# FOE MAY STAND AT AISNE HEIGHTS

## Belief Expressed at Capital That Vesle River Line Will Be Untenable.

## SALIENT OVER HALF CLEAR

### Foch Believed to Be Seeking to Force Wedge Into Center of Enemy's Forces as They Retreat; Baker Reports Progress.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—French and American troops were still pressing forward vigorously today the campaign that had up to this time succeeded in ejecting the enemy from more than half of the salient.

Belated announcement from Berlin that further withdrawal had been in progress since last Friday night left it greatly in doubt as to where the German high command plans to make a stand.

The majority opinion among officers here, however, was that a strong line could not be set up short of the Vesle River, and that even there the Franco-British positions about Rheims would keep the German left flank in constant danger.

There was a strong feeling that the eventual line resulting from General Foch's bold counter blows would be along the heights of the Aisne.

As the line stood, according to the last available reports tonight, it appeared certain that the evacuation announced by the enemy had not been completed. The salient has been reduced until it has no longer anything of the old wedge shape. The apex has been driven in so that an irregular line roughly paralleling the Soissons-Rheims base has been created.

**Fighting on Center Severe.**

The most bitter fighting recently reported is along the center of the irregular line that now forms the front between the enemy flank positions.

This suggested to observers here that General Foch was seeking to force a wedge into the very center of the enemy's retreating lines, planning to take the strong flank positions in the rear and force an even more precipitate withdrawal.

There were signs that a definite minor pocket was being created by this thrust which promised to crumple up the German position west of Fere-en-Tardenois.

At the same time hammer blows against enemy positions south of Soissons indicated the beginning of a pincer movement there as well.

"The progress of the allied armies in the Soissons-Rheims salient is continuing," Secretary Baker said today. "Substantial gains were made on both Saturday and Sunday.

"It is fortunate that our people are accepting this success with a true measure of significance. It is, of course, a cause for congratulation and rejoicing; but would by no means justify any relaxation 2of our effort. It means that we must redouble our efforts."

**Army to Be Enlarged.**

In support of this view, there are indications that Mr. Baker will discuss with chairmen of the House and Senate military committees probably this week his enlarged Army project, upon which he has been laboring for some weeks.

The plans include primarily extension of the age limits for draft liability, additional appropriations and an Army mobilization on an enlarged scale. Already six new divisions have been ordered formed in the United States and others will be created at an early date to supplement the flow of men through the replacement division machinery.

A careful review of the man-power situation has been made by Provost Marshal-General Crowder as the basis of the recommendations on draft age changes Mr. Baker will make.

General Crowder is credited with believing that all men between 18 and 45 years should be brought within the draft, but it appears probable that the formal plans of the War Department will not go quite to that limit in either direction.

The age limits most generally set by those endeavoring to determine in advance Mr. Baker's attitude are 19 to 36, inclusive.

Lowering of the draft age is expected to meet with opposition in Congress, although raising the age limit is said to be generally favored.

**Drill Engagement Realistic.**

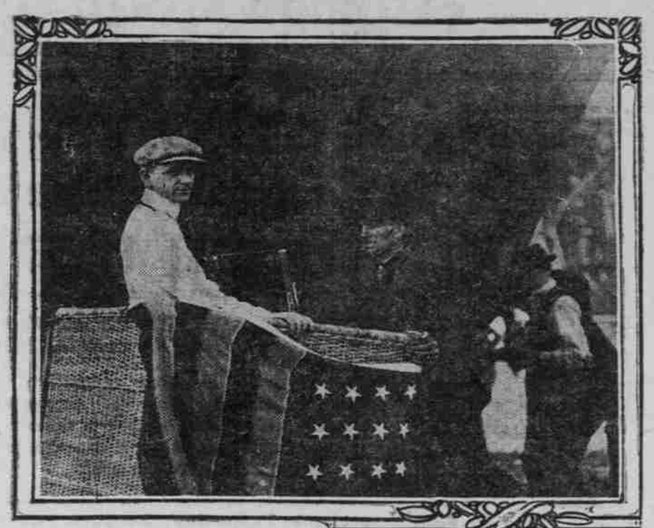
OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, July 29.—(Special.)—The Oregon Agricultural College soldier detachment returned Saturday from the vicinity of Philomath, where the men spent the night under the stars after military drill Friday afternoon. A battle was staged, part of the force representing the Huns. Blank cartridges and smoke bombs gave the engagement a realistic touch.

A man and two women were arrested in New York recently for attempting to sell a baby for 35 cents.


## TODAY'S BEAUTY TALK

You can enjoy a delightful shampoo with very little effort and for a trifling cost. If you get from your druggist's a package of Canthrox and dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This makes a full cup of shampoo liquid—enough so it is easy to apply it to all the hair instead of just the top of the head. Your shampoo is now ready. Just pour a little at a time on the scalp and hair until both are entirely covered by the daintily perfumed preparation that thoroughly dissolves and removes every bit of dandruff, excess oil and dirt. After rinsing, the hair dries quickly with a fluffiness that makes it seem heavier than it is, and takes on a rich luster and a softness that makes arranging it a pleasure.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHER WHO HAD SENSATIONAL DESCENT IN BALLOON, AND FIRE APPARATUS RESCUING GASBAG FROM TREE.



—Photos by Angelus Studio.

**Above—Al Tice, Just Before His Thrilling Air Ride, and Below, Fire Apparatus Saving the Gasbag.**

# 250 VESSELS BUILT

## Deliveries to Shipping Board Total 1,500,000 Tons.

## 15 LAUNCHINGS IN WEEK

### Five Wooden Hulls Go Down Ways in Last Seven Days—Pacific Coast Provides Three Completed Craft in Same Period.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Deliveries of vessels to the Shipping Board to date number nearly 250, with a million and a half deadweight tonnage.

Eight steel ships, with a total deadweight tonnage of 35,890, were delivered by American shipyards last week, the Shipping Board announced today.

Launchings for the week included ten steel vessels with a total tonnage of 54,250, and five wooden ships with a tonnage of 19,200.

Shipyards on the Great Lakes led in deliveries with four vessels. Pacific Coast yards turned out three ships, while the single Eastern delivery was a 7400-ton freighter from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Sparrow Point, Md., yard.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Demands of Government and private war industries for steel have reached such huge proportions with repeated expansion of the Nation's military programme that the allotments to "less industrial" manufactures must be continually reduced, J. L. Replogle, Federal steel administrator, announced here today.

**Shipbuilding Supply Assured.**

Mr. Replogle, after conferring with Chairman Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Edward L. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board; J. A. Boner, representing the American Iron & Steel Institute, and heads of the country's leading steel firms, declared there was no cause for alarm over the steel situation as it affects shipbuilding, munitions making and other activities vital to the war.

Development of the shipbuilding industry far beyond the most sanguine estimates of a year ago, Mr. Replogle continued, has created a demand for plate steel which has exceeded the capacity of all the plants equipped for this type of work.

Steel for munitions and for other war supplies also has been required by the Government in greater quantities than the manufacturers have been able to meet.

**Distribution to Be Made.**

Mr. Replogle announced that in conference at Washington tomorrow with representatives of the War Industries Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, distribution will be made of the available supply of steel to the various shipyards and other war work plants, together with allotments to private industry.

# PAPER MAKERS APPEAL

### FEDERAL COMMISSION IS ASKED TO FIX HIGHER PRICES.

**Advanced Cost of Labor, Material and Freight Rates Cited—Hearing of Evidence to Start Today.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Paper manufacturers today appealed to the Federal Trade Commission for increased prices on news print as of May 1, June 1 and July 1. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association objected to a hearing, contending that the commission's functions as arbiter on paper prices were suspended pending a decision on the manufacturers' appeal from the $3.10 a hundredweight price fixed by the commission and effective last April 1. Without passing on the publishers' contention, the commission decided to hear evidence beginning tomorrow.

Henry A. Wise, of New York, counsel for the manufacturers, said the increase was requested because of advanced costs of labor and material and freight rates. Cost of wood for making paper, he told the commission, has increased 35 per cent.

Only developments in the cost of manufacture since April 1 will be considered by the commission, Chairman Colver announced. He added the evidence would be heard as a matter of convenience to the parties, and decision would be made later whether the commission would consider it.

The companies asking the increase are the International Paper Company, the Gould Paper Company, the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, Ltd., the Fort Francis Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., the Lake Superior Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., the Donnaconna Paper Company, Ltd., the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., Price Bros.' Company, Ltd., the Laurentine Company, Ltd., the Baico-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., and the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.

# BALLOONIST IS IN PERIL

(Continued From First Page.)

southwest of where it started, immediately in the rear of the yards. Future operations of the kind will be conducted from a point that will insure safety from wires.

The balloon idea was hit upon as a means of getting a good picture of the long stretch of water front now a scene of shipbuilding activity. Many views of the plants and vessels have been taken from the ground. A view from above was desired.

A report was circulated Saturday that the pictures were to be taken regardless of official authority, and the police asked Mr. Miller for an explanation. They were assured that the work was being done with the sanction of Government officials.

**Balloon Action Explained.**

A. J. England, editor of the Northwest Steel Company's publication, Heave Together, who was on hand when details of the flight were being arranged, says the sudden downward start of the bag which Mr. Tice mentioned was due, in his opinion, to the fact that the operators on the ground sought to check the ascent of the balloon, because it had attained too fast a clip. The wind, which had freshened, says Mr. England, carried the cable of the balloon toward the heavy voltage wires and in spite of efforts to haul the bag down, the cable came in contact with them.

The balloon cable was found burned in three places and the current running through it, before it was severed, caused grass fires, so fire apparatus was summoned. While there the firemen helped in the rescue of Mr. Tice. Mr. England climbed the tree and brought down the camera.

"Had the balloon struck either side of the tree Mr. Tice would probably have been badly injured, for on one side was the roof of a house and on the other the street," said Mr. England.

# BANKS TO APPROVE LOANS

### Government Will Aid China in Combatting Enemy Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The new policy of approving loans by American bankers to China so that nation may be better able to defend itself against enemy forces approaching its borders was announced today by the State Department. It is understood that $50,000,000 will be advanced. Bankers will represent different parts of the country. They will co-operate with the Government and will submit for approval the names of banks composing the group to make loans and also the terms and conditions of any loans.

The department announced that it is hoped that the American bankers will be associated with bankers of Great Britain, Japan and France.

# BANKER IS COUNCILMAN

### F. M. McAllister Succeeds Late S. S. Spencer in Eugene Body.

EUGENE, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—F. M. McAllister, cashier of the United States National Bank, tonight was elected a member of the Eugene City Council to succeed the late Septimus S. Spencer, who died on July 15. Mr. McAllister was nominated by C. B. Willoughby, of the Second Ward, in which the vacancy occurred, and the election was by the unanimous vote of the council.

Mr. Spencer was the paying teller in the United States National Bank at the time of his death.

# OREGON CITY BOYS CALLED

### Nineteen Will Entrain August 6 for Camp Fremont.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—Entrainment orders for 19 class 1 men have been received at the office of the local board, and this quota, which practically takes all class 1 men of the 1917 class, is to leave for Camp Fremont, Cal., at 8 P. M., Tuesday, August 6th.

Two of the men are volunteers of the 1918 class who are anxious to get into active service. These are Carl N. Troxell and Grayden Pace, of Oregon City. The men will report Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

# KAISER CONFIDENT OF EARLY VICTORY

## War Lord Tells Subjects That Allies Will Surrender Within Six Months.

## FRANCE DECLARED FOOLISH

### Hun Military Head Belittles Progress of Allies, Especially With Regard to Combating U-Boat Menace on High Seas.

BY ARTHUR N. DAVIS.

Dentist to the Kaiser for 14 Years.

About 12 years ago I attended the German military maneuvers at Liegnitz, in Silesia, having been invited by some journalistic friends of mine to accompany them in the motor allowed the press. The military representatives of England, France, America and other countries were there with the Kaiser's staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. Apparently they were very much impressed, for I heard afterwards that one of the French officers who had been present had written a book in which he said: "With such an army, Germany could annex France in six months!"

I happened to mention this fact to the Kaiser shortly afterwards and his significant comment was:

"Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long!"

**Short War Expected.**

When Germany's man-power was mobilized, no one in Germany believed it would be very long before they would all be back and every effort was made to make their few weeks of active service as little irksome as possible. "Liebesgaben," gifts of love, consisting of clothing and food of every description, were forwarded to them by their relatives and friends in the most lavish manner.

One of my patients told me that she had sent 1700 pounds of sausages to one regiment within a week, and when I asked her why she had been so generous she replied that her chauffeur was a member of the regiment!

The extent to which the country's resources were squandered in those early months is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers had such an excess of ill-fitting woolen wearing apparel that they used many of the knitted articles as ear-pieces and covers for their horses.

**Allied Nations Ridiculed.**

The resistance that France would be able to put up was always very lightly estimated, and if the intervention of England was at all taken into consideration, the comparatively small army she could place in the field was regarded as but a drop in the bucket compared with the well-trained German horde that was ready to sweep across the border. How could England's 80,000 men cope with Von Kluck's 500,000 or the hastily mobilized French armies resist the thoroughly prepared, equipped and well-disciplined German warriors?

It was several weeks after the battle of the Marne when I happened to notice in an obscure corner of one of the German newspapers, a German translation of a short item from a French newspaper stating that a number of Parisians had made Sunday excursions to the battle-fields to collect German souvenirs in the form of helmets, swords and guns. The thought naturally arose: "How could people from Paris collect souvenirs from an advancing German army? The Germans must be retreating?" but it was many days before I secured an English newspaper which confirmed my hope.

**England Declared Foolish.**

Just after the English passed their conscription law I was called to see the Kaiser at the Great Army Headquarters, which at that time were at Pless. Although the war had then lasted two or three times as long as the Germans had expected, the Kaiser masked the depression he must have felt by putting on a bold front.

"How foolish for England to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany 100 years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed over night. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great!"

"Yes, your Majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil War put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war lasted," the Kaiser replied quickly. "This war won't last that long. The allies will feel what the power of Germany is long before English conscription can avail them anything!"

"And while England is slowly building up her insignificant army," the Kaiser went on, "she will see America's Navy and merchant marine constantly growing and the dollar replacing the pound as the unit of the world's finance. No, Davis, England will soon be sick of the war and will look with fear upon America's growing power!"

**Defeat Is Disappointing.**

The French army, too, was generally belittled and the Russians were believed to be absolutely negligible. The French army was so poorly equipped, it was pointed out, that the officers had to go to the field in patent leather boots and on the Russian front only the first line men had guns, the others being armed with clubs!

Eventually, officers and soldiers returning from the western front on furlough or passing through the country en route from one front to the other brought the report of the defeat before Paris. Soldiers who participated in that disastrous retreat wrote from the new trenches to their friends and relatives telling of the terrible experiences they had undergone, when they went for days with nothing to eat but raw potatoes and turnips which they picked from the fields.

When these reports finally spread through Germany the people began to realize that their Generals in the west were not meeting with the same success that Von Hindenburg had had in the east and Von Hindenburg became the idol of the people immediately, a fact that was very distasteful to the high command.

The Kaiser's dislike of Von Hindenburg was of long standing. He had never forgiven that General for the mistake he made during military maneuvers in peace time, when, by a brilliant stroke of strategy, he had succeeded in capturing the Kaiser's forces, including the Kaiser and his whole staff!

**Hindenburg Not Liked.**

In the early days of the war, however, when the Russians were sweeping into East Prussia, the high command felt itself compelled to dismiss the German General who was responsible for that defeat, and Hindenburg was hailed by the people as the one man who could stem the tide. The Kaiser was accordingly compelled to acquiesce and Hindenburg was placed in charge of the army in the east. How completely he vindicated the confidence the German people had in him is already well known. He swept the Russians into the Masurian Lakes and snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat.

His success only increased the Kaiser's dislike of him and every obstacle was placed in his way.

It is reported that at this period the Kaiser suggested certain tactics to Von Hindenburg and that the General responded by unbuckling his sword and offering to give up his command. Gladly would the Kaiser have accepted his resignation, but even that imperious monarch dared not so antagonize public opinion. He yielded to his recalcitrant General and from that time on allowed him to go his own way.

Then came the failure of the Germans at Verdun and the approaching entry of Roumania into the war on the side of the allies, and Falkenhayn in turn fell from grace. The high command at this time tried to prevent the Kaiser from talking to Hindenburg, but he was so worried over the military outlook that he called Hindenburg and Falkenhayn to him for a conference. It is said that the latter tried to take the center of the floor and do the talking, but, although he was higher in command, Hindenburg told him to "shut his mouth," adding: "When I finish talking to His Majesty, you may begin." Then he pointed out to the Kaiser some of Falkenhayn's great mistakes, remarking: "Who ever heard of a General attacking his enemy at his strongest point?"—referring to the campaign against Verdun.

**Zeppelin Failure Rolls.**

The failure of the Zeppelins from a military standpoint was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the German people at large, who had counted so much upon them to bring disaster to England.

The last time I conversed with the Kaiser was on November 26, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 169,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the Kaiser's information, however, we had only 30,000 men in France at that time and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

Both before and after we entered the war, the Kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as manpower was concerned, and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine programme even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion.

I confessed my ignorance on that point.

"Well, it takes six tons to the man! To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. Where is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

**War Claims Ridiculed.**

How the Kaiser feels now that the failure of the U-boats to intercept American troop-ships must be painfully apparent to him and America has so overwhelmingly overcome the shortage of shipping, I don't know, but it is more than probable that for some time to come the real situation will, at any rate, be successfully concealed from the German people. I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign was unknown to the Germans up to the time I left Berlin—in January, 1918.

"How many submarines do you think we have really lost to date?" I was asked, around Christmas, 1917, by a German who was a personal friend of Maximilian Harden.

I replied that I had heard that many months ago England had celebrated the sinking of the 100th U-boat.

"That's ridiculous!" he ejaculated. "I have inside information which is not publicly known: we have lost exactly six."

While the Kaiser and the Germans generally felt confident that we would never be able to send many men across, they professed to feel little concern even if we did.

According to some of the German officers with whom I spoke, even if we landed 2,000,000 men in France, it would not be enough to break the deadlock, as the Germans were taking a similar number of trained troops from the Russian front. The only menace of American participation in the war lay in the possibility that we might add considerably to the allied air strength. Man-power alone, they contended, would never be sufficient to help the allies much, but overwhelming superiority in the air might occasion the Germans some annoyance.

The Kaiser himself had but a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the American soldier so far as modern war requirements are concerned.

(To be continued.)

# WAR VETERAN TO SPEAK

### Canadian Lieutenant to Deliver Addresses at Strand.

Lieutenant Gallagher of the Canadian army will speak at the Strand Theater as an added attraction to the regular programme, beginning tomorrow and continuing until Sunday.

He will tell of his experiences at the front and while on his way back to Canada after receiving his honorable discharge from the army. He was on a hospital ship which was torpedoed.

Two years were spent in Flanders by Lieutenant Gallagher, during which time he was wounded and gassed.

ALWAYS TAKE YOUR S. & H. TRADING STAMPS

Your lunch will be fresh and appetizing if carried in a

**Universal Lunch Kit**

Complete with Cup, Sandwich Box and Hot or Cold Vacuum Bottle.

Price $4 and $4.25

**Rubber Goods**

$2.50 3-quart red rubber molded Fountain Syringe—2-year guarantee. Special $1.49
50c Bathing C'ps 27¢
25c Bathing C'ps 15¢
Mason Fruit Jar Rubbers, pkg. ..... 10¢
3 for 25¢

**Prices Which Will Reduce Your Expense Account**

50c Garfield Tea ..... 45¢
50c Glover's Mange Remedy ..... 45¢
$1.20 Sal Hepatica ..... $1.10
50c Lysol ..... 45¢
$1.10 Bromo Seltzer ..... $1.00
$1.00 Pond's Extract ..... 90¢
$1.25 Pierce's Favorite Prescription 98¢
60c Swamp Root ..... 50¢
$1.00 Johnstone's Sarsaparilla ..... 90¢
$1.00 Peruna ..... 89¢
35c Castoria ..... 29¢
25c Carter's Pills ..... 19¢
75c Wyeth's Sage & Sulphur ..... 69¢
$1.00 Listerine ..... 85¢
50c Sloan's Liniment ..... 45¢
50c Pompeian Massage Cream ..... 47¢
50c Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cr'm 43¢
25c Dentox Tooth Powder, 3 for ..... 65¢
25c Listerated Tooth Powder, 3 for ..... 65¢
50c Cucumber Cream, 3 for ..... $1.25
$1.00 Miolena Freckle Cream ..... 85¢
50c Pozzoni's Powder ..... 39¢

Woodard Clarke Co
ALDER STREET AT WEST PARK · MARSHALL 4700 · HOME A 6171


# CIVIL WAR VETERAN DIES

### Henry L. Hull, of Oregon City, Was Descendant of General Hull.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—Henry Lucillius Hull, one of the prominent residents of Oregon City, and veteran of the Civil War, died at his residence on Eleventh and Jackson streets this morning, after a brief illness.

Mr. Hull was born in Sharon County, Pa., November 9, 1844. He was a direct descendant of General Hull, of Revolutionary fame, and his nephew, Commodore Hull, of the War of 1812. He enlisted in the Civil War when only a boy.

Mr. Hull came to Oregon 12 years ago, and since taking up his residence here had been an active member of Meade Post No. 2, G. A. R. He was a member of the Elks Lodge, of this city, of the Masonic Order in Ohio, and of the Knights of Pythias at Sharon, Pa., being the last surviving charter member of that lodge. No. 398.

Mr. Hull is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gussie Oswald Hull; by a son, Howard Lawrence Hull; a daughter, Mildred Ruth Hull, of this city; two sisters, Mrs. Clara Bideman, at the old home in Sharon, Pa., and Mrs. Anna Kepner, of Helena, Mont.

The funeral services will be conducted from the Elks' Temple Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the order having charge of the services. Burial will be in the Mountain View Cemetery.

# ARMY QUARTERS TO EXPAND

### Two Hospitals for Care of Americans Opened in London.

LONDON, July 29.—A very rapid expansion of American Army Headquarters in London is in progress. Three new buildings were taken over last week. Two army hospitals were recently opened and these will be running at full capacity within a few days.

A large building in the center of the city will be equipped this week as a "liaison office," to house various activities involving dealings between the American and British Armies.

**Breed Seeks Commission.**

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—Benjamin H. Breed, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Breed, now of The Dalles, is attending the officers' training school at the Presidio of San Francisco. Young Breed, who is a graduate of the Hood River High School, was elected by Colonel Leader for the University of Oregon students for the Presidio.

# CHECK ON STAMPS IS AIM

### County to Buy Perforator to Be Used for Official Business.

As a means of keeping a closer check on the disbursement of stamps among the various departments of the county government, the County Commissioners yesterday authorized the purchase of a stamp perforating machine, for immediate delivery. All stamps used for official county business will be perforated following the receipt of this machine. The machine will cost $75.

A report submitted yesterday by County Auditor Martin showed that the county expends approximately $6000 a year for stamps. The officials believe that if all stamps are perforated, showing they are to be used only for county business, there will be a noticeable decrease in the number demanded by the various departments.

# HUN ARMY NEEDS CLOTHES

### Every Civilian Is Required to Give One Suit to War Workers.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—The German government has given "final notice" to the public to give up voluntarily at least one suit of clothes each to the war workers and the army. Failure to meet the demand will result in forcible requisition and delinquents will be liable to imprisonment for one year and a fine not exceeding 10,000 marks.

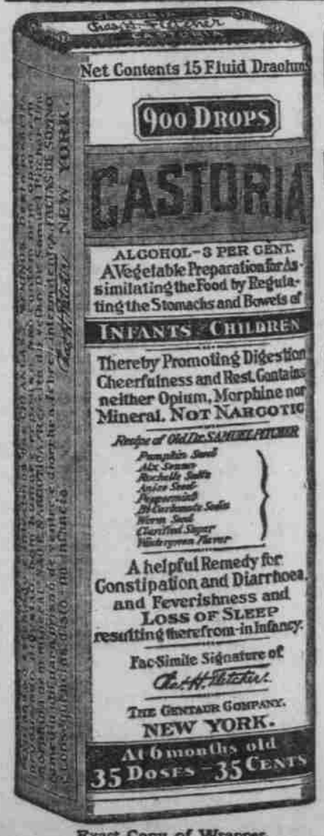
How high the need for fabrics has risen is shown by a decree announcing the impending confiscation of curtains which will be replaced gratis with paper fiber material or paid for at the original peace time cost price less wear and tear.

**Gillnet Destruction Charged.**

ASTORIA, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—The preliminary examination of Migo Entichich, master of the purse seining craft President Lincoln III., charged with malicious destruction of a gillnet belonging to Albert J. Sather, was held in the Justice Court this afternoon and the man held under $1000 bond to the grand jury.

**Astoria Autoists Fined.**

ASTORIA, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—Andrew Olsen and E. Harsberger were each fined $25 in the Justice Court today on a charge of damaging a county road by driving automobiles on freshly laid concrete.


Exact Copy of Wrapper.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.