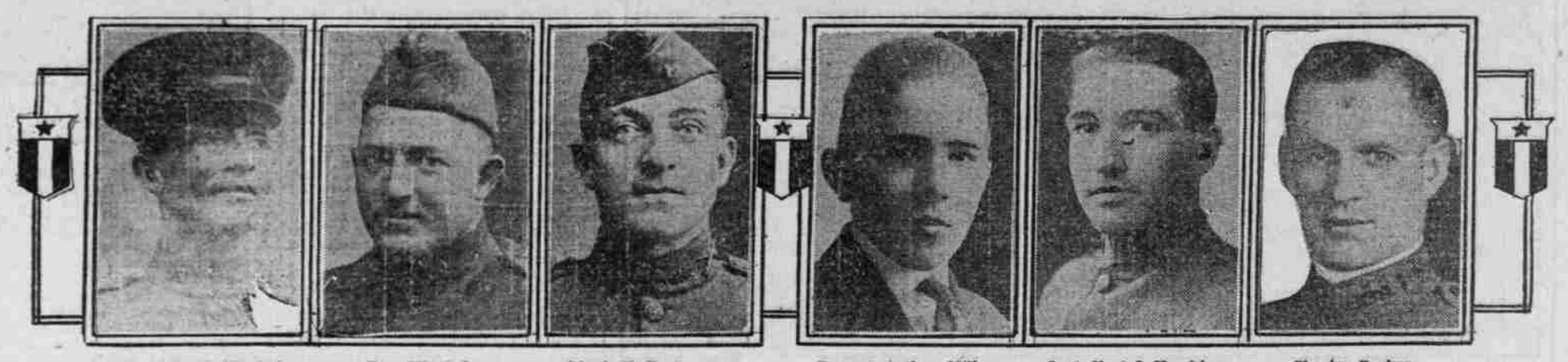
OREGON FIGHTERS TELL OF THEIR MANY VARIED EXPERIENCES

Valor of Men of the 18th Infantry Eulogized by One of Its Men Still With the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Clifford L. Everaert, home after being gassed. | Frank Berry, sent to tropical island. | Captain W. C. Parrish, on staff of general. | Lieut. Lynn D. Mowat, honored by club. | Lieut. F. M. Phelps, wounded in France. | Private Robert E. Mowery, with 18th infantry. | William Harold Clark, in Germany. | Lawrence F. Clark, with 20th engineers. | Sergeant W. S. Phillips, in transport corps. | Philip Phillips, on vessel at Bordeaux.



Capt. Amon M. Kincheloe, with Italian army. | Roy Kincheloe, soon to come home. | Lieut. M. R. Cooper of Oregon City. | Bayard Arthur Miller, back from France. | Srgt. Neal J. Hawkins, cited for bravery. | Charles Parker, recently commissioned.

FROM Zurbach, Germany, comes word of Private Robert E. Mowery, now with company D, 18th infantry, army of occupation, who writes as follows:

"Just a few words from an Oregon lad who was not able to return with the home regiment, owing to having been transferred to a regular army division. I have spent 14 months with the 'Gypsy division' of the 1st army, 11 of them being in France and the other on the bridgehead in Germany. This division was the first regular United States division to land on foreign soil and the first to engage in combat with the enemy, never once leaving the lines nor wavering. It was considered by the enemy's high command to be the best among the Americans. It was never out of the lines more than a week at a time, which was just long enough to get it into shape for the next critical moment. This division never left the roar of battle and is at the present time holding one of the most important places along the neutral zone.

"Our commander-in-chief has noted in this division a special pride of service and high morale, never broken by hardship nor battle. It has the honor of being the only division which has received a direct message from him.

"Captain L. E. E. Marechaux of the 320th infantry, French army, who was attached to the 18th infantry as liaison, praises the 1st division, which he said was capable of doing anything that the best of the French divisions could do. He adds: 'I want to say in behalf of the French nation that we value the work of the American army beyond words and that we are looking forward to very close relations with you for the rest of our existence. Of the troops that I have observed while with the American army the 18th infantry are the best. At Soissons you outrivaled the Moroccan division in your dash and ability to whip the best of the Hun troops and we think that the Moroccan division, which included the Foreign Legion, was the best that we had. There was never any doubt in my mind, after I saw you go into action, as to the outcome of the war.'

"General Summerall eulogized the valor of the 18th infantry. 'It was my privilege, he said, 'to command the 1st division and to observe carefully the work of all its units. The espirit and morale of the 18th were inspiring.'

"General Parker, formerly colonel of the 18th, said: 'We could always depend upon the men whenever we called upon them.'

"This division has never been in any army or army corps. It has no glaring, brilliant insignia such as a rainbow or setting sun. Nothing only a little red one, but who of its men, after going through war with it, would be willing to trade this little red one for other more gorgeous insignia? Not one."

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With two sons enlisted, one in the army and the other in the navy, Adolph Phillips, a retired capitalist living at 735 Hoyt street, is proud of the fact that his family was able to take part in the world war. The elder boy, William S. Phillips, is a first sergeant in the motor transport corps, division 616, stationed at Hoboken, N. J., while the younger son, Philip, is chief commissary steward in the navy, now at Bordeaux, France, on the Black Arrow, a former German ship. The latter enlisted in 1917a before he attained his majority. He is a graduate of Belmont college, California, and at the time he joined the navy was employed by Meier & Frank company.

William S. ("Sol") Phillips was an actor. He has appeared with Blanche Bates and Ethel Barrymore and several years ago had a part in "The Drums of Oude," the David Belasco production at the Orpheum. More recently he was leading man of "The Inner Shrine," which had a successful run for more than a year in the east. Mr. Phillips does not look for early discharge of his sons from the service, as it so happens that both are engaged in branches that will be kept busy for some time with demobilization.

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Lieutenant F. M. Phelps, a Portland attorney, after an absence of over two years overseas with the army, has returned to this city. He attended the first officers' training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., where he was commissioner first lieutenant and assigned to G company of the 363d infantry. He was later sent to England and spent two months in the debarkation service in that country, after which he rejoined his organization in France in time to take part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensive. During the heavy fighting which took place on the morning of the 27th of September, 1918, and while leading his men in an attack on the hill to the left of Ecklesfontane, Lieutenant Phelps was wounded three times, two machine-gun bullets passing through the right thigh and fracturing the bone and one passing through the left thigh. He was compelled to remain in a shellhole for over 12 hours, within a few feet of the enemy trenches, during which time the Americans were endeavoring to take the hill where Lieutenant Phelps and 50 of his men were required to face heavy machine-gun fire, and 27 out of 50 were killed and the remainder, with the exception of two, who succeeded in regaining the allied lines in the rear, were wounded. During the evening the Americans captured the hill and he and his men were removed to the first-aid station. From there they were sent to the base hospital at Bordeaux, France, where Phelps remained for four months.

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ASHLAND, Or., June 12.—Lieutenant Lynn D. Mowat, recently returned from overseas, has been elected to the secretaryship of the local commercial club. Mr. Mowat was a member of the Oregon national guard regiment of coast artillery. He was sent to the enlisted specialist school at Fort Monroe, Va., where he graduated near the top of his class and was sent to the coast artillery officers training camp, where he won his commission as second lieutenant. Prior to the war he was in newspaper work in Oregon and has also done considerable publicity work. He is a native of Ashland and brings unbounded enthusiasm and versatile capacity to his new position.

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Captain W. C. Parrish, a Portland man who is on the staff of the general of engineers in France, has been recommended for a captaincy in the regular army. Captain Parrish went to France over 18 months ago with the 116th engineers. In the early part of 1917 he assisted General White in organizing the Oregon battalion of engineers and was elected captain of company A. In 1918 he had successfully passed the examinations as a hydro-electrical engineer. Captain Parrish's wife and two children reside in Portland.

* * *

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., — Frank Berry, son of Charles Berry, received his release from the marines and came home this week, after 15 months of service. He enlisted at Seattle and after three months training at Mare island, was sent to Quantico, Va. Out of 500 other marines, 50 were selected to go to Virgin islands, about 1000 miles east of the Panama canal, recently purchased from Denmark by the United States. Berry was one of the 50. They shipped on the government boat Tipperary from Norfolk, Va. The trip took one month and the men had to sleep on a hard oak deck with their clothes on while they rode a rough sea on an overloaded vessel with no lights. According to Berry, the marines were put there to fortify the island and it was a lonesome stay of 12 months among the natives, 53 per cent of whom are colored. They have a labor union and strictly abide by it; common labor is 45 and 50 cents per day and skilled labor 65 and 75 cents. The food is fish and tunga, something like corn meal. The climate is tropical, the roads being lined with cocoanut trees and the fields full of sugar cane. The laborers carry everything on their heads; when they go to work they take their dinner in a can about the size of a condensed milk can, perched on the top of their heads; if they have what is called a hazel hoe, they take the hoe on their heads and use the handle for a cane.

In the evenings they go out in the fields and dance on the ground to the music of a "Funga" orchestra, which consists of a flute, guitar, a dried gourd notched and played with a piece of steel like a sack needle, and a piece of gas pipe blower. When the armistice was signed the fortifications were ordered removed. Berry was glad to get back and is visiting his grandfather, W. R. Berry, in Olympia.

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Clifford L. Everaert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Everaert of 290 North Eighteenth street, has just returned from France after an absence of two years. He left Portland in 1917 for Camp Mills, N. Y., with company F, 162d infantry, enlisting as a cook. Upon landing in France he became ill with pneumonia and spent some time in the hospital. After this he was transferred to headquarters company of his regiment then again to company B, first ammunition train.

Young Everaert was in the battles of Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Mt. Sich, Sedan, Argonne and Meuse. He was gassed while on both last fronts and was sent to base hospital No. 208, at Bordeaux. With a number of casuals he was sent to debarkation hospital at New York and from there to the hospital at Camp Lewis.

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Both sons of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Clark of Rainier, Or. are still overseas with the army of occupation, having been in France over 12 months. Lawrence F. Clark enlisted in March, 1918, with company B, 43d engineers, and was later transferred to the 49th company, 20th engineers.

His brother, William Harold Clark, joined troop B of the Oregon cavalry in April, 1917, going from this into headquarters company F, 66th brigade. He was sent to France in February, 1918, and was at the front four months. He is now stationed at Hoehr, Germany.

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WALLA WALLA, Wash., June 21.—(Special.)—Word has been received in this city that Captain Amon M. Kincheloe, who has been in the Y. M. C. A. work in northern Italy since last September, will sail from Genoa for the United States about June 25. Captain Kincheloe has been at San Georgia, in Bosco, with the 4th Italian army and has handled all the Y. M. C. A. supplies for that entire district, which embraces a territory about 200 miles in length by 75 in width. When the Italian drive against the Austrians was on in the latter part of October Captain Kincheloe worked night and day under fire without respite for seven days, during which time he and his helpers administered to over 50,000 wounded soldiers.

In letters home he describes the terrible suffering at this time and speaks of one town of 30,000 inhabitants where the houses were left without doors or windows after the bombardment and the people were in a starving condition. To this point Captain Kincheloe sent six truckloads of sugar, coffee, hard biscuits, bouillon cubes and all the soap and towels available, together with oil stoves, pans and buckets. Two nuns also accompanied him to assist in caring for the wounded.

The captain himself washed and dressed many tiny infants, some of them newly born.

At Fonzaso on November 11, the king's birthday, he with an assistant, served ginger snaps and fruit drops to 700 women and children who had gathered in a school yard to celebrate the holiday. To the youngsters it was a regular Christmas, and pandemonium reigned.

During all his work in Italy the captain has been furnished with a chauffeur and an orderly by the Italian government. Some months ago he was tendered a banquet by the officers of the 4th army, at which time he was given by the authority of the government the title and rank of captain, also papers showing he had been cited for the war cross, which has since been presented him.

Captain Kincheloe expresses much pleasure in his work because of the appreciation shown by the Italians. He relates an incident of finding a beautiful little boy by the roadside with both feet crushed. He cared for the lad for several days before locating the mother. A few weeks later this woman, out of her extreme poverty, sent him a roasted chicken and other accessories of a complete dinner, with the explanation that she could not invite him to her house, as she had nothing to serve the meal on, so was sending it to him.

The captain's son, Ray, is with the 146th and is expected home soon. Charles Anker of College place, who has charge of the Y. M. C. A. hotel at Bologna, was also given the rank of captain and will return home with Captain Kincheloe.

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Sergeant Neal J. Hawkins of battery C, 148th field artillery, was one of the Oregon men who were cited by General Pershing "for distinguished and exceptional gallantry" at Chery Chartreuve on August 11, 1918. This recognition was awarded March 27, 1919. The boy is a son of Mrs. George A. McGuire of Warrenton, but lived in Portland most of his life. He was employed by the Standard Oil company four years, leaving his position to join the national guard just after war was declared. He was in the same battery with Gerald Malarkey of Portland, who lost his life in battle.

Battery C, 148th field artillery, is a conversion of troop C, Oregon cavalry, and is composed of men who volunteered immediately after the declaration of war. They were among the first to go across and were engaged in action at Chateau Thierry, the Marne, St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, making a brilliant record. Since the signing of the armistice they have been with the army of occupation at Coblenz, Germany. They are due to reach home some time this month.

* * *

OREGON CITY, Or., June 21.—Lieutenant M. R. Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cooper of this city, is among the Oregon City young men to return from overseas duty. He received his honorable discharge from the service at Camp Lewis, Wash., May 24, and has resumed his duties in the insurance business with his father in this city.

Lieutenant Cooper was a member of company G, 3d Oregon, when a call for men was made to go to the Mexican border. He was among the first to respond to the country's call at that time. He left here for the border as a corporal, and the day of his arrival in the south was made first sergeant.

When the United States became involved in the European war Cooper was among the first then to enter the service, this being March 25, 1917. He was first stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., later transferred to Camp Mills, and December 11, 1917, sailed for Europe. He was first stationed in England, remaining there for about six months, and then transferred to France, where he became a member of B company, 59th infantry, 4th division. It was while in France he received his promotion to lieutenant. Before returning to his home in the United States Lieutenant Cooper was stationed also in Germany, among these places being Cochen and Coblenz.

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OREGON CITY, Or., June 21.—A cablegram arrived in Oregon City recently for Mrs. Charles Parker from her husband announcing his promotion from lieutenant to captain. He had just returned to France from a furlough of two weeks spent in Italy when he received the promotion.

Captain Parker is with the 120th engineers and entered the service July, 1917, but left for France in 1918, having been stationed for some time in Camp Lee, Virginia.

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Among the boys recently returned from France is Bayard Arthur Miller of the 104th ammunition train, 29th division, who arrived in Portland June 4. He enlisted when he was 17 years of age. The boy is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl A. Miller of Gresham, and a grandson of Dr. C. E. Cline.

Chats With Home Gardener

DEAR FRIEND—The prevention and control of the insect enemies and diseases that attack our gardens continues to be the most timely subject that can engage our attention.

Last week we discussed the best sprays to use for these generally, and the best ways to apply them. The spraying table I mentioned then is printed today, and I hope you will find it useful as a condensed table for reference. It is worth cutting out and preserving carefully, as is all today's work.

I recommended that you use a combined spray, which our salesmen sell as Insecto Bordeaux, whenever practicable, as it is so much easier to prepare, especially for inexperienced gardeners, or those with a very small garden who only need a little spray at a time. Those having larger gardens or requiring a spray for some especial crop will want to know how to prepare the special sprays most generally used, and these we will describe today.

Bordeaux Mixture.

For plant disease and some insects as well, nothing is so good and so universally used as Bordeaux mixture. It is a cure for almost every variety of plant disease, and can safely be used even before there is any sign of disease as a preventative.

It is good to use on almost any plant or fruit. It cures mildew in gooseberries; it is fine to use on potatoes, tomatoes and other plants; it is a sure cure for the mildew on rosebushes, and is the one general fungicide needed for the garden, good to use as a preventative as well as a cure. Bordeaux mixture cannot control internal diseases of plants. In case of an incurable bacterial trouble the plants must be dug up and destroyed. It will only cure surface diseases of leaf and stem.

How to Make Bordeaux Mixture.

It is made in small quantities by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate and one pound of unslaked lime each in six gallons of water, and pouring the two solutions together, or for three gallons use ¾-pound copper sulphate and ¾-pound stone lime.

The copper sulphate (or blue vitriol) is very corrosive, so it must be dissolved in a wooden, granite or stoneware container, as it eats tin. It is well to tie the blue vitriol in a bag and hang it down so it just touches a quart or two of water in your bucket, and let it dissolve over night.

In another wooden or graniteware container slake the lime by adding water to it as fast as the lime takes it up, and not faster. When both solutions are dissolved, add enough water to each to make about a gallon of each, and pour the lime solution into the vitriol solution through a screen made of a wire fly screen or two thicknesses of burlap.

Now add to the mixture enough water to make three gallons in all and stir very thoroughly. Also stir it thoroughly every few moments while spraying.

Bordeaux mixture must be made fresh with each spraying, but the vitriol and lime solutions may be prepared ahead in large quantities, and mixed and diluted with water as needed. The solutions should be kept covered to prevent evaporation.

The principal use of the lime is to make the mixture caustic.

Where the disease is severe apply it every few days, because new shoots offer so many breeding places, but one thorough spraying, all over the plant, and under the leaves if infected, if rain does not come within a few days after you apply it, will cling to the plant for a couple of weeks.

The objections to it are that it is a "blue whitewash" and discolors the plant, and that it must be mixed fresh with each spraying, but by keeping the solutions ready mixed in quantities this is not so much work as it seems.

For the uses of Bordeaux mixture consult the spray calendar accompanying this letter, applying the spray every two weeks when needed.

Arsenate of Lead Spray.

Next in importance of our sprays is arsenate of lead, which controls the chewing insects such as potato beetles, cucumber bugs, flea beetles, cabbage worms, etc. It is made by mixing two ounces of powdered lead arsenate in four gallons of water; or 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water, in larger amount, will control the chewing insects.

This forms a protective film over the plant so that the insect which eats it is poisoned.

This arseuical poison may be applied at the same time as the Bordeaux mixture spray, by using an equal amount of each and mixing them together. This is the same thing as the spray made from the "Insecto Bordeau" paste, which was recommended last week, and is very good for general use.

The chewing insects may also be controlled by using arsenate of lead as a dust on the plants while they are wet with dew. We will speak of this later under dry applications. In either case there is no danger of enough poison remaining on the vegetables to render them unfit for food. The spray calendar tells when to use them.

Sprays for Sucking Insects.

The sucking insects, especially the different kinds of lice (aphis), are killed with a "contact insecticide."

Plant lice secure their food by sucking and must be sprayed. Arsenate of lead and other dust poisons are not effective against them. As wet, cold weather is what brings them, their control is especially timely just now.

The sprays in common use against plant lice or aphis are three: first, tobacco sprays; second, oil sprays; third, soap sprays. Any one of these are efficient against all species of aphis. But it is better to add a small amount of soap to the tobacco sprays to make them spread well.

Tobacco Solution Sprays.

Tobacco sprays are more commonly used than the others and are more effective. Different preparations are made of nicotine sulphate 40 per cent and sold as black leaf 40, nicoteen, etc. Black leaf 40 is very satisfactory used as directed, or it may be combined with lime-sulphur. When this is done, dilute the lime-sulphur to the regular strength, then add the black leaf 40 at the rate of one part to 1000 parts of the solution. This is used for spraying fruit trees as the buds open, but it is too late for that. In using tobacco sprays a small amount of soap helps to spread the spray over the leaves. The water may be made sudsy with any soap, but whale oil soap is especially recommended. If the leaves of your plants are badly curled up, the spray should be applied with great force, so as to force it into the folds where the plant lice are working.

Oil Sprays.

Emulsified oil sprays are made of oils made into an emulsion with soap, the most common oil in use being kerosene. Kerosene emulsion is usually prepared as a stock solution and then diluted as needed to the required strength for spraying. It is made as follows: Hard soap (any kind) ½ pound; water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. The soap should be dissolved in boiling water, and when thoroughly dissolved it should be removed from the fire and the kerosene added. The mixture must then be powerfully shaken together until it becomes a creamy white emulsion (like thin mayonnaise). This is best accomplished by forcing the mixture back and forth through a handpump for 15 minutes or so. When this becomes a smooth emulsion we have three gallons of a stock solution which can be kept and diluted for use in quantities as desired. If you wish a 15 per cent solution, add ten and one-third gallons of water to the three gallons of stock solution, or use part of it in the same proportion. For use on trees it is diluted to 10 or 15 times its bulk with water, and is sure death to scalds and plant lice, if applied early enough. It is fatal to even the dreaded San Jose scale.

Soap Sprays.

Whale oil soap is generally used, though ordinary laundry soap may be used. Whale oil soap in combination with quassia chips makes a splendid spray for use against the louse. It is very effective alone applied thoroughly at the rate of 1 pound of soap to the rate of 6 or 7 gallons of water.

Note—Many of us as children helped our mother pour the washing suds over the rose bushes, and this is a very useful application of the soap spray. Where you can do so it is very good for all bush fruits or plants liable to be infested with lice or aphis to pour the washing suds over them, striving especially to reach the under sides of the leaves and the buds and the other affected parts. Besides the value as an insecticide, the wash water enriches the soil as a fertilizer, but be sure to stir the soil well afterwards—don't let it crust.

Carbolic Acid Emulsion.

For the cabbage and radish maggot the Oregon Agricultural college recommends a crude carbolic acid emulsion to use on the plants after they are infected.

It is made as follows: Crude carbolic acid, one pint; soap (any), one pound; water, one gallon. Dissolve the soap in the boiling water, remove from the fire and add the carbolic acid. Shake well. To apply use one part of this emulsion to 50 parts of water. Use about one cupful (or ½ pint) for each plant, drawing back the soil and applying to the roots especially. Use a force pump, if you have it, with less of the liquid. Apply as soon as the plants are well rooted in the garden and repeat every eight or 10 days if needed.

A commercial preparation called "Carco" is put up all ready to use after diluting according to directions. It can be obtained at any seed store and is guaranteed to destroy maggots and other pests. I recommend it to your attention.

3-in-1 Liquid Application.

The Oregon Agricultural college says "To provide for the control of both those insects which chew their food and those which have sucking mouths we have developed a combination insecticide termed '3-in-1,' which may be prepared and applied either as a dust or as a liquid spray." The liquid spray is as follows: Lead arsenate or calcium arsenate paste, 1 pound; black leaf 40, 1 ounce (2 tablespoonfuls); powdered glue (dissolved in hot water), 1 ounce; water, 15 gallons.

If powdered arsenate is used only one-half as much is required. It is applied with a spray pump very satisfactorily, but the liquid must be prepared fresh each time it is used, it does not stick well to slick foliage and it may burn very tender plants.

Dry Preparations for Insects.

So far we have described spray pumps and liquid applications to use in them. Many very effective methods of destroying injurious insects are by the use of dry powders dusted on the plants, and by poison mashes, etc. The great objection to the use of these here is that it rains so much and so often that they are liable to be washed off the plants or dissolved.

Poison Bran Mash.

Cutworms chew off the plants at night and must be killed before they do so. Sure death to them and to slugs and any chewing garden insects is the following:

Poison bran mash—Paris green, 1 oz. (or 4 teaspoonfuls); bran, 3½ lbs. (or 5½ quarts); molasses, 1 cupful. Or in smaller quantity Paris green, 1 teaspoonful; bran, 2½ cupfuls; molasses, 4 tablespoonfuls. Water to mix into crumbly mass. Put around the plants at night in little piles for the worms to feed on.

To keep it away from birds, chickens, etc., lay a chip or a little piece of board lightly over each pile, one side held up by a little stone or dirt, so the worms would find it. Or you could put a screen higher up over a larger amount to be sure the chickens do not get it.

"3-in-1" Dust Application.

The O. A. C. dry powder recommended is powdered arsenate of lead, 10 parts; tobacco dust, 40 parts; air-slaked lime, or sulphur, or sifted wood-ashes, 50 parts. Mix thoroughly. Apply with small dust gun or through coarse cheesecloth bag. It is well to apply when the wind is blowing, usually in the early morning, and the presence of dew on the foliage will do no harm, though it is not necessary.

This has no influence on maggots, but is death to most other things that work about the ground, and it is cheap, easy to apply, sticks closely to the foliage (when not washed off by rain), does not burn tender plants and may be mixed as a stock powder and used as required, so is generally very satisfactory for the home gardener.

Poison for Slugs.

For the destruction of garden slugs a combination of a poison dust spray and a poison bait is recommended. The use of these "gives a degree of relief directly in proportion to the care and thoroughness of their application."

1—The poison spray consists of powdered arsenate of lead, 1 part; well-sifted wood ashes, 8 parts. Mix thoroughly and apply to the small plants in the early morning, while the dew is on. Use a dust-gun or cheesecloth bag for applying. Dust lightly and apply after each rain.

2—The poison bait, used with the above: Chopped green leaves, 1 quart; powdered arsenate of lead, 1 tablespoonful, sugar, 1 tablespoonful.

The chopped leaves are of succulent green leaves like kale, clover, etc., chopped finely. Mix all together and place in small heaps about the border of the garden, and at intervals through it. Repeat this every four days, using the precautions against poisoning chickens and birds previously described.

The poison bran mash described above is also very useful for slugs.

The Use of Lime.

Some experts think that lime is the one great soil doctor, especially in a garden made in the same place, year after year. Heavy doses of lime will destroy many fungus diseases and kill off a good many insects, which gather where crops are grown in the same place. It would not be possible to grow good cabbage repeatedly in the same place without using it heavily. It prevents club root as well as driving away slugs, maggots and many other insect pests.

Oregon Agricultural college says: "Slake the lime and dilute to a thin cream. To one gallon of water add three pints of this milk of lime and one tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid. Mix well and apply with a garden sprinkler."

Or you can use lime dry by taking air-slaked lime, ten parts; white hellebore, one part, or air-slaked lime, 96 parts; caustic soda, four parts. These last are recommended particularly for slugs.

Other Dry Applications.

Sulphur is very useful as a "soil amendment." Five parts of sulphur to one part tobacco dust, sowed in the rows with the seeds of radish and turnip, help prevent maggots.

Kerosene mixed with sand, bran and glue; powdered tobacco and white hellebore, soot and wood ashes, are all used as preventatives and should be renewed as they lose their effect.

We will talk about watering the garden next week. Please send in any questions you wish.

Your Garden Neighbor,
INEZ GAGE CHAPEL.

Hood River Apples Taste Delicious in Germany.

Earl Eby, in Army of Occupation, Writes of Life Over There.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 17.—(Special.)—"I'm having the treat of my life," writes Earl Eby, of the army of occupation in Germany, to his brother, Steve Eby of the local postoffice force.

"The sales commissary just got in a carload of Hood River apples. I bought a box and tried to eat all of them last night, but couldn't quite do it. They were Yellow Newtowns, grown by T. Galligan, and were certainly delicious. They cost us $2.75, or about 16 francs. That was cheap enough. The government conducts the sales commissary and sells things at about cost.

"I don't know when we will get home. The dope now is that they are going to send the technical companies home and keep the truck companies here. I carried a truckload of the boys up above Verdun to see an old fort this afternoon, and it was well worth the trip. The Germans had occupied it and shelled Verdun from there. The country for miles around is one big graveyard, nearly all French. "We could have picked up a truckload of French rifles, most of them broken or twisted out of shape. There was some awful battling around there."

AURORA TO WELCOME MEN

Rousing Home-Coming Celebration Arranged for Independence Day.

AURORA, Or., June 21.—(Special.)—The people of Aurora and of the five rural mail routes that center here have arranged a rousing welcome for their returned service men for Independence day.

Nearly 150 men went to war from this little place and its mail routes. About half of them are still in the service, but it is hoped that most of them will be discharged by the day of the home-coming celebration.

A big banquet and a grand ball have been arranged, following a literary and oratorical programme, with plenty of band music, songs by glee clubs and soloists.

Veterans of the civil war, the Spanish-American and the Indian wars will be there to help welcome those of the great world war.

John H. McNary of Salem will deliver the principal address and Henry L. Bants of Aurora will preside. Hundreds of dollars have been subscribed to make the day a real welcome.

A burden becomes light when well borne.

WOMEN! DRY CLEAN THINGS AT HOME

Try it! For a few cents you can dry clean everything.

Save five to ten dollars quickly by dry cleaning everything in the home with gasoline that would be ruined by soap and water—suits, coats, waists, silks, laces, gloves, shoes, furs, draperies, rugs—everything!

Place a gallon or more of gasoline in a dishpan or washboiler, then put in the things to be dry cleaned, then wash them with Solvite soap. Shortly everything comes out looking like new. Nothing fades, shrinks or wrinkles. Do not attempt to dry clean without Solvite soap. This gasoline soap is the secret of all dry cleaning.

A package of Solvite soap containing directions for home dry cleaning, costs little at any drug store. Dry clean outdoors or away from flame.

Once Gray-Haired, Not Always So!

—No longer is it necessary for men or women to be held back on account of gray hair. The business world takes keen notice of gray hair nowadays—but why worry, when it can be easily restored to its natural color, with the wonderful Co-Lo Hair Restorer?

—A scientific process discovered by Prof. John H. Austin, of Chicago, for developing the natural color of the hair in a similar manner to that of developing the photographic negative. It is positively the only satisfactory and lasting treatment for restoring color to the hair in a mild, healthful manner.

—Co-Lo Hair Restorer is absolutely harmless, and will not injure either the hair or scalp; is not a dye; contains no lead or sulphur; has no sediment, and is as clear as water—a pleasing and simple remedy to apply. It will not wash or rub off.

—Co-Lo Hair Restorer comes in—
—A6—for Black and all Dark Shades of Brown.
—A7—Extra Strong for Jet Black hair only.
—6A8—for all Medium Brown Shades.
—A8—for all very Light Brown, Drab and Auburn Shades.

Co-Lo is on sale in all Owl Drug Stores.