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THE AMERICAN ARMY; THEY FEEL IT IN GERMANY

"The great Army over the water cannot swim and cannot fly; it will not come."—The Prussian Minister of Finance, Herr Hergt, in his Budget Speech, January 16, 1918.

Herr Hergt made the above statement after the movement of American troops across the Atlantic was already well under way. The incomparable Oregon fighters had been for two weeks in France and England.

Regular Army and Marine and Rainbow soldiers had already gone up to the front line trenches and had begun the intensive training fitting them for the tasks before them.

Up to a little over a month ago, the German newspapers were whistling through the grave yard of their high hopes. The Frankfurter Zeitung was saying:

"The problem of the Germans' fight against the Anglo-French reserves now wears an aspect quite different from the artificial picture of the last few weeks. Hindenburg's blows are destroying the best fighting forces: President Wilson is sending an unorganized and unpractised mass. . . . France will have to go on bearing the main burden, for it is she that provides the best soldiers for the Western front. It took years before the Englishman was an efficient fighter, and the Americans start with considerably less favourable conditions, while the German armies have added immensely to their knowledge and experience of war in the meantime."

General von Arz, chief of the Austrian General Staff, was saying, only a little over a month ago, to a correspondent of the Berlin newspaper: "You ask me if American help could provide any sort of substitute for the loss of the masses of Russians, even if it reached the French battlefield in the fullest measure. . . . No, I regard it as impossible. . . . At the beginning of the war we had against our fronts from seven to eight millions of Russian soldiers, for the most part men with years of training; in any case capable fighters, and simply perfect in the modesty of their requirements. In comparison with that, what are a million or a million and a half of Americans, unaccustomed to war, with short training and no experience, and with their elevated ideas of living and total want of appreciation of the hardships of war? Not words, and not promises or concealed self-estimation, but deeds of strength, organization, and intellectual foresight will determine the final success."

And, even at the same time, there was a lavish expenditure of German money, or promises to pay money, on a bone-headed propaganda campaign in France, attempting to show to the people of that country that, while their soldiers were able and brave, Hindenburg's hosts were limitless in number and invincible in war; and that, as American help was weak and not to be counted upon in great measure, and the British had always depended upon the French to win the war for them, they might as well give up.

That is the picture of a few months, a few weeks ago. The better informed Germans knew better; but they hoped to fool the people of that country, and the soldiers of the German armies.

The American soldiers, who could not fly across the Atlantic, and who could not swim across, are in France; the number of them is approaching two millions, and two millions more are in training or going in; and other millions are anxious to go, and will go, if necessary to win the war for democracy.

Will they fight? Can they fight?

They are smashing the best troops Germany has. They are the best soldiers the world has ever seen, in every way.

And they are the best partly on account of the fact that they are unselfish crusaders, fighting for the good of the whole world, including the poor cannon fodder being sent against them.

The asinine stupidity of German propaganda in France was pitifully disgusting. It had succeeded in benighted Russia. In heroic France it had no effect whatever, unless to further nauseate that brave people with the heinousness of the crimes of the Potsdam butchers and rapists who would glove their bloody hands held out in feigned friendship to an outraged people; hands, the red stains of which could not be washed away with all the waters of Neptune's great ocean.

Buy government bonds, yes, but keep your business a-going, too.

"Twenty-four hours more will tell the story."—Los Angeles Times. That was the day the rumor mongers had the German crown prince and all his army captured. Perhaps it was started in Los Angeles.

Twenty years ago this paragraph appeared in an exchange: "President McKinley is dividing the military appointments impartially between the Republicans and Democrats. This is an American war."

We see no movement in Berlin to name one of the city streets for President Wilson.—Los Angeles Times. But the time will come. The German people will one day come to know their true friends. It may

FUTURE DATES.

August 9, 10 and 11—Oregon State Editorial convention at Coos Bay.
August 17, Saturday—Annual Iowa picnic.
August 19, Monday—National convention of Women's Relief Corps in Portland.
August 20, Tuesday—Special meeting of Commercial club.
August 27, Wednesday—Annual Wisconsin picnic at Fair grounds.
August 28, 29 and 30—Western Walnut Growers' association, four nut groves of Willamette valley.
September 15 to 19—Oregon State Fair.

to San Francisco, thence to Boston, and with a tail reaching back to Detroit. This reckoning allows only two feet for each subscriber.

Critics of General Leonard Wood sneer at him because he was promoted by President Roosevelt in defiance of the rules of seniority. But so was General Pershing. He was promoted from captain of the United States cavalry to be a brigadier general by Roosevelt. He never was a major, or lieutenant colonel, or colonel of the regular army. General Fred Funston, too, was promoted by Roosevelt from colonel of a Kansas regiment to brigadier general and later a major general by Roosevelt. What would have been the careers of Pershing and Funston if President Roosevelt had not delivered the stroke that released them from the bondage of army routine?

A HUNTER'S PARADISE.

As a game preserve California promises to lead the world. In no other section of the earth are so many varieties of game, fish, animals and fowl to be found in abundance. The latest variety to attain prominence is the Chinese pheasant. Word comes from Visalia that a few brace of these birds were turned loose in the foothill section there ten years ago and that they have multiplied until they are now a menace to the crops.—Los Angeles Times.

The Chinese pheasant has been an Oregon bird since the late seventies or early eighties, when O. N. Denny sent the first birds to the Willamette valley.

Oregon is a greater game country than California. But Oregon is a poorer advertiser than California.

WOMEN WAR INVENTORS.

Till the present war women had added very few to the many patents taken out for war inventions. Now the patent files of the allied countries, both secret and open, contain an increasing percentage of war inventions due to the gentler sex.

Just before the war broke out the French government carried out a series of exhaustive experiments in a new kind of shrapnel powder invented by a woman named Ida Bohme. The gases from this powder, it was claimed, had the remarkable property of stupefying for many hours any troops near which the shell exploded.

Several hundred patents a year are now granted to British women, many of them ingenious mechanical improvements to existing machines. Machinery, indeed, seems to fascinate women.

WAR AND HEALTH.

After three years of fighting the statistical sharps of the allied armies show that a soldier has twenty-eight chances of coming back home to one of being killed.

He has one chance in twelve of being wounded, but after he is injured he has fifty chances for recovery to one of dying from his wounds.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He is almost certain to live five years longer because of his athletic training, his open life and the unrivalled medical and surgical treatment at this command.

The normal death rate of an army camp is less than one-fifth of what it would be in an ordinary community of equal size.

On the strength of these figures why shouldn't Uncle Sam go ahead and advertise the army as a health resort? Join Pershing's Crusaders and grow hearty. Certain it is that those who send of their kindred overseas should part with them more in pride than apprehension. They will be better cared for than warriors ever were before in the history of the world.

A "LEGLESS" COMPANY.

Usually a man who has lost his legs is not greatly sought after by employers. Kansas City boasts of one firm, however, by whom he is welcomed. This business house is probably without a counterpart in the world, so far as all events as its personnel is concerned. Its business is the manufacture of artificial legs, and the three partners can only muster two sound natural legs among them.

Every employee of the firm, too, is minus at least one leg. Even the young women stenographers are more or less legless, while the firm's traveling men carry their samples about with them without being burdened with sample cases to hold them.

Their star "drummer," in fact, carries two, for he lost both his legs several years ago in a railroad accident. In their stead he now uses two of his firm's products, each of a different pattern, and which he willingly unscrews when the occasion demands in order to exhibit their advantages to prospective customers. Orders come from all parts of the

world, and a school is held, either by correspondence, or at the company's offices, to teach people to walk on their artificial legs. Altogether some two hundred thousand persons have been "put on their feet" by this curiously staffed company—a company which, speaking figuratively, may be said to have "hardly a leg to stand upon."

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

It was a great bridge day.

The third bridge is a charm.

The Sammies held Sergy and went two miles beyond yesterday, and were resting last night near Nesles, and will be ready for all comers today.

The congressmen visiting the battle front saw the fight in Sergy, in which the town changed hands four times, at last remaining in possession of our Sammies from the east and middle west—evidently of the Rainbow division—and the crack Bavarian divisions being smashed wrecked and trimmed for fair. Those congressmen will have something to tell, when they return home.

The French are trying to keep up with the Sammies, as they hurry ahead, licking the Prussian guards and the Bavarians, the crack troops of the Kaiser's armies. And the French are having to speed up some too.

Yes; the Sammies were driven back once yesterday; at one point. But they came back at the Hunz, and quit in the evening at a point further than they had been before. Of course.

A bunch of Huns yesterday raised a white flag, pretending to want to surrender to our Sammies. When our boys advanced to allow the surrender, the Huns fired on them. Then the Sammies wiped them out. That sort of medicine will soon discourage such treachery in the use of the white flag by the Huns.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

CUPID in khaki claimed another charming Salem girl, when Miss Zita Estella Rosenquest, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rosenquest, became the bride July 22 at Tacoma, Wash., of Roy Wesley Burton who was stationed at Camp Lewis. The marriage was the culmination of a friendship since grammar school days.

Although their engagement has been known for some time, the departure of the groom for an officers' training center at Camp Pike, near Little Rock, Ark., hastened the nuptials. Mrs. Rosenquest and her daughter went to Tacoma for a week-end visit and while there the young couple sealed their troth. The wedding did not have much planning, but its military atmosphere enhanced the ceremony.

The bride was winsomely pretty in a smart beige colored gown with a Georgette crepe hat to match. Her corsage bouquet was of pink rosebuds with tiny rare white flowers. The groom was clad with war-time habiliments. A double ring service was read by Rev. R. H. Schuett of the Methodist church.

Mrs. Burton graduated with the class of 1915 Salem high school. Later she attended Willamette university for two years. Her parents moved to Salem from Chickasha, Okla., about five years ago. The groom is a former Harvard college and university of California student. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Burton of Tuttle, Okla., who have large fruit and oil interests there. A brother, Calvin, is in the military service at El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. Rosenquest remained in Tacoma and following a short honeymoon, the soldier bade good-by to his bride and left for Camp Pike. He has been at Camp Lewis since May 31. Mrs. Burton will join her husband in the south in about a fortnight.

As a far well attention to Miss Emily Palmer and her mother, Mrs. Joseph Palmer, who are leaving for California, Mrs. R. S. Wallace was an informal dinner hostess last night at her residence on Court street.

Miss Palmer was formerly a member of the faculty of the Salem high school. In the fall she will become a teacher in the high school department of the University of California at Berkeley. Mrs. Palmer and her daughter will leave today for a short stay in Portland, preparatory for their departure for San Francisco and the Bay cities Saturday.

Accompanied by her sister Miss Mabel Dotson, Miss Lena Dotson, a local music teacher, has left for a month's visit with relatives and friends in Eugene and surrounding points.

Mr. and Mrs. Merlin Harding and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Neill and Master Rolfe Neill leave today for an outing at Newport. They will drive over.

Mrs. Ivan E. Bellinger and her two small children, who make their home with Mrs. Bellinger's mother, Mrs. W. H. Cook on North Twelfth street, are the guests of relatives, Mrs. Floyd Shephard and Mrs. Oscar Bellinger, near Scotts Mills. They left Sunday and will remain a month.

The Big Closing Out Sale Still Continues

You will find wonderful bargains in our dry goods, Men's Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes.

Also great Economy Basement offerings.

Do not delay buying, because we save you big money on all lines that we still have

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Stockton

CORNER COURT AND COM'L STREET, SALEM.

WAR SUMMARY

(By The Associated Press)

American troops fighting north of the Ourcq river in the Soissons-Rheims salient have enlarged their brilliant victory of Monday, at Sergy, where they cut to pieces divisions of Germany's picked troops and took and held the village against counterattacks.

Notwithstanding continued heavy opposition by guns, machine guns and large numbers of the enemy, soldiers from the middle western and eastern states drove their line northward from Sergy Tuesday for a distance about two miles and were resting at night on the slopes approaching the woods beyond the town of Nesles. Where they stood at the last accounts the Americans formed the apex of the long line running across the salient.

While the bitter fighting was in progress between the Americans and Germans the French troops on both sides of the fighting front also moved forward for goodly gains, north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois and east of Sergy.

In the Nesles forest the Germans are holding strong positions from which they are shelling, but thus far ineffectively, the menacing allied line before them.

Prussian guards and Bavarians were in the thick of the fighting throughout Tuesday, but again they were outmaneuvered by the Americans and again suffered heavy casualties.

The Germans apparently are on the eve of attempting to end their retreat from the Soissons-Rheims salient and turning and offering front-al battle in force to the entente allied armies.

The day of rear guard actions seems drawing to a close. Violent counter-offensive measures against their antagonists already are in progress by the Germans over most of the battle front.

Further gains have been made by the allies only after the bitterest of fighting. Standing firmly and giving ground only under absolute necessity, the allied troops everywhere have exacted a huge toll.

Particularly heavy has been the fighting on the center of the salient and on the right and left anchor points of the salient resting respectively southwest of Rheims and south of Soissons. It is still on the two kechop points that the Germans are keeping a most watchful eye, fearful that the allied troops may yet press back the line and threaten the armies of the German crown prince with the pincer maneuver, for the Germans are not yet far enough out of the pocket to be out of danger.

In the center of the pocket, north of the Ourcq river, the Germans in a counter-attack drove the Americans out of Clerges, but the slight gain was more than overcome later by the penetration of the Americans northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois also was taken by the Germans, but later the French and Americans recaptured it, and with Grand Rosoy in their possession, they still hold vantage points for a small turning movement toward Fere, which, if successful, would give them a goodly number of prisoners.

Southwest of Rheims the Germans delivered a violent attack against the French from both sides of St. Euphrasie. Their effort to recapture the village, however, was futile, although they pushed their line slightly forward on the west side of it.

Southwest of Ypres, the Australian troops are keeping up their attacks against the Germans and have

captured the town of Merris and with it 169 prisoners and a number of trench mortars and machine guns. The Germans at last reports were heavily bombarding the new position of the British.

Mr. Hays left tonight for Denver.

Contract signed for 8.7 miles Ochocho road in Crook county.

WIN WAR MAIN POLITICAL ISSUE

Nebraska Republicans Hear Will H. Hays at Party Convention

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—Winning the war was the principal issue discussed by the state convention of Nebraska Republicans who met here today to adopt a platform and listen to an address by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican national committee and other men prominent within the party's ranks.

Chairman Hays charged that "politics were adjourned," and had then proceeded "to practice the most powerful partisan politics ever attempted by a political party in any period or any place."

Chairman Hays pictured the Republican party as "the war party of the nation, insisting upon the right of full participation in the greatest of all crises," and closed his address with the assertion that a Republican victory next fall would mean an ever-increasing vigorous prosecution of the war. Resolutions were adopted pledging allegiance to the nation, favoring a non-partisan conduct of the

war, endorsing equal suffrage and ratification of the federal prohibition amendment and criticizing the Democratic national administration for failing to fix a reasonable price for cotton when it fixed a price for wheat.

Mr. Hays left tonight for Denver.

Contract signed for 8.7 miles Ochocho road in Crook county.

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You all know the reputation for service that the following shoes have, can you beat them? J. E. Tilt, Buckingham & Hecht, and Keith-Konqueror shoes for Men and Women; and these shoes are reduced from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per pair. J. E. Tilt shoes that sell everywhere for \$9.00 our sale price, \$5.65; army shoes, \$4.85; Women's \$9.00 Keith-Konqueror Shoes, \$7.25; and some \$6.50 shoes for \$3.95.

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