, greater attention than perhaps ever before, owing to its comparative scarcity and high price and the necessity of saving a large amount of this fall," says the department statement.

"As might be expected, therefore, various persons are offering to the public, varieties that they describe as far superior to the kinds now being grown. These varieties are usually given some catchy name and extravagant claims are made for them."

"An example of this kind is the Alaska, or snow-banded wheat that was developed a few years ago. The buyers of this wheat did not get very far with it, however, as the post office department issued a fraud order and their business came to a standstill. This type of wheat having a large branched head has been offered at high prices to the people of this country many times under one name or another. Records concerning it go back more than a hundred years. Just now another exploitation is threatening under the name 'Titan'." This type of wheat with branched heads should be left strictly alone by the farmers of the country.

"A favorite scheme employed by those having wheat for sale for which they wish to obtain exorbitant prices is to claim that their variety requires but a small amount of seed per acre. A peck of seed, twenty pounds and a half bushel per acre, are amounts frequently mentioned. Of course the claims of maximum yields from these small seedings are not substantiated by fact. Only on dry lands or under very special conditions is the seeding of as little as even 15 pounds per acre of wheat advisable. On nearly all of the wheat lands of the country it is more profitable to sow from a bushel to two bushels of seed per acre than to sow less than a bushel.

"The United States department of agriculture has shown in previous publications that the claims of maximum yields obtained from sowing one or two pecks to the acre of the wheat known as Stoner, Miracle, or Marvel are not substantiated by experiments. Safe rules to follow in the case of all wheats for which such claims are made are first to sow as much as has been found profitable with other varieties in the neighborhood, and second, not to pay high prices for the seed.

"Radical claims of high yields are made for some varieties of wheat. It is not uncommon in advertising a new variety for an unscrupulous or untrained promoter to claim yields four or five times that of the average yield of the country. Claims as high as 15 or more times the average yield have been made in special cases. Such claims are absurd and no one need be

"The newspaper says Count Luxburg surely cannot expect to again be trusted as a diplomat, as his negligence and lack of intelligence have created serious trouble for two states with which the German people desire to live in peace and friendship.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an article dealing with the dispatches of the German minister to Argentina, made public by Secretary of State Lansing, waxes indignant over Mr. Lansing's "thrift of invaluable neutral property," but scathingly criticizes Count Luxburg for what it terms his foolishness in employing the cable for the transmission of messages, despite the unfortunate experiences of Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, former German minister of foreign affairs.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The Cologne Gazette, under the caption, "Wilson's Latest Offensive," discusses the Swedish affair and sees in it the disclosure of "merely another Wilsonian method to put pressure on the neutrals—even by means of theft and the interception of dispatches." It adds with pious horror: "President Wilson calculates on the factor of economic difficulties of the weaker nations and puts the screw on accordingly, but it is just possible that the Swedish people may see through the maneuver and that Mr. Wilson's peculiar fighting methods may again have a contrary effect to what was intended."



Jamie Could Hardly Wait, He Was So Anxious To Know What Chalk Really Was.

Face you start on your picnic. Don't try to catch a man-eating shark with a bent pin. Don't think that condensed milk comes from a closely confined group of cows. Don't expect the Johnny-Jump-Up to set like a German clock. Don't expect the authority to be bothered on a lull waiting to be caught. Don't think does grow on every tree with a rough bark.

STATE UNIVERSITY OFFERS PREPARATION FOR ORDNANCE WORK

EUGENE, Or., Sept. 12.—A special course preparing young men for service in the ordnance department of the United States army will be given by the school of commerce of the University of Oregon beginning at the opening of college, October first. Mr. C. C. Jeremiah has been detailed by the war department to take charge of this course. Complete details as to requirements for entrance and the contents of the course will be furnished on application to the university. "Men of college training or men of sufficient actual business experience to enable them to grasp the subject and be relied upon after completing the course" are wanted, according to a telegram just received from General Crozier, chief of the department.

The work in the ordnance department consists of buying, handling and accounting for the munitions and military equipment of the army. Enrollment is required at the end of the course. The men will be assigned at once to active duty in the ordnance department. Excellent chances of rapid promotion are held out to able young men.

The class to be given at the university is limited by the war department to 50. All young men fitted for such work, who are of draft age, but not yet called, or who want to enter service of this nature, should apply at once for admission to the course. They will then be notified when to appear for examination. A fee of \$20 will be charged for the course, to defray a part of the heavy expense of giving it.

Students enrolled in this course may enter regular classes in accounting and related subjects, given by the school of commerce, without other special fees.

LUXBURG FOOLISH TO USE CABLE, IS THE BELIEF OF GERMANS

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—A riot today in the fifth ward of this city, where the two factions of the Republican party are bitterly fighting for control, resulted in the killing of a policeman and the wounding of several other political workers.

George Eppley, a policeman, was shot dead, and James A. Carey, a city official and a leader of one of the factions, was wounded.

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