

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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A DECISION THIS YEAR.

President Wilson is said to be of the opinion that a decision of the world war is possible this year. His idea is not that the war will be really ended this year, with fall, complete victory for democratic principles and civil rights to which we have devoted our lives and fortunes. It is not one war, but many wars. Some of them may drag on after the main struggle is finished. And the settlement of the vast, complex issues will take time. It may be years after the sound of the guns has died away that the freedom of nations is assured and peoples are left at liberty to work out their own destinies, under the pacific system of a world federation.

Nevertheless, the decision may come this year. In the sense that decisive military victories and diplomatic victories and economic victories and victories of public opinion within the Central Empires are likely to make this year the turning point in the struggle, leaving only the task of completing the triumph and gathering its fruits.

We are now rapidly approaching the crisis of the whole war. In fact, we may agree with President Wilson that the crisis "has come". We have already entered what may prove to be the most vital period of human history.

This crisis may be short. It may be of only a few months' duration. Hence the need of every man and waking up to the momentous import of the moment, and throwing into the struggle every bit of energy, intelligence and devotion.

Per near as the decision may be, and inevitable as we think allied victory must be if there is a righteous Providence that guides the destinies of mankind, we cannot win a quick victory, and maybe we cannot win the victory at all, unless we make a supreme effort.

"The achievements of this year must determine the issue," says the president. And these achievements are in our hands. The outcome depends primarily on the American people. And that means not merely the soldier at the front, but every man or woman whose voice or work or thought or feeling contributes in any way to the great mass effort of our nation experts in the struggle.

We can decide the war this year if we set about it now, in calm conviction and earnest zeal. We may thus shorten the conflict by years, saving millions of lives and billions of treasure. We can do it all of us, statesman, manufacturers, merchants, housewives, workmen, farmers, doctors, lawyers, editors, clergymen and all the rest of us, make up our minds to it and get on the job.

GIVE JAPAN FREE HAND.

The free hand which the Allies seem willing to give Japan in Siberia is thought by some timid souls to forecast Japanese seizure of Russian territory and a Japanese-German alliance later on. This bugaboo is twin brother to the "Yellow peril" which was held up as a menace a few years ago, but which has never materialized. It may be that Japan will exercise a preponderant interest in certain portions of Siberia as a result of the military operations which she now seems about to begin there; but this will work no detriment to anyone—least of all to the denizens of Siberia itself, who have long stood in need of some such vitalizing administration as Japan is able to give, and such as she has, in fact, given to Korea, the hermit kingdom, since it fell to her lot. Moreover, by reason of geographical situation, Japan is entitled to a preponderance of influence in the affairs of Siberia—as much so, indeed, as we are entitled to a preponderance of influence in Latin America.

There is ample reassurance on the other hand of this timorous forecast, also. Japan is most unlikely to make any sort of alliance with Germany when the war is over because the economic competition which will then ensue is not of a nature which will permit rapprochement between the Teuton and the Nipponese. Japan will then depend, as she now depends, for the extension of her foreign trade, upon her low wage scale and upon the other elements of low-cost production which she enjoys. Germany will depend, then as now, upon the same elements for whatever commercial advance she is able to make. Germany and Japan will be natural rivals for world trade and they will each seek it on the basis of underselling their competitors. It will be an irreconcilable conflict.

However, these questions do not immediately confront us. The main thing now is to win victory for the Allies, among whom Japan is ranked. Give Japan and every other Allied Power all the opportunity possible to help beat the Hun. War is the great adventure of life, why balk at a few side issues?

OUT WITH THE HOE.

How about the garden this spring? It is to be hoped that everyone who ran a garden last year will do it again. Some of those who had only partial success said last fall they would not. They looked at their poor yields of potatoes and beans, and could not see that they were paid for their labor and fertilizer and seed and other incidental bills.

Yet even these unsuccessful people raised some food. It helped keep down prices and assisted in feeding the soldiers. If they quit, the country will miss even the little they raised. And for every failure there was some good reason. Furthermore, the cause of failure can be ascertained and avoided another time. Anyone

who has tried it a year should have acquired experience enough so that with a little intelligent planning and good advice he can get a good result another time.

There are millions of back yard gardeners in this country who last year raised products worth \$50 to \$100 each in their own yards. The assistance they gave our country in this war is incalculable. They should do 50 per cent better than they did last year.

And there are a great many people who did not try it last summer who should make the effort this time. There were some who predicted an over supply of vegetables. But no such overstock has appeared. The drain for supplies to Europe is going to be more each year. The fields are suffering from lack of fertilizer and lack of man power. We must supply the difference. Every bushel of potatoes and beans provides food for some hungry and exhausted soldier, and helps give him his fighting strength.

A month of adverse weather conditions, severe drought or too much moisture, could seriously deplete our regular farm crops. In that case we should face actual hunger. It is only wise and prudent foresight for every family to have a little independent stock of its own to fall back on.

GARFIELD TUTELAGE.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, inserted a newspaper item in the Congressional Record, recently, to the effect that the public schools of Washington would open February 11, having been closed two weeks on account of fuel shortage. In asking leave to print the item in order that "posterity may have this record of the fact that the estimate improvement in future years" Mr. Sherman remarked: "It will be a matter of profound satisfaction for future generations to know that the multitude gathered in Washington were not deprived of tobacco, theatrical entertainment, moving picture shows, and the blessings of billiard halls while the coal shortage afflicted us." This recalls the instance of a resident of Washington who entered a drug store on fateful Monday and asked the proprietor if he could sell him some soap. "Not unless it is medicated soap," was the reply. Perhaps Senator Sherman will agree that a billiard hall is a good place to teach the young idea how to shoot.

GREATEST OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The press is the greatest and the best of all public utilities. It goes where people do not have telephones or electric lights.

With few exceptions the press is not subsidized nor influenced by any great interest and it is patriotic to the core.

Free and untrammelled in the expression of its opinions, American newspapers are the educational force behind independent citizenship.

Rural free delivery and free delivery in the country where published are a blessing to the people and a privilege fully appreciated.

When the government wants to put over a liberty loan the press is the medium for organization and co-operation of the people.

No other public utility is placed absolutely at the free service of the people and the nation responds because the press is unselfish.

Entirely out of the catalog of the war profiteers, the press is loyal.

POTATOES MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE AS A SUBSTITUTE WITH FLOUR

EGGLESS EASTER.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A movement to save some 60,000,000 eggs for food this year by country-wide observance of an eggless Easter has been launched here by prominent women.

Portland—Bergman Shoe Co. has government order for 4000 pairs loggers shoes.

Fifty Years Ago

Taken From Oregon City Enterprise
March 7, 1868.

Water for Portland—We learn that the Portland Water Company is talking about coming to this county for a fresh supply. Water will be taken from Oswego Lake or the Clackamas fact, the materials to build which, will also be taken from quarries and mines in the county.

Measles—We learn from R. C. Lewis, that the measles are just now making a general sweep through the Mount Pleasant neighborhood. Adults and children are all taken, when subject to it.

Candidate for Clerk—Colonel W. L. White, of this city, has announced himself as a candidate for the office of clerk, subject to the action of the democracy. The Colonel is a gentleman, and aside from his politics we wish him success.

Steamers—Three steamers on the river between this city and Portland, make things appear lively.

Died—Monday, March 2, suddenly, of heart disease, Robert Graham, a resident of this county, aged 60 years.

Voters—Portland has 504 legal voters.

State Deputy—Capt. A. Berlund, of Milwaukee, has received the appointment of State Deputy for this state and the territory of Washington, and will soon take his departure for "The Good of the Temperance Order."

Surveys—The Portland papers received yesterday, all congratulate the public upon the commencement of the surveys for the Oregon Central Railroad. The surveyors are to pass through this city en route to Salem. Cheer them as they pass—their pedestrian feat is more creditable than that of Weston.

Caught—R. T. DeLashmutt, of Oswego, set a trap for a catamount, on Saturday last, near Oswego Lake, and the next day took from it a huge monster, measuring 3 feet, 11 inches in length, and 2 feet, 2 1/2 inches high. Pigs, chickens, sheep, and such like domestic animals have been lost in that vicinity of late.

THOS. A. BERG GIVES TESTIMONY AGAINST MASTER OF STEAMER

(Los Angeles Herald.)

Testimony concerning the unloading of dynamite at Amalapa, a German-controlled port in Honduras, of delivery of provisions to German ships interned at Santa Rosalia, Mexico, and of alleged verbal attacks against the United States was given today before United States Commissioner D. M. Hammack.

The testimony was offered by the prosecution at the hearing of Capt. John Benediktson, master of the steamer Centralia, who is accused of having endeavored to obstruct the war plans of the government.

When the hearing began Assistant United States Attorney Gordon Lawson admitted there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the further detention of Chief Engineer R. H. Rockstedt and Purser George Ortoz of the Centralia.

"It is a bad country to live in where a man has to go to war whether he wants to or not," Second Mate Thomas A. Berg of the Centralia testified as he heard Capt. Benediktson say once in referring to the United States.

"I don't see much difference in being under German rule than under British rule," was another statement attributed to the defendant.

Berg testified he could not remember the wording of other statements alleged to have been made by the master during his discussion of the war on board ship.

Berg declared the captain's remarks had angered him and that he told the captain, "If you were in the States, they would pick you up soon for such talk."

Mr. Berg is well known in Oregon City, where he was head pressman of the Morning Enterprise for several years. He left last summer to enter the government service in the merchant marine. He resided at Bolton.

SIXTH WAGE INCREASE.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Beginning April 1 employees of the International Harvester company will get another increase in wages, according to an announcement made here. The new raise, the sixth during the last two years, will affect about 25,000 and amount to about a ten percent increase.

REAL ESTATE.

Lelah R. Graves to Phillip H. Tucker, 20 acres in section 29, township 4 south, range 1 east; \$500.

E. G. Caulfield and Maria S. Caulfield to Frank and Lillie Hammarle, the north half of lots 5 and 6, block 14, Bolton; \$125.

Phillip Streib and Katherine Streib to J. W. Counsell, lot 2, block 5, Streib's First addition to Milwaukee; \$444.

Gertrude Cahill McIntyre and R. L. McIntyre to D. L. Torrance, 40 acres in township 3 south, range 2 east; \$10.

Mary T. Hungeate and S. A. D. Hungeate to Adrian McCalman, lot 8, block 33, Oregon City; \$2500.

Adrian McCalman and Pearl McCalman to Harry M. Smith and Laura B. Smith, lot 8, block 33, Oregon City; \$2150.

Dennis O'Connell and Clara B. O'Connell and Allen Wilbur O'Connell to James D. Baker and Olga Baker, lots 79 and 80, in Ross & Walker's addition to Sellwood Gardens; \$800.

WALTER A. DIMICK AFTER NOMINATION AS STATE SENATOR

Walter A. Dimick, state senator from Clackamas county, Monday, filed his intention to become a candidate for reelection. His petition has been



transmitted to the secretary of state.

Senator Dimick has announced that he will make a vigorous fight for reelection. He was the main factor in the 1917 legislative session in defeating the creation of Cascade county. His nominating petition follows:

"If I am nominated and elected I will, during my term of office, stand for anything that will help America win the war; for anything that will stamp out disloyalty and I. W. W.; for ratification of amendments to our National Constitution for nation wide prohibition and equal suffrage; for economy and a business-like expenditure of state money; for securing for the taxpayers one hundred cents on every dollar expended in road and other improvements; for a greater Oregon with more prosperity and payrolls; for elimination of all possible boards and commissions; for anything that tends toward cleaner and better government; and for an undivided Clackamas County.

"Words to be placed on ballot: Support anything to help America win the war; an against county division"

TOOZE HEADS CLACKAMAS COUNTY BANNER, NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION

The initial number of the Clackamas County Banner made its appearance in Oregon City Saturday, under an Oswego date line, as successor to the Oswego Times. It is understood the new journalistic venture will transfer its theatre of operations to Oregon City, where it will be located in the Red Front building on Main and Ninth streets and be published weekly. Articles of incorporation are being prepared by Attorney C. Schaefer. The principal owner is said to be Fred J. Tooze, city superintendent of schools. W. E. Haasler, correspondent of the Portland Journal, will be business manager, and D. N. Byerlee, former owner of the Oswego Times, will be connected with the paper.

BIG RAILROAD CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Bids will be asked soon on railroad equipment totalling approximately \$100,000,000. It was stated at the railroad administration today.

LETTERS FROM BOYS AT FRONT

R. E. Hutchinson and James R. Stafford Tell Interesting Bits of War Experiences

(From R. E. Hutchinson, Co. F, 18th Eng. Ry. Army P. O. 705 A. E. F. France, via New York.

In France, Feb. 8.—Dear Mr. Hawley:—I was delighted to get your cablegram last night. It seemed good to get a message of some sort that was not a month old when it arrived. We received quite a lot of mail two days ago. I also received two or three packages. It would be very interesting to you to see the boys when mail comes in. When a mail boat comes in every one stops work and blows every whistle. We get the mail in about 25 hours.

News just came in of the sinking of our first transport the S. S. "Tubania." This ship was part of our convoy on the way over here. We live in huts here, made of wood, about 100 feet by 30 feet. It is heated by two stoves (when we can steal fuel for them) and we are quite comfortable, considering the circumstances.

After work we all congregate about these stoves and each fellow has stories to tell. I have heard some of the most improbable lies at these evening gatherings that man ever listened to. We have an Irishman, who is typical Irish, and has the most vivid imagination that man was ever gifted with. It seemed quite hopeless for us to try and break him of his stories, until some one hit upon the happy idea of taking a 1x4 board about 6 feet long and nailing one end of it to the rafters, and passing it through a board about one-third of the way up. To the spring end they tied about a dozen tin cans and ran a rope down.

LETTER OF THANKS FOR BADGER PATRIOTISM

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Badger, of Beaver Creek, who have extended many courtesies to the soldiers in France and the United States, as well as those in the navy, are in receipt of a letter from France, written at the request of General Pershing.

The letter is prized highly and reads as follows:

American Expeditionary Forces, France, February 19, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Badger, Oregon City, Or., Route 3.

Dear Sir and Madam:

General Pershing directs me to acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for your letter of December 14, 1917, enclosing your "jingles."

The general was pleased to note the good work you are doing for the cause we all love so dearly, and extends his best wishes to you both.

Sincerely yours,
G. E. ADAMSON,
First Lieutenant, N. A.

COMMITTEES NAMED FOR WOMANS BRANCH OF LIBERTY LOAN

Mrs. H. B. Cartledge, director of the woman's committee in Clackamas county of the third liberty loan drive, which starts April 6, has organized the work in the seven banking districts of Clackamas county, and has announced the following committees of women for the campaign:

Oregon City—Mrs. L. J. Pickens, chairman; Mrs. E. E. Brodie, Mrs. Walter A. Dimick, Mrs. L. Adams, Mrs. A. L. Beattie, Mrs. L. M. Adams, Mrs. Nan Cochran, Mrs. C. W. Robey, Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, Miss Alma Moore, Estacada—Mrs. H. V. Adix, Mrs. W. Hartlett.

Malola—Mrs. J. Noami Masterton, Canby—Mrs. H. B. Evans, Sandy—Mrs. Alice Scales, Wilsonville—Mrs. M. C. Young, Milwaukie—Mrs. Maggie Johnson.

NOTE IN BOTTLE IS CONSIDERED LABOR OF MERE JOKESMITH

While I. W. Rivers, a well known resident of Oregon City, was engaged in searching for the body of the late L. M. Felts at the mouth of the Clackamas river on Saturday, he discovered a bottle, tightly corked, upon the banks of the river. He found a note placed in the bottle, with the following wording:

February 14, 1918.
To Whom It May Concern:
I am tired of living, and whoever finds this note please notify the Doranbecker sawmill at New Era, C. Williams.

So far no one has been reported among the missing, except Mr. Felts, who lost his life by drowning near Butteville when his boat capsized near the dredge at Butteville. Every effort was made to recover his body, but so far the search has been fruitless.

Inquiry has been made at the Doranbecker sawmill as to the identity of a man named Williams having been employed.

"None by that name has ever been employed here," stated the manager.

PILL MAKER DIES.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 15.—Frederick P. Ayer, millionaire medicine manufacturer and financier, died here late yesterday. He was 96 years of age. Mr. Ayer had been spending the winter here.

LETTERS FROM FRENCH FRONT

Ward Hammond and Edgar Nuttall Send Cheerful Missive to Relatives Here

France, February 13.
Dear Will:—I have been intending to write for some time but you know we don't have much time and it takes some time to figure out a letter which won't have something in it which shouldn't be there.

I received your package today and sure was glad to receive it. It certainly hit the spot. Many thanks to you all for thinking of it. Just at present we're in billets—second story back. Hot and cold water, electric lights, masseur, hair dresser, manicure, arm chairs, all the latest magazines, billiard and pool. All the above we have if we are good Christian Scientists. If I left out anything it was because it's been so long since hearing of it that I have forgotten all about it.

We are however really pretty comfortably fixed—much better than I expected. And the weather here is fine. We were originally in French barracks some distance from here and where there was considerable snow. Therefore we weren't sorry to leave and come here.

I've been assigned to the 116th Supply Train and am in headquarters doing statistical work and filing. My address is Hdqrs. 116th Supply Train A. E. F. via New York.

I had occasion to take a fifteen mile trip the other day and at the end of the journey at X which is "Somewhere in France" I had a chance to go thru the ruins of an old castle. It was very interesting and mighty pretty. After climbing to the top of highest tower by a dark spiral stairway we had a view of the country on every side.

Do you ever hear from Phil? I have asked the folks to give me his address again as I had heard he had moved. However they never did or at least have not to date. Will you do it? I'd like to write him but am not sure where he is.

We have quite a time here trying to Parley voo' with the French but say, they ought to give every soldier who comes over a two weeks course in "Yid" town New York, N. Y., for the N. Y. "Yiddisher" has nothing on the Frenchman when it comes to using his hands. I have a Grammar which I am studying and making some progress.

One thing which surprised me very much over here is the cheapness of meals. You can get a peach of a meal for sixty cents to a dollar. For instance, soup, beefsteak in tomato sauce, boiled barley with gravy, veal cutlets with lettuce salad, bread, jam, coffee and wine, all for four francs or about eighty cents. Pretty good, isn't it? But we do lack good chocolate and chewing gum. Therefore you can see how much your package is prized. Also that cake was the best I've eaten for oh,

Dear Mother and Folks:—The boat sails tomorrow. Yesterday, for some unknown reason I did not have to work. I slept in the morning and in the afternoon Bill Strohmeier and I took a 25-mile hike.

First we took a good look over the works here. You see I do not get on the new works as I am hauling material for the roads in the camps on the hill. About 15 minutes took us the length of the first yards; then we started up the long dock. They are some big job, too—will have a long warehouse with concrete floors. This took us a little longer to look at, but of course was more interesting with its many rail lines and crane tracks, concrete walls and great electric lamps for night work.

Then we came to the great yard from where the trains will depart. We did not walk over this as it would have taken too long, but we saw the great dredger pipe lines that are arranged for making the huge fill.

Our trip down the river was very interesting. We saw many fine country places that had grounds extensive enough for a city park. All this was surely fine, but when we looked close it was plain to be seen that they were closed. Only the old servants in their cottages by the gates showed any signs of life. Now and then you would see a French soldier with his arm round a little woman walking along the road—then you could realize that it was "a la guerre."

We walked for a long time and when night fell we were looking for a place to eat. Upon inquiry we found there were no restaurants out there away from the railroad. We did finally manage to get some bread by going to the bakery. It was very poor stuff. It tasted like a cold hot cake! And these people have to have a cake to buy 3-4 pound of it a day. One can see them lined up for their bread and then you can realize what war is, as wine and bread make up the staff of life in France. To have to eat that stuff is pretty hard and the people are complaining some, too.

We got a piece of cheese about 4 by 6 inches and 3/4 inch thick for 3 fs.

We started home in the moonlight and say, if we didn't come out on the same road we had come down on, having walked in a circle, but we got home all right.

My, gosh, but the French are getting a lot of "lizards" out of here, a whole drove shoot out every morning. We are getting limousines galore, the nice gas-saving, light-on-tires kind—Wintons! and National 12's, etc. You see gasoline is scarce over here and we must save it. The French are using Fords.

Aha, who should we find at the dock by Lloyd Harding, auto-dispatcher, they call him. He certainly looked fine. Harold and I went to see him. Bet he got me a "roughneck" in my overalls and old overcoat, just off my truck. Had a letter from Syd at Camp Dix. Kent Mosley is still in this zone. Thank Eric V. Houser for box of candy just received. Good luck to all.

Somehow in France, Feb. 18—

Well, I must stop and turn in. If you can make any sense out of this scrawl you will be accomplishing some job. There are about six fellows in here all the time and the room is about twelve by twelve. Furthermore they all talk at once. Sounds like a Chink chop house.

Please thank Phillip and "A. L. K." I suppose it's Jack or the baby, for the Christmas cards. Tell the boys I'll be sure to bring them something from France when I come back.

Well, give my love to Mack and the boys and girl.
WARD,
Address, Vincent W. Hammond, Sgt. 1st Cl. Q. M. C. H. J. 116th Supply Train, A. E. F. via N. Y.

Somewhere in France, Feb. 11—
Dear Mother and Father:—Arrived here some time ago and all O. K. but had an awful trip. That's all I can say about it.

We are having fine weather here about like April in Oregon. This is sure a pretty country, got Oregon backed off the map. But the people here are all so old fashioned and live so funny. Lots of them live in caves that they dig in the cliffs and then fix the front of it up so it looks like a house.

There is an old castle up on a big hill here that is 800 years old. The guard will take us through for 10 centimes; that's 2 cents in our money.

We are just outside of a good-sized town and on the bank of a river about the size of ——. I guess we are in the best camp in France. We have barracks to sleep in and spring beds and straw mattresses, a dandy cook house and mess hall. I have a kodak and will take some pictures and send you if we ever get paid, but I have given up all hopes of getting paid, as we haven't been paid for December or January yet and February is half gone now.

The women here put their clothes on a wheelbarrow and take them to the river to wash them—some system.

If you haven't bought that tobacco yet, don't get it, as we can buy it here as cheap as there. We have a commissary here. It was in England that it cost so much.

Send me the address of some of our relatives in England as we might come back that way. I might have been in your home town for all I know.

We have a dandy Y. M. C. A. here. Some dake's summer home turned in to a Y. M. C. A. He left all the furniture there. You sit in one of those chairs and you go out of sight.

This is all for this time. Hope you are all as well as I am. Let me know about the strike. Your loving son,
Edgar Nuttall.

HARDING WRITES FROM FRANCE

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE Jan. 21.
—At last we have left the sea, and I will be perfectly satisfied if I do not see any more for some time.

I like the country very well and the more I see of it the better I like it. I was surprised at the railroads, which are much better than I had any idea of. Of course the cars are all compartment side door affairs, which I do not like as well as I do the American cars. Part of the railroads are double tracked and part are four tracked. There are many tunnels, and many stone arch bridges. The railroad stations are all good, and many have large sheds completely covering the tracks.

I like the French people very much. They are extremely polite, and they seem tickled to death to see us. When we walk down town many of the children, and some of the men salute us, and the children are delighted if you shake hands with them.

This is a quaint little town beautifully located in a position, somewhat similar to home. The vegetation appears to be much the same, with laurels, hauristinas, yews, and magnolias as the evergreens. I was much surprised to run into a large club of Oregon Grapes yesterday, and since that time I have seen a great deal of it. I am anxious to know what they call it.

Most of the French towns have many parks. The houses close in, are built right up to the street line, and are usually have a garden in back. Out farther they are set back from the street but the yards are enclosed in high walls.

I was through a wonderful old building yesterday, in which history was made, and which you would probably recognize, but which for military reasons, I cannot describe. It is beautifully carved and decorated, and is in a good state of preservation. I was also in an interesting old church.

The shops are interesting, and are full of things I would like to send home. There are jewelry stores with very cheap jewelry. I will try to bring some of the things home with me, but I do not think that I can send anything out of the country at the present time.

I am getting along pretty well with my French, though I have quite a time understanding a general conversation, as there are so many words I do not remember. I can get any thing I wish, and can make myself understood altho sometimes it is a laborious process.

L. O. HARDING.

FRANCIS PASSES OMSK.
TOKIO, March 19.—United States Ambassador Francis, with a party of 36 Americans, Japanese and Chinese, passed Omsk on March 9, headed for Harbin, according to advices reaching here today.