

SAMMONS PICTURES LIFE IN U. S. ARMY

Lieutenant-Colonel Guest at
Banquet of Bankers.

TRIP ACROSS TOUGH ONE

Australian Cattle Ship Best U. S.
Could Do for Doughboys; Mess
Service Lacking.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Sammons, or "Eddie" Sammons, as he is known in Portland, was the guest of honor at a dinner given him at the Benson hotel Wednesday evening by senior members of the American Institute of Banking. Colonel Sammons has just returned from two years' service in this country and abroad, and has resumed his position as assistant cashier of the United States National bank.

"I left Camp Lewis in September, 1917, with 200 officers, because all of us were virtually promised that by going to Fort Sill we would be sent across within four months," said Colonel Sammons. "We were sent down there on a moment's notice, given no stop-overs, \$36 mileage and our transportation. When we got down there we found no work waiting for us. All but 75 of us got disgusted, and after hanging around for a month went back with a full month's pay, another \$36 mileage and transportation. "Finally I was put in the grenade school and set to work making mud pies with sand and cement, from which we fashioned imitation grenades. At the end of the course I was graduated first in my class and was given a huge diploma certifying I was an expert grenadier, capable of instructing on the subject, when in actual fact I never had or have since had a real grenade in my hand.

Company Command Given. "Eventually I was made camp inspector and the end of the war as inspector of Camp Doniphan if I had not succeeded in having the commanding general release me to go with the division overseas. I had to wait until the very last troop train had left before I could go. I joined the division at Camp Mills the day before sailing and was put in command of a company.

"We went over on the Aeneas, an Australian cattle ship, which had just been taken off its line and turned over to the government as a troopship. Some mathematical genius had figured out how hammocks could be swung in the places just vacated by the cattle to accommodate the greatest number of men and leave nine inches between

each man, but when put into actual practice there was not a nineteenth of that space between the hammocks. The boat was built for 484 passengers, but it carried an extra large crew and 3000 soldiers. It was the fall of one of a convoy of 14 ships carrying 20,000 men. "After we had set sail it was discovered that there were no provisions for feeding the troops; that the crew had been provided for, but that there were no food provisions for our men, and that we had 2000 hungry doughboys aboard. Steam galleys had been fitted up to help in preparing food for the soldiers, but they were not working. Two absolutely ignorant and useless negroes were in charge and proceeded to feed us tripe for breakfast.

Allies' Morale Gone. "Our company was with the 35th division, one of ten divisions rushed over with the British 5th army put in after the German channel drive. The British and French morale was gone and both their officers and enlisted men admitted they were licked and declared the game was up. They were right. The allies were at a chateau on the Somme where there wasn't a day that we weren't inspected by a bunch of high-brow 'brass hats' as we called the British staff officers. Sir Douglas Haig and Pershing were among those who reviewed us and I thought Sir Douglas would never stop shaking the officers' hands after he had seen our men. He was the most democratic man and would step up to buck private, ask them how things were going and if they needed anything more. When he asked the men of my company that, we asked for another water cart, and I learned afterward that Sir Henry Robertson and a bunch of other staff officers and generals had worked all night long trying to find the water cart which, at General Haig's suggestion, was delivered to us the next morning."

The dinner was given under the direction of Jack W. Leary, chairman of the entertainment committee, and was presided over by A. L. Fraley, president. Joseph Mulder, accompanied by his wife, sang "Pay Posters 'The Americans Come,'" and gave an encore "Dear Old Pal." Mrs. Lulu Dahl Miller, accompanied by Mrs. Hennings Carlson, sang several selections. A quartet composed of four sisters, Freda, Hilda, Alice and Betty Warren, sang "Gypsy Sweetheart," "Sweet Kentucky Babe" and other selections.

HUN GOODS IN ITALY AGAIN Exchange Inequality Helps Sale of Camouflaged Products.

ROME.—German pencils, thermometers, medicines, china and optical instruments, again appearing on the Italian market. Germany during peace prepared for war and during war she prepared for the invasion of the world's markets.

Italy finds it difficult to resist this kind of invasion, especially because her allies do not help her keep down exchange. Therefore, this strange situation follows: A hundred Italian lire at today's exchange can purchase 100 lire in German products, or 140 lire in Austrian goods, while it can only buy 77 lire in French goods, 62 in American and 60 in English.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

FARM MARKETS BENEFIT

NEW ENGLAND STATES TRYING TO CUT OUT MIDDLEMAN.

Consumers Obtain Fresh Products
and Producers Get Full Profits
for Their Labor.

WASHINGTON.—Community markets have helped to solve the problem of better utilizing locally grown food products in many parts of the country, particularly in the New England states. In almost every community there are usually a number of farmers or small gardeners who produce above their own needs a small surplus of food products, an amount often too small in the individual case to command much, if any consideration from the wholesale dealer or even retail grocer. These small surpluses represent in the aggregate a very considerable addition to the community's food supply, and says the bureau of markets, department of agriculture, if such supplies can be economically placed in the homes they are well worth utilizing, especially in this day of high living costs and need of conservation of both supplies and transportation.

To conserve this source of food and to benefit both producers and consumers a number of cities last year set aside portions of streets, public squares or vacant pieces of property on which the farmers and gardeners could offer their products for sale. At these community or public markets the consumer deals directly with the producer and gets fresh fruit and vegetables often at a lower price than could be possible at retail stores.

One such market in a Massachusetts town last year reports that 30 farmers and 1800 customers were in attendance in a single day and the business done during the four months through which the market was conducted totaled about \$45,000. Another open market in the same state reports that within two and one-half hours farmers sold ten tons of produce for \$1500 and this lot of foodstuffs was carried away by the purchasers.

The community market idea does not appeal to all producers. The commercial truck gardener or the farmer who grows and markets a considerable amount of produce usually prefers to sell in wholesale quantities. He considers that the difference between wholesale and retail prices is not sufficient to offset the value of an equal amount of time devoted to his regular farm work. The small producer, however, finds time is not fully occupied with his farming operations, often finds it possible to devote a part of certain days in disposing of his products at a community market, taking the difference between wholesale and retail prices for his service as salesman.

Community markets have not been successful in all instances, but where there are a reasonable number of producers who can be interested in attending a market which is conveniently located for the purchasing public, success in many cases has been marked. To be most successful the market should

be supported by some public-spirited organization, such as the Chamber of Commerce, of a woman's club, and the city government should be interested in the movement. Experience shows that there always develops a need for a market master who will have direct supervision over the conduct of the market and see that all rules are enforced. Every market should have regulations as to allotment of selling space, uniform opening and closing hours, no price-fixing on profiting, fair weights and measures, no loud solicitation of trade and the proper disposal of refuse.

Local conditions of supply and demand will determine whether the market should be held daily or less frequently. In most places two or three days a week will be all that is required. It is better to have a flourishing market for short hours on two days a week than an unthrifty one on three or more days. Simple knock-down counters or tables for the display of vegetables and other products may be provided or sales may be made direct from the producers. Each producer should be required to pay a nominal price for his stand or privilege of selling, this money to go for the upkeep of the market.

Prices at the community market to attract farmers must be higher than wholesale quotations, while if they are not lower than at retail stores the consumer gets nothing in profiting them. Some markets have found it desirable to have a bulletin board in a conspicuous place upon which are given current wholesale and retail store prices, to be used as a guide in establishing prices of products on the market. Growers are then either encouraged or compelled to sell about midway between the two.

BIOLOGY OF BOLSHEVISM

Scientist Peers Into Ant Hill to Find Real Communism.

WASHINGTON.—"Though anyone who has read Henri Fabre must be aware of the comedy and romance and tragedy to be found without stirring from the birds, plants and insects of his own backyard, yet it would seem a far cry to peer into an ant hill to see why the communistic state is not adapted to man," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"Yet William Morton Wheeler, a noted zoologist, in a communication to the society, seems to touch upon what might be termed the 'Biology of Bolshevism.'"

The bulletin quotes the writer as follows: "Though in most respects man and the insect differ enormously, both nevertheless display some remarkable convergent similarities. They are the only two successful and dominant animal types of the present age, and so far as they are social, not only have had to encounter the same obstacles, but have learned to overcome many of them in the same manner.

"The social insects, however, have been more successful than man in organizing stable communities, because they have frankly trusted and followed their instincts and have therefore carried their social organization to its logical, or perhaps we had better say instinctive, conclusion, whereas man's intellectual processes and the ideals

and dissensions to which they give birth forever prevent a definitive solution of economic problems and keep him in a state of active and ceaseless evolution.

"Ants are to be found everywhere, from the Arctic regions to the tropics, from the timber line on the loftiest mountains to the shifting sands of the dunes and seashores, and from the dampest forests to the driest deserts. Not only do they outnumber in individuals all other terrestrial animals, but their colonies even in very circumscribed localities often defy enumeration.

"Their colonies are, moreover, remarkably stable, sometimes outlasting a generation of men. Such stability is, of course, due to the longevity of the individual ants, since worker ants are known to live from four to seven years, and queens from 13 to 15 years.

"The ant colony or society may be regarded as an organization which, like the individual insects of which it consists, grows and develops to a fixed adult size, and the size to which it grows is characteristic of the species, just as is the size of any individual. Some ants always form diminutive colonies of only a few dozen individuals, whereas the colonies of other species when mature may comprise thousands or hundreds of thousands. The growth of these colonies obviously depends on the quantity and quality of the available food supply and on its distribution for immediate consumption or its storage for the future use of the colony.

"The ethnic history of ants parallels that of man to the extent that these insects were originally flesh-eating hunters, then shepherds of food-producing herds, and finally agriculturists, and that they have been compelled to pass through these stages or forfeit the advantages of living in populous and stationary communities.

"Ants feed in a great variety of substances, but in all cases only the liquid portions of the food are taken into the alimentary tract. If the food is solid, minute particles of it are rasped off by means of the tongue and pressed into a small pocket in the floor of the mouth. The juices expressed from the mass are then sucked back through the gullet into a dilated portion of the alimentary tract, the crop, and the useless pellet is spit out.

"The crop is closed behind by a complex plicated valve, which separates it from a short, baglike stomach, the walls of which have a permeable lining, so that it and the succeeding portions of the alimentary tract, the intestine, are able to digest and absorb any food which may be permitted to enter them through the valve.

"The crop and the true stomach have been called respectively the 'social' and 'individual' stomachs, because the liquid food stored in the former is in great part distributed by regurgitation to other ants, whenever they signify their hunger by protruding their tongues and making supplicatory gestures with the feelers, and because none of the food in this receptacle can be used by the individual unless it passes through the valve into the true stomach."

Petroleum Search Authorized.

LONDON.—Five million dollars are to be set aside by the British government to conduct a search for petroleum in Great Britain, the financial secretary to the treasury told the house of commons yesterday. He also stated that \$1,000,000 would be devoted to aid flax production, principally in Ireland.

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