TESTS ARE GIVEN RED CROSS NURSES

Edith Lanyon Describes Examination Held in England for Assistants.

BOY SCOUTS ARE PATIENTS

Many Errors Blamed to Nervousness, and Extensive Written Answers Provoke Critical Comment of Examiner.

BY EDITH E. LANYON.

WEYMOUTH, England, July 31.—(Special Correspondence.)—At last the ordeal of the examination is over. It was quite a solemn affair. Some of the girls were very nervous. One told me that her hand shook so that when she was told to feed her patient—a long-suffering scout boy—she nearly knocked out his front teeth with the feeding cup. What a restless night that night before was. I dreamed the clock struck 3 and I had missed the exam., which took place at 2 o'clock. For the one and only time I felt how much I knew and what a calamity it was to have missed it. I wasn't quite sure whether to be glad or sorry, on awakening, to find I was still in time for it by a margin of about six and a half hours.

We had a practice class that last evening before, and I was in such a state of nerves by that time that I said the two chief dangers of typhoid fever were perforage and haemarration (meaning, of course, to say perforation and hemorrhage). That morning my hair, instead of being naturally curly, was quite straight—all the kinks having gone into my brain.

Our examiner, the matron of a big infirmary, was well known to disapprove of Red Cross nurses on general principles, so no wonder we trembled. We had first to answer the following list of questions in writing and were given two hours to do it:

Questions Are Repeated.

1. What points would you consider in choosing a room in a private house for nursing a patient suffering from typhoid fever? On what points would you exercise special care in the nursing of such a case, and why?

2. How would you disinfect a room and its contents after its occupation by an infectious case?

3. What are the symptoms of inflammation and how would you treat a case where the skin and the immediately underlying tissues were involved?

4. What are the principal materials used in the dressing of wounds and how may these be rendered germ free?

5. Define the following terms: Lysis, coma, epistaxis, intermittent fever, dyspnoea.

6. Describe the various ways in which drugs may be administered. How would you prepare (a) raw beef juice? (b) peptonized milk?

Practical Training Tested.

In between times, two by two, we were solemnly summoned out of the writing-room and into the awesome presence of the matron in another room, where I, for my part, was requested to make up a bed for a patient with a broken leg. The other victim and I were allowed to do this together. Quite correctly we made up a fracture bed with an imaginary cradle for the broken leg, getting rather tangled up in the drawsheet, solely through nervousness, not lack of knowledge. Then we warmed the bed with an imaginary hot water bottle and turned it carefully down for our exceedingly cheerful patient—the usual ever-helpful Scout boy—an imaginary patient, but a very real boy! Here the partnership ended. After this we were in separate rooms, all "on our own," as the English idiom has it.

My next task was to name a lot of fearsome-looking surgical instruments and appliances. A flattened-out-looking tracheostomy tube rather floored me for a time, but I finally managed it. Then one matron asked me how I would sterilize each one.

After this I was told to prepare and apply all dressings and bandage for a badly inflamed knee with the skin broken. The "wound" was a blue pencil cross on the boy's knee! I gently bathed the sore place with sterile warm water and prepared and applied a hot boracic fomentation, all complete with scones and cotton wool, keeping the dressing in place with a "figure-of-eight" knee bandage. Time will tell whether I did right or not! The boy bore the red-hot lint quite stoically. After this I was told to apply a dry dressing to his forehead. I used a four-tailed bandage here. I really was pleased with the look of both my bandages, but found out afterwards that the matron would have preferred a "many-tailed" bandage on the knee.

Time Found Short.

Then I was asked a few questions on the care of a perfectly helpless patient. This ended my ordeal all alone, so I went back and finished up my written work, writing like mad until the last minute. I never had time to read what I wrote over again, which made me rather sad.

I wrote such a lot that one instructor laughed at me afterwards and said that the Red Cross Society would doubtless be issuing my valuable answers in book form—published in six volumes—as a "further and advanced textbook of invaluable additional knowledge by Edith E. Lanyon." I fear she was but feeling me.

This examination was held at the house of our quartermaster (V. A. D. No. 10) and she had a scrumptious afternoon tea ready for us afterwards, which somewhat revived our drooping spirits and gave us a chance to talk things over. One gloomy girl confessed that she had said she made raw beef juice by adding a pint of water to a pound of beef and baking it in the oven for three hours! It seemed rather a unique recipe. She was plunged in despondency on finding she had been thinking of beef tea.

I also made a very funny but purely technical a mistake that it would not sound funny here. I was so agitated that I did not wring my boiling fomentation in a towel, but scalded my carefully sterilized hands instead. It seemed a lot of towel for such a small piece of lint!

Technical Error Made.

Also when disinfecting my room (in writing) I stuffed up the keyhole before I went out and locked the door, so had to retrace my footsteps, unstuff the keyhole, come out, lock the door and stuff that keyhole up again.

The whole class now breathes again. It is splendid to be able to take our eyes off Red Cross manual No. 2 and admire the scenery and our fellow-beings once again.

We hope we have passed, we all hope that, but until we know we have not we are going to look about us and breathe again. We refuse to weep any tears of woe at having failed until we know we have. Those Scout boys are wonders. We found out at our practice classes that they knew more about bandaging than we did—all being adepts at "first aid." It is said that more than one Red Cross nurse has passed her exam. because of a timely hint from her patient. Mine must have been vowed to silence. Never a word breathed he of a many-tailed bandage whilst I was decorating his knee with a roller one! My bandage was a decoration too. The Red Cross nurses are far-famed for their beautiful bandages. I was quite technically correct—the matron simply has a fondness for the other kind, which of course I didnt know. As the boy was not in bed I still prefer my choice of bandage. For any nurse to have any idea of her own in opposition to the idea of a matron is utterly taboo in the profession, however, so that merely shows that I am still only an amateur nurse.

The day after this affair we (the pupils of the Red Cross nursing class) gave a tea to our teacher. She is a trained nurse of long and wide experience. Every pupil brought her a bouquet and she was quite overwhelmed. She is giving these lectures without money and without price—the fee going to the Red Cross fund—as her share towards helping her country. Each man and woman is anxious and willing to "do his little bit." Gone is the "retired" business man whose daily excitement and physical exercise was to fall by stealth upon the unprotected dandelions in his little lawn and dig them up and spurn them away with a little "spud." For more extensive brain exercise he used to rise earlier (not early) and catch the unwary morning snail.

He has gone, I repeat, and the dandelion flourishes and waxeth succulent and may perhaps presently be gathered for a salad, and later on, for aught I know, the snail may help to furnish forth that salad too, for once a welcome guest amongst the lettuce on the plate!

He has gone—that retired business man—some hundreds of him strong, nay thousands of him strong, to wear khaki and fight for his country if possible, if not, to make the wherewithal to fight with.

I must say I like them better this way and now, than in the days when they were dandelion sappers and miners and snail kidnapers.

I did see a plaintive letter to a local paper a few days ago asking if anyone had heard the true turtle dove in Cornwall this year. His plaintive quest has gone unanswered up to now, everyone else in war times being too busy about something that really mattered. All the "true turtle doves" I've noticed this year have been war brides—joy be unto them. They are birds I admire a thousand times more than silly old ostriches that bury their heads in the sand and don't know a thing about what's really going on in the world. Some people make me tired.

The play of the children on the beach is full of the signs of the times. Instead of the medieval castles with moats around, of my youth, the children now go in for trench digging and trench warfare entirely! All the trenches of France and Belgium, Poland and the Dardanelles have their counterparts on the beaches of England.

Some of them are splendid trenches all complete with barricades, fortifications and sandbags. Most of these are under command of the ever-present Scout boy.

Everybody hates to be a Germani Even in a play. The little Belgian refugees simply refuses to play the part and the little English children respect their prejudices. So do I. Don't you?

EXTENSION REPORT MADE

GREELEY IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES FINDINGS.

Right to Slope Cuts and Spread Fills on Abutting Property Is Declared Necessary.

A committee selected some time ago by organizations of the outer Peninsula district to investigate the plan of procedure for the proposed extension of Greeley street or Willamette boulevard from Killingsworth avenue south to Russell street, has made a report in which the conditions of the proposed improvement, as found by the committee, are outlined. The committee comprises Wesley Jenkins, W. S. McCollum, G. R. Tucker, D. W. Siddons and George H. Hamm.

"We find," reads the report, "that the city proposes to acquire a right of way 70 feet wide along the bluffs from Greeley to Russell street, at an estimated value of $110,000, with the intention of exchanging a large portion of the county road at $50,000, as part payment.

"Before it could be improved it would be necessary to acquire easements, which is the right to slope the cuts, and spread the fills on the abutting property. The cuts vary from grade to 80 feet deep, and the fills to 75 feet high. The easements would require a strip on either side that, combined, would vary to 225 feet wide, the cost of which would not be known to the public until after the 70-foot right of way was purchased.

"The next proceeding would be the grading, which would necessarily be expensive on account of the rough character of the right of way, and would vary much in cost, according to the kind of highway that would be constructed, the plans for which would be prepared a short time before the grading was done.

"The improvement would then be completed by hard-surfacing, constructing sidewalk, etc., from Greeley to Russell street, and the several assessments would fall on an assessment district from a general line near Boston avenue West, north to the city limits, and including about 18,000 lots, 2500 of which are in St. Johns.

"By other proceedings it is proposed to extend this highway from Russell street through to where Larrabee street is 75 feet wide, by acquiring land and buildings in the way, to widen parts of Goldsmith and Larrabee streets to 70 feet, part of the cost of which will be assessed to the above-mentioned district. The total cost has been variously placed at from $240,000 to a much greater sum, which would be from an average of $20 a lot up to whatever it might finally cost.

"We also took up the proposition of the prospects of a carline being constructed, with officials of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, who declared that under existing conditions they could make no carline extensions, and would make no promise to build on this route at any future time."

ODDFELLOWS HOLD PICNIC

Vancouver, Washougal, Camas Join in Battle Ground Lake Fete.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—More than 600 Oddfellows, Rebekahs, their families and friends today enjoyed their first annual picnic at Battle Ground Lake. A special train of six cars left Ridgefield this morning and picked up the Vancouver, Washougal and Camas delegations here. Several automobile truck loads went out and several dozen automobile parties.

The 16-piece brass band from Ridgefield furnished music in a specially constructed dancing pavilion all day. The crowd returned about 6 o'clock, tired but happy.

LIFE INSURANCE MEN.

The announcement on page 5 of this issue is of interest to ambitious life underwriters.—Adv.

GERMAN DECLARES FRANCE IS IN RUIN

Decay Begun Also in England, Writes Former Portland Man From Front.

FOOD COST IS HELD LOW

Amount of Stores Taken From Russians Reported Too Vast to Estimate—Italy Soon to Awake to Gravity of Situation, View.

A communication was received yesterday from Albert Salzbrenner, an eminent artist who is well known in Portland, to the effect that he had received a letter from Hans Boehm, the former steward of the Arlington Club, who is now a captain in the German army and detailed to the Berlin general staff.

Captain Boehm's letter was sent to The Oregonian in that of Mr. Salzbrenner, and, bearing a June date, declares that "up to date we have captured 140,000 prisoners, 250 machine guns and an immense quantity of war stores which the Russians have been accumulating for many months—so vast that it is hard to appraise them.

"One of the most 'brilliant single achievements was that of the Prussian Guards, under General Lietzmann," the letter continues. "There were about 12,000 men of them surrounded by Russian armies of vastly superior numbers. Under cover of the night they dismounted and, leading their horses, marched toward the Russian lines, attacked and penetrated them, at the same time taking 15,000 prisoners. After burying their dead and caring for the wounded they continued their march 17 kilometers over stubble fields and finally joined the main body of their army.

"It is amusing to read the inquiries coming from the United States regarding the food question. Just think, two of us enjoyed a dinner at Kempinski's (Berlin's fashionable restaurant) which consisted of two bottles of porter, two steaks, vegetables and an extra order of mushrooms, with a total cost of $1.40. In Limburg, where I am temporarily stationed, I pay 27 cents for a splendidly prepared dinner, consisting of soup, meat, vegetables, dessert and coffee.

"Absolute confidence in the result of the war, an unyielding determination to win, are sentiments stronger than ever before in German hearts.

"Our barracks, army camps and other buildings are not nearly sufficient to house our newly trained troops; our stores are inexhaustible; we produce daily such an immense number of artillery shells that it would stun you were I to tell you the figures.

"Poor, blinded France is totally ruined, and is forced to resort to criminal actions in order to keep the facts from the people. French prisoners of war, who are unfit for service and have been sent back to France, are not allowed to communicate with their relatives in any way, but are kept under guard by the government. This brutal precaution is taken so that the real facts may not reach the populace through the men who have been at the front and know how France has brought herself to the verge of ruin for her false English friend. This condition has been brought to the notice of German army authorities by inquiries made by despairing French mothers trying to locate lost sons—sons who, while prisoners of the Germans, had been corresponding regularly with relatives, but seemed to be swallowed up and lost after the exchange.

"Poor France!—helpless tool of the unscrupulous English government. But with England decay has also begun. The change of Cabinet and other vital things point to it. Gray, the greatest criminal of the world, is collapsing under the weight placed upon his conscience.

"The Italians will and must awake to the gravity of the situation, and Salandre and his conspirators will welcome the assassin's knife rather than the nation's gibbet."

Kalama Gets Portland Teachers.

KELSO, Wash., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The Kalama public schools will open Tuesday, September 13, with a teaching force of 13 instructors. All but two of these teachers are returning to Kalama after a successful year of work. Newton F. McCoy and Miss Gladys Lowden, both graduates of Reed College at Portland, are the two new instructors.

The entire teaching force is as follows: George N. Campbell, superintendent; Newton F. McCoy, assistant superintendent; Gladys Lowden, Mary Reardon, Mabel Bennett, Mary Page Hill, Ethel Qualley, Mary Dow, Florence Drake, Eva Talbot and W. T. Tierney.

ROAD BUILDERS COMING

Delegation to Convention Due in Portland September 10.

Representatives of the American Road Builders' Association, the American Highway Association and the Tri-States Good Roads Association, Governors of several states and prominent state and Federal officials will be in the great excursion that will go by way of Portland to Oakland, Cal., to attend the Pan-American Road Congress September 13-17.

Governor James Withycombe, of Oregon, and W. I. Vawter, of Medford, will address the congress.

The excursion will reach Portland from Seattle at 7 o'clock on the morning of September 10 and will remain here until 8:15 P. M.

Special arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the visiting delegates.

PENSION CHANGE URGED

Residence Restriction to Be Tested in Courts, Says Judge Neil.

Judge Henry Neil, of Chicago, yesterday urged elimination of clauses in the mothers' pension law restricting from benefits women who had not been residents of the state for three years. The occasion of his speech was a meeting at luncheon with the members of the Portland mothers' pension committee.

Judge Neil said that he will arrange with some Portland attorney to bring a test case and carry it through, if necessary, to the Supreme Court until the restricting clause is eliminated.

This method was followed successfully in California and a similar process was started in Washington. He declared the clause savors of class legislation.

SAWDUST USED OVER LOAM

Prize Peaches Grown on Lot by Use of Combination.

If you want to be the grower of prize peaches, plant young peach trees in a pile of sawdust with a subsoil of black loam. This is, in effect, the plan followed by I. N. Van Winkle who has grown a number of extra large and luscious early Crawfords in the backyard of his place at East Thirty-first and East Salmon streets.

Mr. Van Winkle planted three trees four years ago and this year a crop of four bushels of fruit was gathered from the three trees. One of the peaches measured 11 inches in circumference and weighed nine ounces.

200 PICKERS WANTED

Federal Bureau Calls for Labor for Valley Hopyards.

The Portland branch of the United States Department of Labor has sent out a call for 200 more hoppickers, in a bulletin issued yesterday. The bulletin says:

"Wanted, 200 more hoppickers to pick hops in the Willamette Valley. Call at United States immigration office, 424 Railway Exchange building, Portland, Or., for detailed information. No fees charged for registering. Work will last about two or three weeks, pickers to furnish own tents. Wages, 40 cents a box."

Real Estate Deal Involves $15,000.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Aug. 21.—A real estate deal, involving property of the value of $15,000, was closed today. J. A. Houston, of this city, traded his Houston Hotel property here for a 360-acre ranch in Lake County, Or., owned by Z. A. Harris, of Summer Lake, Or., valued at $10,000, and $5000 in cash. The Harris ranch is located between Paisley and Summer Lake, Or., and much of it is in cultivation. The rest is used for grazing purposes.

HUMAN INTEREST TALES

"Come out to 454 Hall street and rescue a cat. It is caught in the window and is making the day and night hideous." This was the message that came over the telephone to Police Captain Moore Friday. As near as he could conclude, the cat had attempted to crawl in over a second-floor window, and the window not being opened sufficiently the feline had been stuck fast and had immediately begun yowling as is the nature of cats. The speaker, who possessed an unmistakably feminine voice, explained that there were no men about the place and consequently no one to rescue the cat.

The call for help over the telephone appealed to the captain's chivalry. However, he did not like the looks of the job and so he immediately called up the mayor's office and turned the matter over to the city's chief executive.

"It is out of the Police Bureau's line," he explained.

Mayor Albee was not looking for a job winning Carnegie medals by rescuing cats. However, W. H. Warren, the mayor's private secretary, finally settled the question by calling up B. R. Welch, city poundmaster, and turning the job over to him. In due time the cat was rescued and the household at 454 Hall street again allowed to rest in peace.

* * *

She was 8 years old and she was with her parents, witnessing a Pantages matinee. It was her first experience and the comedy and bits of tragedy that were parts of the bill were new to her. With the most earnest seriousness she watched and listened. But two comedians of the slap-stick variety proved her undoing. They were acrobatic comedians and some of the punishment meted out to the "goat" of the duo elicited her greatest sympathy. But even then she nursed her sympathy in stoic silence. But she was not to remain silent for long. A "joke" that smelled of the must of ages past was sprung by the "goat." His partner stepped to the front of the stage and cried to the audience—in all seriousness thought she—"Shall I kill him or let him suffer?" This was too much. With terror written on her face and anguish in her eyes she forgot everything save the safety of the "goat," so standing in her seat that she might be the more easily seen, she cried, "Let him suffer."

* * *

A small girl's anger at her mother Wednesday night led to a report that burglars were looting a house at 449 East Twelfth street. The tenant of the building left in the morning. Neighbors saw a light moving about in the house at night.

Motorcycle Patrolman Crane went to investigate. He called at the house of the man who had telephoned for the police.

"Oh, it is a mistake," the man apologized. "My neighbor left the key to her house here when he went away. Tonight mother and our small daughter quarreled about washing dishes. Mother stayed home all right, but daughter decided to run away. She took the key and went to the house next door for the night. She's home now."

* * *

It's bad business to "kid" the master-at-arms on a warship. For proof listen to the tale of the experience of Claude Bristol, a newspaperman who was among the press representatives on the cruise of the Oregon Naval Militia aboard the cruiser Albany. The master-at-arms on a warship is the chief of police, the municipal judge and the jailer.

He is picked for his fighting ability. The master-at-arms on the Albany is named Himmelsbech and he is a husky ex-welterweight champion prizefighter. Bristol one night conceived the idea of playing a joke on the master. The result was that the master got mad and threw Bristol into the "brig," which is the ship's jail.

The brig is just about big enough to hold a man without giving him a chance to straighten out his full length. It is in the position of the ship where riding is roughest, where seasickness is a certainty even to hardened tars. The master locked the doors, turned out the lights and departed. Bristol got excited and pleaded to get out. It was then that the master-at-arms announced (winking his eye at amused sailors standing about) that Bristol would get out when he got on his knees and apologized.

The ship heaved a couple of times and Bristol forthwith fell to his knees and paid homage to the master-at-arms, who is also master of the ship when he wants to be. It was worth a little embarrassment to get out of there, remarked Bristol as he jubilantly retreated from the jurisdiction of the master-at-arms.

* * *

Two little Irvington tots, Virginia Wells, aged 6, and Bruce Wells, aged 4, were discussing pertinent issues of the day with their mother.

"Where do flies come from?" asked the boy seriously.

"Why, they hatch out from eggs just like little chicks do," replied the mother.

"I know, but where did the first fly come from?" Bruce persisted.

"Aw, you stupid, God made it, of course," put in the boy's sister.

"Well, I guess God would have had more sense than to make a thing like a fly," was the boy's final comment.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Men of Portland

We have closed out to the public our entire stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods, which was in our old location, and sold out at our great fire sale.

We are now in our new location with a complete new Fall stock of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

AND DEPENDABLE HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS

We want to thank you for your past patronage and will be glad to see you back with us in the future.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

New Location 266 Morrison Street Between Third and Fourth

WORK IS COSTLY

Washington Stirred by Disclosures of Propaganda.

CHLORINE SUPPLY BLOCKED

Large Payments Made for Manufacture of Public Opinion—Letters of Agents Outline Plans. Payments Are Mentioned.

(Continued From First Page.)

Press Association (a concern which supplies electrotyped printed matter to the smaller newspapers) and recommended that the association be purchased and used, under the appearance of an impartial American news agency, to circulate news approved by the German government.

That another German agent sent in July to Dr. Albert, Ambassador Bernstorff and the German Foreign Office an elaborate report on the feasibility of establishing a news agency which would appear to be under American control but would be used to circulate pro-German news.

That this agent advised the establishment of a lecture and moving-picture bureau, by means of which such men as Representatives Gardner and Hobson, S. S. McClure, Senator Beveridge, Henry Reuterdahl and Burr McIntosh might be used, without their seeing through the scheme, in the interest of Germany by being induced to lecture on Americanism and on dangers to be apprehended by this country from Japan and England.

"Good Dispatches" Worth Money.

That the German Chancellor himself caused to be sent to Ambassador Bernstorff, on May 10, a letter recommending that the German information service pay the expenses of sending back to Germany Edward Lyell Fox, a correspondent, "who was of great benefit to us by reason of his good dispatches."

That the German government, through men who represented Ambassador Bernstorff, negotiated to purchase the New York Mail before it was bought by its present owners.

That an official in the office of the military attache to the German Embassy supplied money to labor leaders to cause strikes in factories making munitions for the allies.

That, while protesting against the shipment of munitions to the allies, the German government is now engaged in building a large munitions plant in this country, which will begin turning out projectiles for Germany by September 1, and has made arrangements to deliver them through a neutral country bordering on Germany.

That Captain von Papen, German military attache, in letters to the German Chancellor and the German Ambassador, reported a plan to tie up two American plants producing chlorine, so that the allies could not purchase here materials for making poison gases, recently employed by Germany in Flanders and Russia.

That Dr. Hugo Sweitzer, a German chemist and head of a plan to establish a pro-German paper in English, has obtained for the German government a transfer to himself of a contract between the American Oil & Supply Company, of Newark, and Thomas A. Edison for the manufacture and delivery by Mr. Edison of 1,212,000 pounds of phenol (carbolic acid) at an aggregate cost of $1,400,000 to be delivered in daily shipments until March 1, 1916. The correspondence is said to reveal a plan for the delivery to Germany of the phenol in spite of the English blockade.

Fatherland Subsidy Revealed.

Letters showing that George Sylvester Viereck obtained financial aid for the Fatherland are printed. One, written to Dr. Albert, says:

Dear Dr. Albert: In thinking the matter over, I do not think that Mrs. R. would be the proper intermediary, inasmuch as she does not attend to her financial affairs herself. If it must be a woman, Mrs. G., the mother of our friend, Mrs. L., would be far better.

However, personally, I see no reason why this payment could not be paid every month through Mr. Meyer, just like the other payments. If there is any objection to that, I would suggest that the payments be made to my personal friend and lawyer, Ely Simpson, whose standing as my legal adviser would exempt him from possible inquiry.

As I have already received $250 this month, I inclose a statement for $1500 for June. Will you please O. K. this and I shall then send my secretary for the cash? I am sending this letter by boy, as for obvious reasons I do not wish it to go through the mails.

This letter was signed by Mr. Viereck. The reply of Dr. Albert, typewritten in German on paper with no printed or engraved letterhead and unsigned, says:

Dear Mr. Viereck: Your account regarding the $1500—bonus, after deducting the $250 received—for the month of June 15, has been received.

I hope, in the course of the next week, to be able to make payment. In the meantime I request the proposal of a suitable person who can ascertain accurately and prove the financial condition of your paper. From the moment when we guarantee a regular advance, I must

1. Have a new statement of the condition of your paper.

2. Practice a control over the financial management.

In addition to this, we must have an understanding regarding the course in politics which you will pursue which we have not asked heretofore. Perhaps you will be so kind as to talk the matter over, on the basis of this letter, with Mr. Puehr. Your devoted,

(Not Signed.)

Austrians Employ Movies.

Other memoranda are said to show that the Austrian government placed in this country several thousand feet of film to be displayed for the benefit of the German and Austrian governments in moving-picture houses in this country, Mexico and Canada, together with lectures by Edward Lyell Fox, Albert K. Dawson and others. The agreement made through Dr. Brandeis, of the Austrian Consulate, representing Ambassador Dumba, provided that the Austrian government turn over to the American Correspondent Film Company, Incorporated, of which M. B. Claussen was president, 8000 feet of negative and 11,000 feet of positive film, made by the Austrian government, which was to receive 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the films.

The only limitation set by the Austrian government upon the use of the films was that "Mr. Archibald is to receive a number of feet sufficient for use in his lectures. We have made an agreement with Mr. Archibald to furnish him with this as soon as the film is released. Film furnished to him is for his exclusive use, and is to be returned to us at the end of his lectures."

Mr. Archibald is said to be J. F. J. Archibald, the magazine writer, who has lectured on his war experiences in Germany and Austria.

News and Features Considered.

A long and detailed report made in July for Berlin, the German Ambassador and Dr. Albert gives a careful study of the plan for establishing a news bureau and a lecture bureau in this country, with estimates as to its cost and a favorable recommendation for the plan. It says:

"Although many great mistakes have been made and much valuable time wasted, I am convinced that the desired results can yet be obtained, for the principal reason that the 'pro-German agitation' has during the last few months been in the German interest. For instance, it has succeeded to convince the Driggs Seabury ordnance corporation in Pennsylvania that it is unjust to deliver ammunition to a belligerent power if one is an opponent of war as such. This factory has repeatedly declined to deliver arms to France and England, in spite of the tremendous loss of money caused thereby.

"In order to obtain our aim it is necessary to begin and carry through a press agitation which is adapted to the character, the wishes and the way of thinking of the American public. Everything must be communicated to them in the form of 'news,' as they have been accustomed to this and only understand this kind of propaganda. The value of such a press campaign in America, if carried out by Americans for Americans, can be seen from the following concrete examples:

"For the distribution of the news which we have in view it will be absolutely necessary to found a new American news syndicate with German money.

"This has to be accomplished by a United States corporation without letting it become known that German money is behind it. It has to be the aim of the syndicate to give to the American newspapers and magazines news and pictures with such a value as 'news' that the American newspapers will feel compelled to buy them. These news and pictures have to be sold, because, first, the American editor despises news which is delivered for nothing, as he imagines that anybody who delivers news for nothing has a selfish purpose, and, second, because the bureau (respectively syndicate) should in course of time not only cover its expenses, but also pay a dividend. This dividend would be used for the purpose of extending the activities of the bureau and thereby increase its value to German diplomacy.

"The news sent out must not make the impression of being put out for propaganda purposes. Although its principal value is based on its being pro-German, its success depends largely upon the subtlety of presentation. The bureau should be opened under the supposition that it is to be a permanent one."

The writer of the memorandum goes on to recommend the reaching of rural communities by furnishing news and pictures to agencies which send electrotyped plates or "boilerplate" to small papers. He advises stationing popular American correspondents on the eastern and western fronts and establishing bureaus at various cities in Germany and her ally countries.

Curb on Germans Proposed.

The writer advises that, whether his proposal be accepted or not, agitation on the part of Germans should cease on the subject of the violation of Belgian neutrality and Belgian atrocities; on the theme that England is to blame for the war; on the superiority of German culture over the culture of American and other nations. He advises that no more dry, scientific pamphlets should be put out in the German cause and that Germans, and especially Germans in authority, should cease to discuss publicly the delivery of American arms and ammunition to the allies.

The plan to purchase the Mail for the German government, before it was bought by its present owners, is revealed in a letter by Paul T. Davis to Dr. Albert, which states that the father of the writer had put in much time and labor trying to arrange for the purchase of the Mail by the German government or German interests, and that he should be paid therefor.

The World prints the following: S. S. McClure, editor and part owner of the Evening Mail, denied yesterday that German money had been invested in the paper when it was purchased by the present company.

"While I was negotiating for the Evening Mail," he said, "H. L. Stoddard occasionally spoke of other offers for the same paper. I knew nothing of any others who may have tried to get the Mail. I heard no names and knew of no people."

SUMMER LASSITUDE

The weakening effect of warm weather can be overcome, so you'll eat well, sleep well, and not suffer from dysentery, malaria chills, fever, or any of the numerous Summer ills. Take a little

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

in water at mealtime—or before retiring. It is the medicine you need to build up the system, restore vitality and make the body healthy enough and strong enough to ward off the attacks of disease germs. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey gives the ambition of youth to the aged, and to the young all that vim, vigor and vitality to which youth is entitled.

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Any Corn, With "Gets-It" on It, Is an Absolute "Goner!"

Yes, it's the simplest thing in the world to get rid of a corn,—when you use "Gets-It," the world's greatest corn-ridder. Really, it's almost a pleasure to have corns just to see

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them come off with "Gets-It." It just loosens the corn from the true flesh, easily, and then makes it come "clean off" 48 hours ends corns for keeps. It makes the use of tape, corn-squeezing bandages, irritating salves, knives, scissors, and razors really look ridiculous. Get rid of those corns quickly, surely, painlessly,—just easily,—with "Gets-It." For warts and bunions, too. It's the 20th century way.

"Gets-It" is sold by all druggists, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. Sold in Portland by The Owl Drug Co., 21 stores on the Pacific Coast.

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Mrs. T. Frech, R. R. 1, Hickory Point, Tenn., writes: "I am happy to tell you that I am cured of catarrh. Having been afflicted with catarrh and stomach troubles for seven years, and after having tried four different doctors, who only relieved me for a little while, I gave up all hope of being cured. I was induced to try Peruna, and to my great surprise I am now entirely well. My health never was better."

FOR INDIGESTION

Mrs. W. R. Whitehead, R. R. 1, Pryor, Oklahoma, writes: "I am happy to tell you that I keep free from my old stomach trouble; feel no catarrhal symptoms at all. I am able to do my work, eat and drink what I want, and rejoice to know that I found a sure cure in your valuable medicine. I think it saved my life. By beginning in time with Peruna I was cured sound and well."

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