

LEAVING OF DIRTY CAMPS BY CLEAN PEOPLE, ANOMALY

Lack of Thought Is Held by Writer to Be Reason for Disgusting Practice by Some Folks

Is there anything more disgusting than after choosing from a distance a beautiful camp site, perhaps the only one available, to find upon close inspection that it has been left befouled and in a fearful condition by former campers?

This is a common experience of most every one of us who has gone camping. It is sad to note that many times because a camp ground is found in a bad condition it is left in a worse one until at the end of the season it is hardly habitable. Fortunately, nature is able to accomplish much in the winter time and will erase many of the landmarks of the last season's dirty camper, but one winter is a short time for the eradication by nature of tin cans, bunches of paper, befoiled springs and other signs of carelessness.

WOMEN ARE INCLUDED

One would think that when the womenfolk are along they at least would insist upon a clean site. But, alas, the women during their stay at the camp and have pride enough to insist that all signs of the camp be removed before they leave. Sad to relate, however, some of the dirtiest camps it has been the writer's misfortune to run across had been inhabited by women whose households when they were at home were seemingly spotless in every way.

Why is it?

It is mainly ignorance. Or, rather, thoughtlessness and a lack of the knowledge of what a dirty campsite will mean to others who will desire to spend their recreation in the same spot.

Tourist campers are in the main very careful about camp sanitation. We doubt they have had enough unpleasant experiences to impress upon them the need of taking a few precautions for the comfort of those to follow.

PROVED BY FACTS

And what a little trouble it is to be clean in and about camp.

The first thing a camper should do when making a camp which will be used for overnight or longer is to provide a place for the wash basin and a pump to pump dirty water into. A hole a foot across and several inches deep with a deep layer of pebbles in the bottom furnishes a suitable place for the throwing out of dirty water and is easily filled up with soil when leaving the camp. A narrow trench one or two feet deep in a secluded spot some little ways from the camp fire should be provided for other wastes, and a little clean soil thrown into it each day will keep it in a sanitary condition.

All waste paper and pieces of food that are not eaten should be burned, as well as any other accumulations. Tin cans or glass jars should be cleaned out if it is the camper's desire to keep them; otherwise, left in the fire until well burned out and then buried in an out-of-the-way place. The cans will take up much less room if they are flattened between two stones.

PRACTICE UNFORGETTABLE

It takes some little time to tell how to do it and a little time to impress upon the public the need of camp sanitation, but very little time upon the part of each individual camper to practice the little things that make toward a clean and healthy camp ground.

Nature has provided us with a wonderful playground for our recreation. It has furnished everything from sparkling springs, rushing rivers and wonderful trout for the plan to the green forests with their protection from both the sun and the rain and a fluffy bed to rest upon.

Man has taken away much of the forests, has depopulated the streams and defaced the trees in and about the popular camps. But, worst of all, he is making these camps uninhabitable and dangerous with all the refuse and filth that he has been able to pile up.

It is possible for the first campers of the season to make a camp uninhabitable for that year, or with a little work it can be left so that the next party coming in will hardly be able to realize that he has been preceded.

Why not enjoy your outing and leave each camp with the feeling that others who follow you will have a good time there also?

WHY LEAVE CAMP DIRTY?



Two views of filthy camp ground left behind by people who claim to be clean in their own homes.

Tariff Debate Develops Diversity of Opinion In Republican Ranks

Washington, Aug. 6.—(U. P.)—The real fight over the tariff is about to begin. Chairman Penrose of the senate finance committee now has the Fordney bill in his care, and after a short period of hearings the Penrose committee will decide whether it shall bear the extreme or the moderate stamp.

In the senate the bill will be open to amendment, a privilege not granted by the overriders in the house, except as to five selected schedules on which there was so much division among Republicans of the ways and means committee that it became difficult to refuse this concession.

Where the house had a chance it usually voted against Fordney, the priest of a high-walled tariff. The house did its best to modify what some have called "Fordney's folly," shown by its votes on oil, asphalt, dyestuffs, cotton and hides. Probably it would have modified some other things if it had a chance.

FARTY MEASURE

When will we have a chance to amend this bill? was asked in debate.

"You can amend it when you can amend a Democratic congress; you can't amend it now," replied the Michigan director of ceremonies, who had been made secure by a rule by which the house tied its hands in advance.

Some extracts from the debate, or from public utterances of persons outside of congress, are given below, to show the estimate that was placed upon Fordney's work by prominent Republicans concerning paragraphs which will again have to be fought out in the senate. The extracts quoted are all from Republicans.

DYESTUFFS

Senator Moses of New Hampshire: By an amendment I propose to eliminate the embargo against the American dyestuff makers of America. I insist upon having said to give them the right to a straight tariff protection in an amount wholly sufficient to cover adverse labor costs. Any manufacturer desiring a larger measure of protection is a consummate hog.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary American Protective Tariff league: It is the firm conviction of the executive committee of the league, after careful scrutiny and consultation with conservative party business men, that approval of the dyestuffs embargo will lose every doubtful congressional district and every doubtful fair competitive condition.

Representative Norton of Ohio: A protective tariff is the difference between the cost at home and abroad, and that is Republican doctrine, but that is not what we have here.

HIDES

Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts: If the price of hides is normal, which it is not, logically the placing of duty on the raw material of which the article is manufactured must be reflected in the price of the manufactured article. I cannot see any other way with hides or any other raw material. The one thing that I am afraid of in connection with the placing of a duty on hides is as to what extent it will be reflected in the price of shoes to the ultimate consumer.

RUSSIA 'CALLING' TEACHER BACK TO OVERSEAS SERVICE

Miss Margaret Reid, Who Spent Much Time in Europe, May Decide to Go Abroad Again.

"Yes, I am afraid I have acquired the 'wandering' foot," said Miss Margaret Reid, who spent more than three years in overseas service and was neither safe nor easy service much of the time. "I am wanting to go back. This time I would like to go to Russia."

Miss Margaret Reid, who, after a short visit to her family in Des Moines, Iowa, has come to Portland, having accepted the position of teacher of history in the Jefferson high school.

Miss Reid went to France in 1918 with the Y. M. C. A. and for a year she was in the front lines. She was the first division made up of Oregon and Washington men, including the 116th engineers.

At the conclusion of her work with the Y she went to Paris and then entered the service of the Near East relief at once was detailed to Homs, a town in the interior of Syria, where she assumed charge of an orphanage housing 375 children, all of them war orphans.

"Homs is a city of about 70,000," and

Miss Ann McIntyre, a relief worker from New York city, and I were the only Americans there," said Miss Reid. "However, we were not fearful, as we went out to the officials and were received most courteously and were accorded kindly treatment throughout our stay. The officials even offered to supply us with a guard for the orphanage, but we did not feel the need of it."

"When the war between the French and the Turks broke out, the American consul at Beirut wired us to come out at once. We had been several days in the city, waiting for orders, but we were ready to start, however, the railroads had been put out of commission and the telegraph wires had been cut, so we made the trip in wooden carts, one for the wounded soldiers and for the guard and one for us. The carts were drawn by mules and we had an escort of racing camels. It took us four days and three nights to reach Damascus. There were no tops on the carts and the sun was burning hot; we traveled night and day. We were attacked once by brigands, one of whom we captured, and they made him walk all the way to Damascus."

PLACED 'UNDER FIRE'

"We had expected to return to the States, but when we arrived in Damascus we were asked to go up into Turkey, where a terrible massacre of the Armenians had just taken place, so we started, but it took us two months to get there, although it was only 300 miles, because we had to pass through a town where the Turks and the French were warring. We went through Intih during the fighting; in fact, we were under fire all of the time for eight days. In one village we were escorted in by the French and out by

RELIEF WORKER UNDER FIRE ON RISKY TRIP



Miss Margaret Reid

the Turks and in another the French attacked the battle for three hours while we passed through. We were pretty glad we were Americans, for I am doubtful if we would have had as

much defense shown us had we been of any other nationality. "Marash was out objective, and we stayed there seven months, leaving April 15 of this year. The town had about 10,000 inhabitants, as hard half of whom were absolutely destitute. Four orphanages were used to house the 1500 children. Cotton fields abounded near there and there were also many sheep, so I started rather primitive workrooms for the manufacture of cloth, paying the men and women a small amount for their work and then making an equally modest charge for the clothing and thus helping the people to keep their self-respect as far as possible. Wheat also grows there and we had our own flouring mills and our own bakeries. Outside supplies, including the contributions of the Americans, were brought in by camel caravan from Aleppo."

Famous Contralto Back From Orient

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—(U. P.)—The only shadow cast over the gladness of Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink on her arrival home today from a tour of the Orient was the news of the death of Enrico Caruso. "There never was one like him," declared the noted contralto. Mme. Schumann-Heink was accompanied by Katherine Hoffman, pianist, and will go to her home near San Diego.

GRADE WORK COST SPLIT

Eugene, Aug. 6.—One thousand dollars, half from the state and half from the Cascade national forest, is to be used in maintaining the grade work of the McKenna pass road above Selkirk springs.

Bandits Rob Mexican Train; Get \$35,000

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 6.—(U. P.)—Bandits held up and robbed a train operated by the National Bank of Mexico of \$35,000, a few miles north of Tampico, Friday, according to word received by the Mexican consul here today. The train was en route to Monterrey when the robbery took place. Passengers were not molested.

WANT CHARLES EXPELLED

Geneva, Aug. 6.—(U. P.)—In certain political circles in Switzerland it is proposed to organize a national petition urging the federal council to expel the ex-emperor Charles and his family immediately, although the ex-emperor had himself promised to leave by the end of August.

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By the MARVEL SYSTEM hair is permanently removed from the face, arms and limbs, leaving the skin soft, smooth and comfortable. No electric needle or depilatory used.

MARVEL SYSTEM

at FITTICK BLOCK

It's the Multnomah Lumber and Box Company!

I have received hundreds of telephone calls in the last few days.

These calls have inquired in every possible way the name of the tremendous opportunity I am now about to present to the people of Portland.

The institution is the Multnomah Lumber & Box Company with a capital in common stock of \$1,500,000, and a surplus of over \$300,000.

The Multnomah Lumber & Box Company has increased this capital to \$3,000,000 by authorizing \$1,500,000 in cumulative preferred stock paying 10 per cent per annum, dividends being payable quarterly at the rate of 2½ per cent each quarter. We are authorized at this time to offer but \$1,000,000 of this \$1,500,000 of preferred stock.

The original investment was \$54,000 in 1905. Since that time by the reinvestment of earnings and by reason of appraisal of assets, the net assets have grown to the unparalleled figure of over \$1,800,000 and in addition the Company has never known a year in which it has failed to make a most satisfactory earning on its own capital in spite of any and all business conditions.

Before the owners of the common stock may receive one dollar in dividends, the owners of preferred stock must receive their 10 per cent per annum.

And in addition the Multnomah Lumber & Box Company offers to such preferred stockholders the opportunity to have the full voting powers on their preferred stock usually accorded only to common stockholders.

Hence this preferred stock is security unparalleled.

There can be no mortgage or bond issues placed against the plants unless with the consent of 75 per cent of the preferred stockholders.

In other words the investment is both secure and safe.

There is no question at all in our opinion that this 10 per cent can and will be paid every year.

The dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative.

That means you must receive 10 per cent every year before the common stock owners of the Company can receive one dollar in dividends.

I want you to think very carefully over this entire matter, for I propose to offer you the opportunity to buy one share at a cost of \$100, or as many shares as you wish at the same price per share.

It is just as important to invest \$100 well as to invest \$10,000 well.

No applications will be received and no subscriptions recorded until the first mail on Thursday. A full application will be published in this newspaper on Wednesday, which you may sign and mail with your check.

You may buy this preferred stock on either of the following terms:

1—All cash, when your stock begins to earn dividends immediately.

2—On a partial payment plan of \$25.00 per share down and \$15.00 per share per month, which will commence to earn dividends as soon as the stock is fully paid for.

Consider this seriously and be ready to act Wednesday.

President.

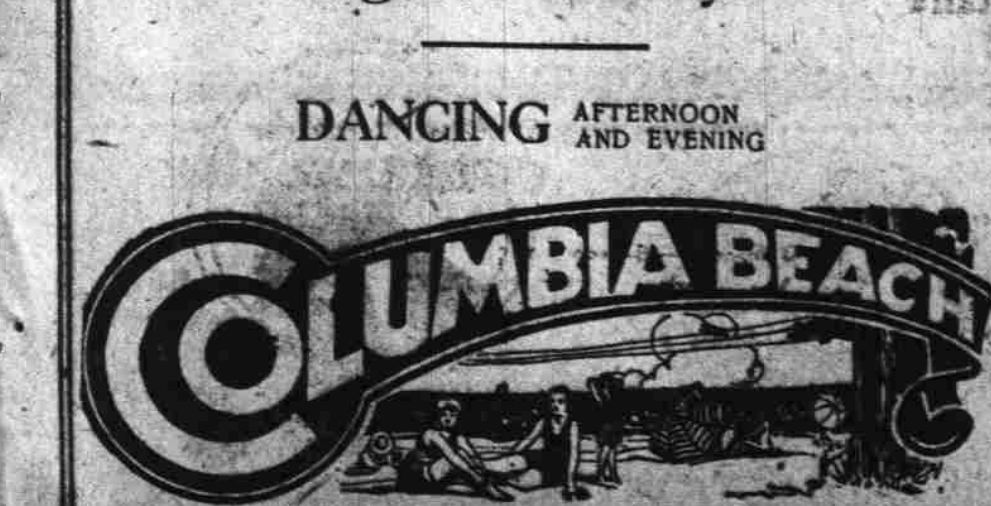
F. N. CLARK AND COMPANY.

Preferred Stocks
1009 Wilcox Bldg. Main 2984.
Portland, Oregon.

NOTE.—This is the FIFTH of a series of advertisements written by F. N. Clark, who is President of F. N. Clark and Company. Every one should be read with special care, and the SIXTH of the series will appear tomorrow. Every person in Portland should read these advertisements, for whether he or she decides to take advantage of them, they will bring him a measure of good cheer and confidence in himself and in the Northwest.

EXTRA!

5 FREE Round Trip Tickets to SEASIDE given to the five best looking girls on the beach in bathing suits Sunday.



Ervin D. Skaggs, Oregon Resident Since 1863, Dies

Alsea, Or., Aug. 6.—Ervin D. Skaggs, who crossed the plains by ox team in 1842, died at his home here June 21, aged 75. He was born October 13, 1845.

In 1870 he married Miss Frances Porter of Douglas county, who died in 1877, leaving three children, two of whom Mrs. Martha Wood of Shedd and Ervin D. Skaggs of Lebanon, survive. Mr. Skaggs married Miss Catherine Mathews of Linn county, and to this union five children were born, three of whom, Malinda, Urban and Walter Skaggs, survive.

A stone crusher for road contractors, light enough to be portable and which can be driven by belt with any convenient power, has been invented.