

HEALTH AT FRONT IS ABOVE AVERAGE

Typhoid No Longer Feared, Although Mumps and Measles Cause Inconvenience.

MEN KEPT FIT FOR WAR

British System Relegates to Duties in Rear All Who Are Not in Prime Condition—Number of Wounded Grows.

BY WILL IRVING. (Copyright, 1915, by the New York Tribune. Published by Arrangement.)

BOULOGNE - SUR - MER, June 8.—Heavenly mercies! There is a lull just now along the great western line. When the second battle of Ypres was raging this city, with its thousands of wounded a day, ran full to overflowing. Every one seemed to be working 18 hours a day. Now that the perpetual battle along the western line has settled down to a more normal condition, the trenches, to sniping and to attacks on minor positions, are getting only the normal "wastage" of men, and the sick which the army has ever with it.

Considering the hundreds of thousands which the British have arrayed in Northern France, the sick rate is low. Britain has to thank for this the Royal Army Medical Corps, which is of all departments in the British army perhaps the best managed and most efficient just now. Prevention of disease on the line is the first canon of the medical corps. Catch him early, cure him up and send him back as soon as he is in shape—such is the rule they follow.

Typhoid Gives Little Trouble. There have been a few minor epidemics, which are over for the present at least. Typhoid fever, that old scourge of armies, is the medicine but little, thanks to inoculation, which though not compulsory in the British army, is all but universal. Up to the time when I last inquired, only one properly inoculated man had died of typhoid fever in this hospital district since the war began. "Para" typhoid has been a more troublesome pest. As the physicians explain it to me, "para" typhoid resembles true typhoid as German measles resembles the measles, or as varioloid resembles smallpox.

However, it arises from an entirely distinct bacillus, and inoculation for true typhoid does nothing to prevent it. Fortunately, it is not severe. It causes only about 1 per cent of mortality. Fortunately, again, it does not grip an army like true typhoid; it has not the same virulent rush of infection. A man who has had it once has appeared this spring. The bacteriologists in the hospitals distinguish the two diseases by the "para" typhoid, and "para B." Four or five men have died here of "para" since last Autumn; and that, with the one who died of true typhoid, is the only case of a disease which was the scourge of old armies, which caused more deaths in our Spanish war than did Spanish bullets. Inoculation for typhoid fever appears to have proved fully as successful as vaccination for smallpox.

Mumps and Measles Troublesome. Mumps, particularly, made a great deal of trouble in the cold, wet weather of this bad spring. Then, for a time there was a deal of measles. The most distressed man I have seen in the British army was a Colonel of 80 invalided back with measles. "I went out to face bullets," he said, "and I got a baby's disease." Fortunately, both of these epidemics are long under control. This is an old town, grown up about a small harbor, dominated by a hill. On that hill Julius Caesar set and fortified his field headquarters when he invaded Britain and "cleaned up" Western Gaul. It became a permanent Roman camp; the fortifications which Caesar set up grew in time to a city wall, with bastions, loopholes and a citadel. These Western seaport cities of France preserve, generally, but few of their old monuments. Generation after generation, from the days of Great to Wilhelm the Grandiose, they have been battle-fields. But, strangely, time has spared the city which it remains intact, unbreached, setting off the old city from the new. Its greatest height is perhaps 30 feet. About it now runs a broad park, and in the days of luxurious June it is tufted with red and white valerian.

On one side is a public lawn tennis court, where officers on leave, Red Cross men and war correspondents keep themselves "fit" in these comparatively dull days. On the backstop on one side is that antique wall.

Allies Mix Little, Socially. The British have come to take possession of that part of the city which lies closest to the front. In peace times Beside the eternal business of patching up thousands and thousands of wounded, other affairs of the British army which it is not directed by attention have their focus here. So the town lodges hundreds of officers, of Red Cross workers, of male and female, of military chauffeurs and of balance drivers, and it billets thousands of soldiers who assist in all these activities.

Now, the Briton is not by nature a "mixer." He is too shy. He doesn't know how to travel the length and breadth of the British Isles. In peace times at least, and you will scarce make an acquaintance on the train. Set him down in a foreign city, and he pursues his business aloof from the inhabitants. The Frenchman, too, has his reserves. Though in France a whole train compartment is made acquaintance during the first hour of the journey, the Frenchman is chary of taking you into his home or his life.

The consequence is that, although the Allies here are working together with mutual esteem, they mix, socially, like oil and water. Within the walls is still French, more French than it has been for a century, what with the disappearance of the tourist. Part at least of the low town is entirely British.

There is, however, a close and intimate contact with the line reached by the hundreds of fast automobiles which ply back and forth in disregard of speed rules in an hour's easy run one can be under the guns. At all times of the day and night these automobiles are drawing up, the khaki of their occupants tinged yellow with road dust. Out come officers to refresh themselves and to gossip, of personal talk, I find little. An officer at the base dislikes to ask an officer just from the line about Smith or

Jones; he may learn that Smith has gone the way of good soldiers, and it is a conventionally of this war not to mention the dead. The talk is largely technical—of the running time of trains, the movement of this battalion or that, of new aeroplane designs, of new German tricks.

Extremes meet curiously out here. The one event is the arrival of the daily boat bringing passengers and newspapers from England. As the boat approaches, every disengaged person seems to rise and drift toward the docks.



Arthur M. Geary.

There are Gurkhas of the British army. Little, stout fellows, with faces like peasant Japanese. They wear broad hats, like sombreros, cocked up at one side. Also, there may be a detachment of Sikhs, the most picturesque troops on the western front. Only, the horns below are not Greek at all. Your Sikh is slim, meager. He has high, square shoulders and thin shanks, which the tight puttees of the British uniform show off to disadvantage. He wears a khaki turban, with the end floating down his back, and he has a dignity which nothing in the world can shake. The meanest among them walks like a king.

By way of Oriental contrast, you may meet a squad of French Turcos, in Zouave uniform. Then there are the British, in uniform khaki, with those variations which mark off English and Irish, Scotch and Welsh. A strangely mixed squad stands at attention or loafs at ease along the edge of the dock, the bearers for the hospital trains and boats.

Uniforms and Accents Jumbled. So these men present a jumble of Highland kilts and caps, Welsh "fishes" and plain khaki; and a further jumble of accents, from high Oxford to Cockney and low Scotch. All through the crowd are Red Cross nurses, with blue cloaks over white dresses, nun-like caps floating in the wind. We thread through gray painted automobile ambulances by the hundreds. If it has been a "busy" time on the line these ambulances may be running back and forth loaded to capacity with the wounded. A "busy" time for England. Use hardens one. We who have lived long among them scarcely spare a glance, now, to the passing wounded.

Then the boat backs in, is lashed alongside, unloads its passengers. A newsboy hawks one ledger or Welsh tin, there is pushing and clamor as we rock perilously from the edge of the dock to snatch the newspapers. He who captures the first prize finds himself surrounded by a crowd while he reads out the news. Some of it is old—we usually know it ahead of London—something of what is happening in our own corner of Armageddon—but the western frontier, Italy, Zepherin raids on England, the Balkan situation, the American crisis—these are new. And we scatter, debating.

WOMAN SLAYER PUNISHED First of Sex Found Guilty in Los Angeles Sent to Prison. LOS ANGELES, June 26.—Mrs. Irene Murphy, the first woman ever convicted in Los Angeles courts of a slaying charge, was sentenced today to two years in San Quentin Prison as punishment for having killed her husband, William Murphy, at La Canada, April 15.

Masons Celebrate at Toledo. CENTRALIA, Wash., June 26.—(Special.)—St. John's day was celebrated Tuesday night by the Toledo Masons with an open meeting, at which delegations from the Mosserock, Snake Creek, Winlock, Vader and Chehalis lodges were entertained. A social session and program of entertainment followed the meeting.

Mining Dividend Increased. WALLACE, Idaho, June 26.—(Special.)—The Caledonia Mining Company today will disburse its monthly dividend amounting to 3 cents a share, an increase of 1 cent above the usual payment. Checks to the amount of \$78,150 will be mailed to the stockholders, making a total for the year of \$212,600.

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET A Well-Known Actress Tells How She Darkened Her Gray Hair and Promoted Its Growth With a Simple Home-Made Mixture. Miss Blanche Rose, a well-known actress, who darkened her gray hair with a simple preparation which she mixed at home, in a recent interview at Chicago, Ill., made the following statements: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 4 oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drugstore at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the required shade. This will make a gray haired person look 20 years younger. It is also fine to promote the growth of hair, relieves itching and scalp humors, and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair."

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FRUIT MARKETS TO BE LECTURE TOPIC

Arthur M. Geary Studies Conditions in East and Will Bring Message West.

AIM IS TO UPLIFT PRICES

Columbia University Student's Interest in Handling Product Leads to Appointment to Make Lecture Tour.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A Portland young man, whose interest in the fruit industry has led to his appointment on a special mission to Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is Arthur M. Geary. While taking the law course at Columbia University, Mr. Geary has been devoting his spare time to studying the fruit markets of New York. Since his graduation on June 1 he has been visiting Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and other large cities to observe market conditions and to study the public sale system of the Pacific Northwest, dealing especially with the public sales system of fruit in the East. These lectures represent a new undertaking on the part of the fruit auction companies and conditions in the largest cities of the United States. "With this purpose, acting as free lance, I visited the offices of the fruit auction companies in search of pictures for my lecture. They told me of a National association that was to be formed; and later this organization engaged me to extend my study of the markets to the other principal cities and to go West and tell the growers all that I had learned. It would be of interest to them. They said that their business had been studiously misrepresented to the growers and to the officials of the co-operative associations and that they simply wanted the whole truth and nothing but the truth told. With these carte blanche instructions I shall arrive in Portland about the first of July, equipped with slides showing market scenes in 11 or 12 of the largest cities of the United States. "Last Fall, when boxed apples consigned to New York from the Northwest were selling for less than a dollar a box, a car of choice pears, a portion of which was grown on my father's orchard, near Modford, sold at auction for \$3.05 a box. This first sale attracted my special attention to the public sales system of selling fruit. "The apple speculators as well as the growers have lost money during the last two years. The resulting temerity of the speculators, coupled with the rapidly increasing cost of the growing, will make it impossible for the growers to market all of their apples by f. o. b. and delivery sales. The large portion of the apples that the growers will find necessary to consign to Eastern markets, the auction companies believe, can be sold more advantageously through their system of public sales. "American cotton mills are now working at 1,000,000 bales 45 years ago compared with 1,000,000 bales 45 years ago."

CHINESE DEPICT EVILS OF OPIUM

Picturesque Proclamation Under Official Seal Explains Persistent Policy.

PROHIBITION IS DEFENDED

No Consideration Given to Argument That Injustice Is Done to Those Dependent on Traffic for Livelihood.

PEKIN, May 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A picturesque proclamation bearing the seal of the President tells in a picturesque way the peculiar story of the opium reform in China. From the proclamation the following paragraphs are taken: "The evil of opium is known to all men, and no less than \$5,000,000,000 and tens of thousands of lives have been sacrificed during the past few decades as a result of this evil. Once a person acquires the habit of opium smoking he degenerates into a parasite and is reduced to a skeleton; thus a rich man becomes a pauper and a healthy man a weakling. This consequently gives rise to the prevalence of undesirable characters and people who do not care to work, causing the deterioration of the race and the decline of morality, and both the family and the nation are affected and harmed. "Unfortunately, however, as a result of the unjudged spirit of a friendly nations and the well-intentioned publicity given by Chinese and foreigners, an agreement was made with Great Britain in the third year of Huan Tung for the prohibition of the im-

MONMOUTH SCOUTS TO HIKE

Boys Plan Field Day as Part of Trip on July 5, 6 and 7.

MONMOUTH, Or., June 26.—(Special.)

The boys scouts of this city on July 5, 6 and 7 will hike far into the moun-

portation of foreign opium and the cessation of the cultivation of native opium within a certain time limit. A persistent policy has been pursued with regard to the prohibition of cultivation, smoking and trading in opium; and as a result of it many provinces have become in completely destroyed plants; consequently the evil spread of transportation of opium into these provinces has been prohibited. If this opportunity were seized completely to banish the opium evil, the evil spread would be put on a strong footing. "This is why the order was repeated at the beginning of the inauguration of the Republic. But owing to the lack of discipline and the fact that both desperadoes and unruly recruits were again into being, the ignorant people, seeing profit in the opium business, defied the law, which up until then was in force. This was most regrettable. "Prohibition Ordered Again. "Some people urge that since the opium trade affects the livelihood of many persons, it is unjust to use arbitrary methods for the prohibition of opium planting. They forget, however, that the evil of opium is like a dangerous ulcer that sinks deep to the bone and for the cure of which it is better to cut away part of the bone than to patch it up with a piece of flesh taken from another part of the body. Whether the profit in such a trade is big or small, the traders should be made to understand in unmistakable language that no one can live by drinking poison to quench his thirst. The local elders should be entrusted with the task of uprooting the opium plants and the planters supplied with cotton, grain or other seeds for sowing instead. "The whole thing depends on the officials who should earnestly and persistently urge them and compel them to plant some other useful crop. We do not permit one corner of the country to spoil the general movement of the whole nation, and the Ministry of Interior is hereby instructed to communicate the order of prohibition, and not to allow the cunning to utilize it as a means to enrich themselves."



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ROOFING

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Boys Plan Field Day as Part of Trip on July 5, 6 and 7. MONMOUTH, Or., June 26.—(Special.) The boys scouts of this city on July 5, 6 and 7 will hike far into the mountains. The second day is to be a big field day. To earn money for their outings the boys have accomplished numerous small tasks. The scouts were entertained recently by President Akerman, of the Normal school.

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