150 INVALID TROOPS PASS THROUGH CITY

Boys Recovering From Wounds on Way to Hospital.

PORTLAND MAN IN CHARGE

Soldiers Here for 50 Minutes Are Supplied With Ice Cream, Candy and Smokes by Canteen Girls.

One hundred and fifty invalid soldiers, most of whom are recovering from wounds received in France, passed passed through Portland last night in a special train on the way to the army hospital at San Francisco. The train arrived at 7:30 and left at 8:10.

Captain Harry M. Slater, son of Attorney W. T. Slater of this city, was in charge of the train, with Lieutenant C. G. Rattner, former Portland physician, as an associate. Lieutenant Rattner practiced in Portland for six years prior to entering the service. The third officer with the train was Lieutenant Rinehardt of Minneapolis.

Although most of the men on the train were not in serious condition, every precaution was taken by the physicians in charge to guard the health of the men on the trip and they were not permitted to leave the coaches last night. One entire coach was occupied by litter patients, men suffering from severe wounds in the body or legs. Another coach served as an amusement hall for the boys and was fitted up with a moving picture outfit, magazines and a phonograph.

Few Left in Hospital.

The men are being moved to San Francisco, according to Dr. Slater, as the result of a decision by the army department to reduce the Camp Lewis hospital. All overseas men who were being cared for there are being transferred to San Francisco, and the departure of the invalid train yesterday leaves but 100 patients at Camp Lewis.

The Red Cross canteen workers, 40 strong, were waiting for the train and took advantage of the 50-minute stop here to distribute ice cream, milk, sandwiches, candy, cigars and cigarettes and magazines to the boys. The girls, under the command of Mrs. Ferdinand E. Reed, captain, marched to the train with their refreshments for the boys and distributed eats and smokes and magazines from one end of the train to the other.

Four movie films, consisting of two five-reel features and two comedies, had been loaned by the Universal Film company office in Portland and were given to the commanding officer by the Portland Red Cross to be shown during the trip between here and San Francisco. J. H. Colton, associate field director of the Red Cross, is accompanying the train to San Francisco and has charge of the entertainment features.

More Soldiers Due Today.

Due to arrive in Portland today are 149 soldiers from Columbia, S. C. They are coming in a special train and will reach here between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening. A message was sent to the commanding officer yesterday inviting the men to remain in the city until 1 o'clock Thursday morning, so that they may be entertained here in the evening.

New movements of troops on their way to Camp Lewis via Portland for mustering out, as announced, are: 114 men from Columbia, S. C., who left Monday; 11 from Petersburg, Va., who left Sunday; 82 from Camp Mills, who left yesterday, and 79 from Newport, who leave today.

MAIL VOLUME IS SAME

REDUCED POTAGE DOES NOT EFFECT AMOUNT HANDLED.

Three-Cent Stamps Not Redeemable, But Envelopes and Postal Cards May Be Returned for Value.

Practically no increase in the amount of mail handled by the city postoffices was noticeable as the result of the new two-cent rate, which went into effect yesterday, according to postoffice officials. It had been expected that a considerable number of people and business houses would hold their mail for a day or two to get advantage of the lower rate, but this did not prove the case, the amount of mail received yesterday being practically the same as that handled on the first of the past months.

The regulation did not go into effect until midnight and some letters had to be returned, while others had postage due stamps affixed because of the fact that they were mailed too soon. One noticeable feature yesterday was the fact that a large number of the letters still continued to bear the purple three-cent stickers.

Three-cent stamps in the hands of the public are not redeemable at the postoffices, nor can they be exchanged for twos, it was announced at the postoffices yesterday. They can, of course, be used for carrying letters and packages, where the postage cost is more than two cents, or less if the sender wishes. Three-cent stamped envelopes and two-cent stamped post cards will be redeemable at full value at the postoffice, it was announced, during the month of July. After July 31 the envelopes will be redeemable at their postage value and the post cards at three-fourths of their value.

ALBANIA DESIRES LIBERTY

Self-Government, Not Mandate or Protectorate Wanted.

TIRANA, Albania.—Albania desires nothing from the peace conference except its liberty.

It wants neither mandates nor protectorates but simply self-government. The simple mountaineers trust the soldiers of no nation and the presence of foreign uniforms in their mountain fastnesses serves only to goad them into revolt against the invader.

The only uniform which is welcomed is the American. Albanians associate the American uniform, whether it be that of an army officer of the Hoover food mission or the American Red Cross, with charity and the helping hand. They put the broadest interpretation upon the entry of the American Red Cross into their country and see in it a sign that America will back them up in their claims for independence.

The harvest of 1918, fortunate, was very abundant in Albania, and thus the country escaped a serious shortage of food. However, the need of medical help and clothing is universal. The mountain people have, practically speaking, no doctors and no medicines. When they are taken sick they lie down on the dirt floors of their houses and are covered with blankets by their friends, there either to recover or die. Tuberculosis and malaria are the commonest diseases. There is much malnutrition from improper feeding, especially among the children.

Although they have no trust in their own physicians, the natives will swallow without hesitation any kind of a pill or draught from an American Red Cross doctor or nurse. American doctors and nurses are welcomed into Mohammedan homes where other Christians would not be admitted. Mohammedan women submit to operations by American doctors where before they lay down and died rather than have a foreigner touch them. Albanian mountaineers carry their children on donkey back for hundreds of miles over the mountains to the nearest American Red Cross station. In short, Albanians have implicit confidence in Americans.

The Red Cross has opened dispensaries at Tirana, Scutari, Elbasan, Kroia and Berat. In addition mobile dispensary units travel throughout the country, nurses and doctors carrying their supplies, food and bedding on donkey back over the steep mountain paths. Albanian doctors and young women are being trained in American medical methods and when the Red Cross leaves Albania American supplies will be left behind for their use.

C. C. COLT TO JOIN BANK

FIRST NATIONAL PICKS DIRECTOR AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Representative of Swift & Co., Long Active in Business, to Begin New Duties October 1.

C. C. Colt was yesterday elected a director and vice-president of the First National bank, and will assume the duties of his new position not later than October 1. Mr. Colt was for a number of years president of the Union Meat company, recently merged into the corporate organization of Swift & Co., and of which Mr. Colt remained the northwestern representative. He will sever all connections with the organization.

C. C. Colt, who becomes a vice-president of First National bank.

Announcement of the connection of Mr. Colt with the big banking house was made by A. L. Mills, president, who expressed the satisfaction of himself and associates in securing the services of a business man of long and successful experience to relieve the veteran officials of the bank of some of their duties.

C. C. Colt has been actively identified with large business affairs for 25 years and managed the business of the Union Meat company that grew to an annual total of $15,000,000. His knowledge of general business conditions, and of the viewpoint of the business man dealing with banks, makes him a valuable acquisition to the financial fraternity of Portland.

When he enters upon his new duties, the new vice-president will have direct charge of city business, under the new divisions of business in conduct of the institution. W. L. Thompson, president of the American National Bank of Pendleton, recently elected to a vice-presidency of the First National bank, will have charge of outside affairs in the Pacific northwest for the Portland institution.

COTTON GROWERS UNITED

Southern Planters to Restrict Acreage and Force High Prices.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Heflin of Alabama, returning to Washington after a tour of the south, declared that the cotton raisers are standing solidly together in the movement to restrict the acreage and force higher prices.

"Our farmers, merchants and bankers are united in this cotton holding movement as never before," said Mr. Heflin. "They have handled this crop in a more intelligent and businesslike manner than any other crop. The old one-crop system in the south has gone. Our farmers have feed and feed supplies in abundance and this is the fruit of diversified farm. The speculator and spinner with New York connections can no longer force the farmers of the south to sell cotton when the price is unprofitable.

"The southern farmer now produces what he used to have to pay for with cotton and if he needs the money, he can borrow it on his cotton warehouse receipt and keep his cotton off the market. This situation accounts for the most successful cotton holding movement ever conducted in the cotton growing states.

"Necessity has forced us to inaugurate this thorough and systematic cotton holding movement. A combination of bear speculators and certain foreign and domestic spinners, formed for the purpose of beating down the price of cotton when the law of supply and demand warranted a higher price, made it necessary for the farmers of the cotton-growing states to unite their forces in order to prevent the sacrifice of their cotton at prices far below the cost of production."

SCHOOL TEACHERS CHOSEN

Oregon City Selects Faculty for Ensuing Year's Work.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 1.—(Special.)—Joseph E. Hedges, who was reelected a member of the board of education last week, has been chosen by the board to succeed himself as chairman, he being the oldest member in point of service. E. E. Brodie was reelected clerk of the board.

The following teachers have recently been elected for the coming school year: Grace Tiffany, Eugene high school; Esther Traffe, Linnton, grades; Almeda Smith, Portland, primary; Fern Parr, Woodburn, domestic science; Beulah Morgan, Corvallis, domestic art; Joy Gross, Portland, high school; Esther L. Johnson, Portland, high school; Hazel Kerr, Oregon City, grades; Mrs. Aura D. Jackson, Sherwood, grades, and Gertrude R. Chambers, Portland, grades.

48-HOUR WEEK FOR WOMEN IS FAVORED

Wage Conference Recommendations Completed.

NURSES' HOURS ARE CUT

Rules Adopted Governing Employment of Domestics in Various Hotels and Lodging Houses.

With the recommendation of a maximum 48-hour week for all women employed in Oregon industries with a maximum day of nine hours and with a minimum wage of 27½ cents an hour, the final report of the wage conference was adopted yesterday. It will be referred to the industrial welfare commission, which is expected to meet Thursday.

If the commission accepts the report it will become operative in 90 days. Thirty days after its acceptance a public hearing will be held. Should the commission disapprove of the report it has not the power to modify it, but must send it back for reconsideration to the wage conference. Members of the wage conferences are: For the public, Bishop W. T. Sumner, chairman; Ida Jontz and A. L. Veazie; for employes, Miss Mae Norton, Mrs. Ina Hatchell and Mrs. Eva Patterson; for the employers, A. J. Bale, R. M. Plummer and H. D. Killam. The welfare commission, which has the final adoption of the report to consider, is composed of E. B. MacNaughton, chairman; Amedee M. Smith, Miss Eunice L. Smith and Mrs. Millie Trumbull, secretary.

Nurses Get Shorter Week.

The report approved a 56-hour week for undergraduate nurses in hospitals to be effective only after July 1, 1920. This provision was made that the hospitals might have time to readjust accommodations for student nurses.

A distinction was made between lodging-houses in which the conference went on record as opposing the employment of women after 6 o'clock in the evening and in hotels in which employment in evening hours is approved. A hotel, according to the report, is a place which regularly furnishes lodging and which maintains a public dining-room. In institutions conducted solely for and by women, women may be employed at all hours.

Women sheet music demonstrators will not be allowed to work evenings, if the report is adopted. This will make a change in local conditions, for under the present ruling a considerable number of Portland girls are employed evenings in such work.

Apprentice Scale Is Fixed.

The minimum wages of apprentices for the mercantile trade were fixed at $9 a week for the first month, $10.50 a week for the next three months and $13.50 a week for the following four months. In other trades the minimum wage for apprentices was made to change at periods of three months. Minimum wages for women workers after their year of apprenticeship was fixed at $13.20.

The report as approved yesterday will affect all women industrial workers in Oregon with the exception of those engaged in agriculture and household duties. Many of the conditions of the report are already in effect in Portland, but have not been throughout the remainder of the state. The conference has been meeting since June 16.

PICKERS ARE PLENTIFUL

WOMEN AND GIRLS FOUND TO MEET AL DEMANDS.

System of Camps, With Ample Protection, Held to Have Lured Young People to Open.

For the first time in many years Oregon fruit growers are not bewailing a shortage of berry pickers. According to Mrs. Bruce Scott, director of the women's division of the United States Employment service, there are enough women and girls signed up to last the remainder of the season, and approximately 2000 have already been placed.

Among the calls to be filled shortly is one for 25 women wanted by July 14 to go to two camps at Escatada. A group is now picking at Newberg for three cents. Later 100 more are to be sent to Astoria to harvest evergreens.

The success of the canvass for pickers is attributed by Mrs. Scott to the attention given by the employers to providing comfortable living conditions under which the girls work, the increase in wages, establishment of supervisors in the camps and personal interviews held with the growers.

Thus far no calls have come from places outside of the Willamette valley, and the farthest distance any pickers have been sent is to Brooks, Gervais and Sheridan. The most in any one district is at Newberg, where four camps have been established.

Last week 600 women were sent out. Nearly 100 left for Newberg Monday and another group is scheduled to go to a farm 25 miles south of Portland tomorrow.

ENGLAND READY MARKET

Americans Told How to Reach Out and Get British Trade.

NEW YORK.—British markets are full of promise for American manufacturers ,says James Keeley, formerly editor of the Chicago Herold, and they should lose no time in surveying the field and getting their share of the business. Mr. Keeley has just returned from a nine months' visit to England, where he studied the commercial situation thoroughly.

"It is fundamentally necessary to sell American goods in the English market by English methods, just as it is essential to sell English goods in the American markets by American methods. Failure to realize this has wrecked many a campaign. American phrases should, generally speaking, be tabooed. Put strength and energy in sales methods, but whenever possible get English strength and energy. They can be had and they are an asset of great value.

"No American firm, in my opinion, should ever attempt to sell its trademarked goods in Great Britain with an American sales staff imported for the purpose. Direct, if you will, behind the scenes the sales and advertising methods, but send English men and women out to sell your goods.

"Don't start in the English market until you have got sufficient stock over there to satisfy the demand. More than one article of merit failed because there was not enough goods on hand to meet the initial orders of the retailers. The English merchant expects his orders to be filled when he gives them. He quickly loses his enthusiasm, and it is practically impossible, once his good will is gone, to regain it.

"Above everything else, it is necessary that the advertised article should live up to the advertisement. There is no country i nthe world where it is so essential not to overstate your case as in Great Britain. Because an article is in household use in America it does not follow that it will become a necessity in England.

"But, while the door of opportunity stands open, he who would enter must realize and do certain essential things to win the British market. Availability and obvious merit of goods are not sufficient. The necessities of life must take the place of less essentian things for the time being, and the manufacturer who does not recognize this fact will throw his money away.

"The American merchant and manufacturer who wishes to introduce his goods to the British market has not a difficult problem in advertising his products. By using about two dozen papers he can secure a good market, the character of his product governing the character of the papers selected for his campaign.

"A merchandising expert tells me that in his opinion the following trademarked articles, among others, can be successfully marketed in Great Britain: Alarm clocks, lard (cooking) substitutes, canned soups and vegetables, brandied walnuts, men's garters, certain soaps, metal polishes, powdered milk, paints, varnishes, dates, toilet preparations, electrical appliances, American shoes and American clothing for boys and little girls."

DALLAS TOPS GIN LIST

WIDE TERRITORY GETS GOODS FROM TEXAS CITY.

Texas Shown to Produce One-Fifth of Entire Cotton Supply of World.

DALLAS, Tex.—With Texas producing more than one-fourth of the cotton of the United States and one-fifth of the cotton of the world, and some years even a greater proportion, officials of local cotton gin companies point out that it is but logical that Dallas should lead the United States in the manufacture of gin machinery. Atlanta is said to rank second in this respect, producing from 60 to 70 per cent as much gin machinery as Dallas.

Dallas has two gin and mill supplies manufacturing establishments, one of them chartered in Texas and having headquarters here. It is estimated that the total annual business of the two in connection with cotton gin machinery is $2,500,000. Of this about two-thirds represents manufactured gin plants and the remainder is repair work In addition, the annual mill supplies business of the two totals about $750,000.

These two factories employ about 750 men. One of these factories stared in 1884; the other bought in 1890 a company that had been operating about ten years.

In addition to these factories, Dallas has two sale houses for gin manufacturing companies of other states. These carry repair parts and some other equipment.

The distributing territory for the Dallas gin machinery factories as a rule is the southwest, including Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, California, Orizona and Mexico.

The territory of the Dallas factories is not limited to the southwest, however. Before the spread of bolshevism in Russia Ddllas companies made sales in that nation. Three gins went to the czar's personal estate in Siberia. These were housed in brick buildings with arched roofs and floors of Mosaic tile. Also they were operated by electric motors.

Then the long reach of Dallas' business spans the ocean to India with its 4,000,000 bales of cotton annually and Brazil, which raised 1,000,000 bales last year. One of the Dallas factories is said to be the only one in the United States thta puts out roller gins suitable for handling the long staple cotton of Peru. Usually England secures this trade. To the revolution Mexico was a most promising field for the sale of gins manufactured in Dallas. Three of the biggest gin plants in the world were sold by a Dallas concern and placed on the Mexico side of the Imperial valley.

Believing that cotton production in China and Japan is now of considerable importance, Dallas concerns have made investigations in those nations. They learned but little. The report said that as a rule in China, where labor hire is but a few cents a day, the natives pick the lint from the cotton seed by hand or use tiny hand gins with tin teeth.

zona is being watched with great in-

The experiment of the Goodyear Rubber company with regard to the raising of Egyptian long-staple cotton in Arizona.

"I have visited the project and the experiment wil undoubtedly succeed," said Charles S. Barry, secretary and treasurer of a Dallas gin manufacturing company. "The concern bought 50,000 of land in the Salt river valley and is using well with centrifugal pumps operated by electric motors for irrigation. These people have produced cotton there that sold for 50½c a pound. This was what they called the Pima grade. The Yuma grade, also raised there, brings about 3c a pound less.

"The staple ranges in length from one and a half to one and three-fourths inches. It is very strong. This cotton has in the past been imported by the United States for making the highest-rade automobile tires, balloons, airplane wings, etc. A suit made from this cotton could hardly be told from silk at a distance. In fact, when woven in its natural color it has the creamy-yellow appearance of silk."

Mr. Barry says the movement launched by the government and Texas A. & M. college to improve the length and strength of the staple of Texas cotton is very important and necessary. He also said he thought it will be but a matter of time until automobile tires will be manufactured in the state.

In the establishment with which Mr. Barry is connected lif isurance is carried by the company for every employe without expense to the latter. The insurance starts at $500 and after five years it is $1000. Mr. Barry said it costs the company $172 a year to carry the policy of a carpenter 79 years old who has been with the concern since it started. They have another carpenter who is 77 years of age.

Dallas gin machinery factories sent many men to the service and reserved their places for all of them upon discharge. One concern used about 20 girls during the war for machine shop work and similar tasks requiring a great degree of skill. These proved highly satisfactory. The company has retained ten of these girls.

An innovation in the manufacture of cotton gins this year is an arrangement for grounding them according to government specifications to prevent the formation of static electricity. The government has prfoved to its satisfaction that the majority of gin fires are caused by electricity and that grounding the machinery will prevent the fires. Dr. H. H. Brown of the federal bureau of chemistry conducted exhaustive experiments in this line in Texas last year.

Blaze Started in Gulch.

A small brush fire was started in Marquam gulch between Front and First streets yesterday afternoon, caused, it is believed, by boys playing in the rubbish. There was no damage.

Before the war China imported large quantities of wheat flour, but in this, as in many other respects, China has been thrown upon its own resources through the war, and is now developing an export trade in this commodity. In 1917 China exported 500,000 barrels of flour, half of which went to Russia.

When a Man Begins

to tip the scales around two hundred he finds that the average clothier considers him a hard-to-fit problem.

We have had made for us a line of models for the stout or semi-stout figure which makes the serving and satisfying of heavy weight men a distinct pleasure.

Even if your figure has a "prosperous" look, we can give you a touch of the pep and dash that is more pronounced in our young men's garments.

New Suits to fit all figures $30 to $100

PANAMA SPECIAL

We offer this week a special lot of Six-dollar Panama Hats at

$4.75

STIFF CUFFS

are preferred by many men when buying shirts. We show a very choice assortment at

$2.50, $3, $3.50

Winthrop Hammond Co.

Correct Apparel for Men

127 SIXTH STREET

Successors to
Buffum & Pendleton
Established 1884

BRAKES CAUSE OF WRECK

NEW YORK CENTRAL ENGINEER HELPLESS TO AVOID CRASH.

Air Control Cut Off Is Given as Reason for the Collision at Dunkirk, New York.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 1.—Engineer Clifford, of the New York Central's Westerner express, tried, according to his statement, to avert the rear-end collision with train No. 41, which caused the deaths of 12 persons, the serious injury of 19 others, and slight cuts and bruises to as many more here early today. The airbrake failed to work, the engineer declared. Witnesses said that the siren was still screeching for the handbrakes when the Westerner, going 50 miles an hour, plowed into the rear coach of No. 41.

Clifford stuck to his post to the end. He was dying when his body was taken from the wreck of the engine.

"The brakes wouldn't hold; they wouldn't work," he gasped just before he died.

An investigation is said to have shown the air-controlling brake on the Westerner was cut off between the engine-tender and the first car of the train, although it was tested in the Buffalo yards an hour before the accident. The finding of a body, apparently that of a tramp, wedged in the wreckage, back of the tender, is the basis for a theory that a man stealing a ride on the blind end of the baggage car accidentally or deliberately turned the cock, rendering the airbrake useless throughout the length of the train.

It is certain, local and railroad officials agree, the proper signals were set against the Westerner, and that No. 41's flagman did all in his power to warn the approaching train of the danger ahead.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS

Births.

DEREBERY—To Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Derebery, 793 Michigan, a son.

TITTLE—To Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tittle, 505 East Thirty-ninth, June 27, a daughter.

ZEHNER—To Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Zehner, 30 Wheeler, June 20, a son.

LUNDGREN—To Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Lundgren, 859 Minnesota, June 20, a daughter.

McSPARRAN—To Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McSparran, 1492 East Davis, June 22, a son.

OSTERTAG—To Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Ostertag, 70 East Ninth, June 28, a daughter.

BELLEQUE—To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Belleque, 1402½ Hawthorne, June 28, a son.

FRY—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Fry, 748 Montgomery drive, June 18, a daughter.

MEEK—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Meek, 5415 Powell Valley road, June 20, a son.

PROVORSE—To Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Provorse, 531 Upshur, June 17, a son.

BLITH—To Mr. and Mrs. William Blitch, 431 Salmon, June 17, a son.

KAY, To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kay, Almira apartments, June 22, a daughter.

COURTEMANCHE—To Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Courtemanche, 760 Cleveland, June 23, a daughter.

PETERSON—To Mr. and Mrs. C. Peterson, 1060 East Twenty-eighth, June 23, a daughter.

DOWNING—To Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Downing, 30 East Twelfth, June 23, a daughter.

KEESEY—To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keesey, 56 East Lombard, June 22, a daughter.

Deaths.

STARR—Francis E. Starr, St. Vincent's hospital, June 27; 39 years.

WOOD—John Z. Wood, Sellwood hospital, June 28; 60 years.

DORRES—Anna Dorres, 114 Flora avenue, June 27; 41 years.

HANSON—Betsy Hanson, 71 Grand avenue, June 30; 58 years.

RAY—Charles P. Ray, 1067 East Thirtieth, June 28; 59 years.

DRAPER—J. Draper, Willamette river, June 25; 56 years.

GODBEY—L. V. Godbey, 360 East Thirty-sixth, June 28; 1 year.

HENNIG—Christian Hennig, 751 Gantenbein, June 26; 72 years.

FARRELL—William E. Farrell, 15 East Tenth, June 24; 44 years.

LILLIS—Elizabeth N. Lillis, St. Vincent's hospital, June 27; 72 years.

Vancouver Marriage Licenses.

PECK-ARNOLD—LeRoy Peck, 26, Portland, and Aileen Arnold, 20, Tacoma, Wash.

McINTOSH-RANES—Malcom McIntosh, 24, Westport, Or., and Matilda Ranes, 27, Portland.

GORDON-MYERS—Charles Gordon, 20, Forest Grove, Or., and Edith Myers, 17, Forest Grove, Or.

McCALLUN-BARRETT—Bert McCallun, 26, Tacoma, Wash., and Aline Barrett, 20, Seattle, Wash.

MAIRY-SIGLER—Fred Mairy, 33, Dole, Wash., and Verna Sigler, 27, Dole, Wash.

JOHNS-DAVIDS—Glenn Johns, 19, Ridgefield, Wash., and Grace Davids, 19, Ridgefield, Wash.

REDDEN-GLOVER—Thurston Redden, 19, Vancouver, Wash, and Anna Glover, 17, Milwaukie, Or.

TEESON-WATENPAUGH—Thomas Teeson, 28, Camas, Wash., and Velma Watenpaugh, 18, Camas, Wash.

JONES-PATTERSON—Robert Jones, 27, Vancouver, Wash., and Imogene Patterson, 31, Portland.

FRENCH-SMITH—L. A. French, 48, Portland, and Nettie Smith, 42, Portland.

Building Permits.

ENWOOD LAND CO.—Erect residence, 33 West Winchell, between Fenwick and Interstate avenue; builder, S. Synnes; $3300.

J. L. HEIDLER—Erect garage, 1073 East Morrison, between 35th and 37th; builder, same; $75.

J. W. SHERWOOD—Erect garage, 906 Tillamook, between 28th and 29th; builder, same; $40.

JOHN P. PROCTOR—Erect woodshed, 1312 East Madison, between 45th and 46th; builder, same; $100.

A. GABLE—Erect residence, 757 East 6th North, between Fremont and Beach; builder, E. F. Baigemann; $5400.

J. C. PERKINS—Erect garage, 678 East 63d North, builder, same; $50.

D. W. FARMER—Repair building, 24 East 80th, between Ash and Pine; builder, same; $50.

E. F. BOUTON—Erect garage, 270 East 12th, between Hawthorne and Madison; builder, same; $300.

W. I. COOPER—Erect garage, 903 East Market, between 29th and 30th; builder, D. E. Boyer; $125.

MRS. JESSE WALLACE—Repair residence 709 Flanders, between 21st and 22d; builder, E. J. Findley; $275.

D. A. MORRISON—Repair residence, 6003 38th avenue, between 60th and 61st; builder, same; $50.

E. E. YOUNG—Repair dwelling, 833 East 11th, between Shaver and Mason; builder, Petersen & King; $100.

H. O. FRAZIER—Erect residence, 634 Holman, between 17th and 18th; builder, H. U. Grimm; $3000.

F. C. WIMBLES—Erect barn, 7403 62d ave., between 74th and 77th; builder, same; $25.

MRS. MARTHA KIPP—Repair residence, 506 East 12th, between Ivon and Clinton; builder, Fred Joss; $75.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON—Erect chicken house, 1241 East 19th, between Yukon and Tolman; builder, same; $20.

MAHON ROSE—Construct fence, 625 East 10th North, between Stanton and Siskiyou; builder, same; $50.

PORTLAND LINSEED OIL WORKS—Repair brick wall, 591 22d st., between Suffolk and Brewster sts.; builder, same; $500.

THOMAS BENNETT—Construct retaining wall, 1427 Milwaukie, between Knapp and Ogden; builder, same; $25.

JAMES BLACKBURN—Erect garage, 538 North Willamette, between St. Johns and Catlin; builder, same; $40.

EVANGELINE VAN HOME—Repair residence, 198 West Russett; builder, same; $50.

SUNNYSIDE LODGE, NO. 160—Excavation only, 1150 Hawthorne, between 39th and 40th; builder, same; $1000.

J. F. NELSON—Repair residence, 1107 East Alder, between 37th and 38th; builder, same; $50.

CHARLES F. BRONSON—Erect garage, 1045 East 14th North, between Alberta and Wygant; builder, same; $50.

CARL JACOBSEN—Erect garage, 5225 78th st. Southeast; builder, same; $100.

H. GOLDSTEIN—Repair residence, 361 11th, between Mill and Montgomery; builder, Buffum & Chalfan; $700.

H. F. WENHAUSER—Repair residence, 99 East 72d st. North, between Everett and Glisan; builder, same; $75.

KNIGHT SHOE COMPANY—Repair store, 344 Morrison, between West Park and Broadway; $200.

W. J. ZIMMERMAN—Repair residence, 748 East Weidler, between East 24th and 25th; builder, Camp & DuPuy; $800.

METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—Erect residence, 566 East 65th North, between Alameda and Brazee; builder, C. A. Hoy; $2600.

METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—Erect residence, 1680 The Alameda, between East 66th and 65th sts. North; builder, C. A. Hoy; $3000.

J. C. McLEOD—Erect tent-house, 392 East 76th st., between Lincoln and Grant; builder, same; $60.

C. HONSTEIN—Install new furnace, 820 Garfield, between Failing and Shaver; builder, John Krieger; $175.

M. STEINER—Repair residence, 1079 Holgate, between 34th and 35th sts; builder, J. Krieger; $195.

G. LEWIS—Install new furnace, 150 Ainsworth, between Borthwick and Kerby; builder, John Krieger; $225.

DR. A. BROWNING—Install new furnace, 856 East 32d st. North, between Failing and Shaver; builder, J. Krieger; $210.

MRS. A. CONNOR—Repair garage, 354 Chapman, between Mill and Market; builder, W. G. Whiteside; $50.

WILSON ESTATE—Repair creamery, 34 5th, between Burnside and Couch; builder, Friberg Bros.; $400.

AXEL CARLSON—Repair dwelling, 159 West Humboldt, between Gay and St. Johns blvd.; builder, same; $500.

CARL JENSEN—Erect residence, 1351 East 18th, between Bybee and Knapp; builder, same; $4500.

N. R. DELONG—Repair dwelling, 603 East 50th, between Alameda and Stanton; builder, same; $200.

C. J. HECKER—Erect residence, 1256 East 16th, between Ainsworth and Simpson; builder, Gus Carlton; $750.

ARMY FLIERS' STRIDES BIG

Long-Distance Flights Taken in Various Parts of Country.

NEW YOR.—Public attention has been fastened so intently on the most dramatic adventure in four centuries, the flight of the Yankee Nancies and the brave jump of Hawker's little flyabout, that interesting activities of army aviators have been overlooked in the past week. Aside from activities during the heat of the conflict in Europe the week just ended was the most active aeronautically yet recorded over land or sea.

In addition to fine flights made by the Dallas-Boston squadron and the Canute Field squadron over Indiana the Langley Field recruiting squadron piloted by Lieutenant Lynn Hepnistall, flew over Virginia and Tennessee. Lieutenant B. H. Adams, piloted a squadron of six De Havilands from Oklahoma City to Wichita Falls. Lieutenant Jack Dude made excellent time through clouds and heavy atmosphere from Dallas to Oklahoma City, doing 208 miles in 105 minutes, pretty close to 119 miles an hour, flying at an elevation of 3000 feet. The feature of the week's air work in this country was the new world's record established at Carlstrow Field in looping. Lieutenant Ralph J. Johnson, accompanied by Second Lieutenant Mark R. Woodward as passenger, made 457 continuous loops in his Lapere fighter in one hour and 54 minutes and 10 seconds. His elevation varied from 6000 to 4000 feet.

More and more attention is being paid to the question of aerial insurance. The fantastical suggestion of a decade or so ago has now become a matter of fact reality. London, through Lloyd's, is leading in the matter of working out air insurance. The London Times said in a recent issue:

"Many inquiries are understood to have been received in the insurance market for policies covering pilots and machines against the risk of accidents in the projected trans-Atlantic flight. It is indicative of the immense interest which the scheme is arousing that very divergent views are expressed on what the rates ought to be. One machine is known to have been insured against the risks of total loss and damage at a premium of 20 per cent, which, as regards the risk of total loss alone is equivalent to odds of 4 to 1 in favor of the machine reaching Europe safely. On the other hand some authorities whose judgment carries much weight consider that this premium is inadequate. They believe that the odds are not more favorable than even, and that allowing for the prospect of earning a reasonable profit the premium should be about 55 per cent. It is notable that some who have been writing aircraft risks for years on a modest scale are not among those who are quoting the lowest rates."

Ordinary air insurance is cheap in England. Folk that want to take a bit of a hop in the air can have their fun and be properly protected by paying only a few shillings. The Times, noting not only the growing popularity of flying but the insurance features also, said:

"All sorts of people were taking the opportunity and many tickets had already been sold by midday. These tickets are available for any one of the four days of the holiday, and as many have been sold to women as to men. Parties of three and four were also being made up and there was a brisk demand for insurance at the rate of five shillings for 500 pounds against death and five shillings for 250 pounds in case of injury. But that fact did not indicate any real nervousness on the part of passengers, among whom were quite a number of elderly people.

LEMON JUICE FOR FRECKLES

Girls! Make beauty lotion for a few cents—Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and rosy-white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless and never irritates. —Adv.