

Boyer's Wife Spoils Everything—Camp Lewis Boys Take Shine to Marion County Clerk and He Wants to Enlist—Read His Description of Great Cantonment

"If my wife hadn't been along to tell them differently, I think I should have sworn myself in to the National army," is the testimony of U. G. Boyer, county clerk, who has just returned from a vacation of a week with Mrs. Boyer, Miss Grace Taylor and Miss Adele Chapler. They visited Camp Lewis, Bremerton, Vancouver barracks and the Columbia river highway.

"I'd get myself worked up to the height of enthusiasm that makes a man forget age, office, family, everything but the big thing of National patriotism—just then Mrs. B. would take all the joy out of life by saying 'Hold on, Grant, you're getting excited!' Either that or she'd tell me the penalty for misrepresenting age to the government, or that I had taken my oath of honor to serve the county, or something like that. Why couldn't they let a fellow be about his age if he wanted to do it in a good cause? But there you are, they won't do it."

Long for Lost Youth "But I'll tell you those camps make a man wish he could punch the calendar in the eye and make it admit it's a liar about his age. It's a liberal education in patriotism, in optimism, in humanity, to see those camps and the men who make them. It's worth your while to make the trip; if you're a good American, it will bring hope and courage whatever the momentary news might be telling of disaster; for the army that you see there is absolutely unconquerable, and you will know it when you see them. It's an insurance policy against the blues, now let me tell you!"

"The thoroughness and the system of the whole organization is the one big outstanding feature. No, it isn't either, though it's big enough. The really big thing is the spirit of the men. They sing, play, work, rest with the spirit of the men who are absolutely certain of what they are there for, what they can do, and how they can do it, and back of all the noisy enthusiasm of the games, of the drill, the music of the bands, the pomp of the parades, there is an undercurrent of the grimest spirit that ever actuated men. There are frothy boasts, of course, and loud jests about the Kaiser and the good times they'll have and the pretty girls of France and all that. But if there ever was an army built on moral principle that seemed to fairly shine in the faces one sees everywhere in the ranks, it is that American army at Camp Lewis."

Boys Feel War is Just "Those boys aren't blood-thirsty automatons, hoping to kill just for the sake of killing. But one feels that they have determined that the war is just, not a mere land-grabbing, looting expedition, but a divine avenging of the innocent blood of Belgium, France and Serbia and all the little countries. You would expect those boys to be more than the equal of their number of Hun invaders. Not better trained, not a fraction so blood-thirsty—but with a curious, calm detachment of soul and body that will drive body forward without being subject to the fears and panics of the soul. You'll see them determine in the lines—the lines—the records prove it. There is not a trace of sullenness, of fear, of dissatisfaction over conscription to fight for some kingly glory not their own. Why, one just FEELS that the American soldier has made this baby-killing German war his own soul's affair, and that divinity has constituted him the avenger for the crimes of the Hun. You ought to see that army of boys—boys who are men."

Camp Courtesy Praised "The courtesy and friendliness of the army camps is beyond praise. I haven't been to a German camp, but I can imagine that if a civilian were to start inquiries in such a camp he would meet ignorance that would drive him wild and suspicious that would put him into jail inside of about two minutes. But the Camp Lewis boys and the navy yard boys at Bremerton, and the barracks at Vancouver, whom I suppose are representative of all the American troops, are glad to tell visitors about their camps. And they know—which the common soldier dares not do in Germany; if a soldier happens to be new and doesn't know the camp, he will almost always call some one who does know, and you can learn almost anything you want to know about the place. It's an army of freedom, of gentlemen. We didn't hear or see a thing in all our visit to the camps, that was rowdyish or rude. There never was such an army of gentlemen."

"No mother need be afraid of her boy's coming home morally injured"

Alkali Makes Soap Bad for Washing Hair

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

42 LEAVE HERE ON AUGUST 26

Camp Lewis First Assignment—Earl Daue Makes Early Response

Marion county, District No. 1, will send forty-two draftees to the national army, August 26, for the current quota. They will go to Camp Lewis for their preliminary assignment, though they may be widely scattered from there for permanent duty. The notifications should be in the hands of all the prospective soldiers today.

The list is here given: John D. Stettler, 21, Salem, 255 Division street. Guy D. Hunt, 21, Silverton. Leo Hoyt, 21, Salem, 1105 south Liberty.

Cecil J. Kerr, 21, Jefferson. Noble Henningson, 21, Salem, route 3. Rufus F. Cory, 21, Macleay. George A. Peristeropoulos, 21, 408 Hubbard building, Salem. Porter G. Heath, 27, Salem, 1334 Perry street.

G. W. Porter, 27, Salem, route 7. Robert E. Weaver, 26, Silverton. Arthur L. Schreiber, 24, Salem, 2265 Hazel avenue. Clifford C. Jarvis, 29, Aumsville. Ernest C. Boush, 21, Marion. Benj. P. Sheets, 23, Turner. Bruno Tallmaria, 30, Salem, 1735 north Church street.

George Bernhardt, 25, Salem, 806 Howard street. William Butte, Jr., 25, Salem, 2620 Lee street. Walter Goughour, 21, Salem. Theodore Tetzle, 28, Detroit. Leo Anderson, 24, Salem, route 5. Albert Fleener, 26, Salem, 790 north Cottage. Don C. Stahman. Eugene Jones. Herbert Hahn. Bankston Mauldin, 21, Salem, with the Great Northern Express company.

John J. Lane, 21, Salem, route 4. Clarence A. Howe, 30, Salem, Hood and Capitol streets. Earl Daue, 21, Salem, 212 Owens street. Dean M. Duvall, 21, Independence. Chas. W. Lander, 21, Salem, route 3. Stephen W. Marsters, 21, 255 east Wilson street, Salem. LeRoy Steward, 21, Stayton. Jas. W. Anderson, 21, Jefferson. Claude C. Lyons, 21, Turner. Raymond F. Schultz, 21, Salem, route 8. James G. Swaggerty, 21, Salem, 1405 south Liberty street. William E. Johnson, 21, Salem, 1695 south Cottage. Orel G. Garner, 21, Salem, route 8. Irving Hanson, 21, Oregon City. Edwin D. Diekey, 21, Salem, 395 south 25th street. George B. Clark, 21, Gates. Henry S. Brown, Aumsville. Jacob C. Hofer, 21, Stayton. Leonis L. Russell, 21, Silverton. Chas. V. Stout, 21, Salem. Leonard M. Mulkey, 21, Silverton. Vester N. Bones, 21, Salem, route 5. Arnold W. Van Handel, 21, Sublimity. John N. Nettling, 21, Stayton. Alfred W. Willis, 21, Silverton. Calvin C. Post, 28, Jefferson.

Fifty-two names have been included in this list, but only the required forty-two will be chosen for service at this time. Earl Daue was the first one to make return on his notification for draft service. The notifications were sent out late Friday night, and distributed Saturday morning.

Shortly after noon, Daue reported to the office: "Will it be all right if I answer in person instead of writing a letter to say I'll go?" He was assured that it would be all right, and that the government would not hold it against him that he had not bought a stamp and written a long letter full of whereases and resolved. He is one of the new registrants, having come of age since the registration of last year. Thirty-two of the present draft are from the 1918 class.

The draft board will shortly issue a statement as to the number of class 1 registrants still available. The forthcoming big registration of all the men from 18 to 45 years of age, is already engaging the attention of the local as well as the national authorities. Evidently, there should be at least one-half more registrants under the new law than there were last year under the registrations between 21 and 31. The actual labor will not be quite that, however, because of the number of men above draft age who have enlisted since the war began. But it will be a task indeed, and with the number of classifications for war industries, and the increasing exemptions because of age and dependents and physical qualifications, the draft boards are in for the time of their young lives. The Marion county board is preparing to do its work in record time and with like efficiency when the official call comes.

HUSBAND AND WIFE Mrs. Frank B. Wood, Box 18, R. F. D. 2, Morril, Me., writes: "Foley's Kidney Pills help me so much. My husband also has received much benefit from them. He was so lame he could not stoop over and now he feels no pain." Lame back sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic aches and pains quickly conquered by Foley's Kidney Pills. J. C. Perry.

SHORT LULL DROPS OVER WESTERN FRONT (Continued from page 1). additional Germans were made prisoner and the enemy also lost heavily in men killed or wounded. Unofficial reports gave the number of Germans captured during the present

offensive as in the neighborhood of 40,000.

The Germans at last accounts were still throwing reinforcements to the east of the road running through Chaulnes, Roy and Noyon, the passage of which by the allies would seriously menace all the German forces inside the pocket formed by the Somme on the north and east and the Oise on the south. Not alone are the allies endeavoring to press their advantage by frontal attacks but they have drawn up to their back lines guns of medium and heavy caliber and with these they are heavily shelling the areas.

Seemingly the advances by the French troops on the southern part of the line cannot but have an extremely important effect on the present battle. The hill positions they have gained not alone dominate the Oise valley running northeastward to Noyon, but around Lassigny also give them a sweep of the plains south of Roye.

Aside from the Amiens-Montdidier sector little fighting has taken place on any of the fronts. Along the Vesle the Germans again have delivered a violent counter-attack against the Americans and French who are holding ground on the north bank of the stream. As on previous occasions when the enemy attempted to dislodge the allied troops the counter-attacks failed.

British aircraft have brought down a German airship off the coast of Holland, according to an announcement by the British admiralty. An unofficial report announces that a Zeppelin of the largest and newest type has been brought down off the English east coast.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—An official communication issued by the air ministry tonight, dealing with bombing and raiding operations, says that despite the unfavorable weather, the British airplanes successfully attacked an airplane and chemical works at Frankfurt. Other squadrons were busy at Metz and an airfield at Haguenau, Alsace.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—There has been desperate hand-to-hand fighting during the last two days on the Chaulnes-Roye-Lassigny-Noyon front. The Germans are defending the ground inch by inch, intent on saving the bulk of the armies of Generals von der Marwitz and Von Hutier which are retreating in the direction of Nesle and Ham.

The allies' pressure has not been diminished, but the Germans have brought up reserves temporarily delaying the progress of the allies. LONDON, Aug. 12.—The allied troops fighting today in the region between the Somme and the Oise made further progress east at Metz and on the south bank of the Somme and also captured the village of Proyart, south of Braye, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued this evening. Hundreds of Germans were made prisoner and the Germans also suffered heavy casualties.

The text of the communication follows: "In successful fighting today in the neighborhood of the Roye road east of Focoucourt and on the south bank of the Somme our line has been advanced in each of these localities and some prisoners have been taken. "South of the Somme our troops captured the village of Proyart after sharp fighting in which the enemy heavily in prisoners and men killed. Fighting is continuing in this neighborhood. "On the right of the British forces, the French have taken Deslois. On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report."

PARIS, Aug. 12.—(Havas Agency) Referring to the formation of the first army of the Americans in the field, the Journal des Debats says: "The Americans now are in sufficient number and have acquired experience to form a separate army. "Public opinion will see, moreover in the formation of this army the result of the efforts accomplished in a year by the United States and a sign of the part which they intend to play in the war. History will record two great events and two great examples of what loyal friendship can achieve—the formation of the British armies and that of the Americans."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 12.—(Reuters.)—The Germans are shelling the Vesle front spasmodically, their heavy guns apparently being concentrated in the town of Chaulnes, St. Thibaut, Mont Notre Dame and Fismes have been chiefly chosen. A real attempt to feel out the allied strength has taken the form of an attack at Fismette, a little village northwest of Fismes. This, however, was a failure as the American shooting was so good that not a single man was able to enter the village and the reserves troops retired, leaving a fresh sprinkling of dead on the battlefield, which already has been fatal to so many of the Germans.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12.—(Reuters.)—There was a lull over the battlefield this morning. On the front of the French first and third armies the enemy was endeavoring to establish himself on the line of Roye-Lassigny and the French were in contact with him along the greater part of this line which runs about two miles in front of Roye and three miles in front of Lassigny. The line extends from Andechy close to the Amiens-Roye road, through Dancourt and Tilloy and on to Gury. The enemy's reserves now are taking a vigorous part in the battle which is over terrain that was covered by the German offensives in March and May of this year. The first three days of irresistible allied advance is slowing down as the enemy's fresh divisions replace the shock. The army of General von Hutier with its left resting on the massif of Thiescourt and on the Oise at Noyon, is sufficiently well placed for a defensive battle except for the threat of a further advance by the British along the Amiens-Roye road.

COCHRAN NAMED AS SECRETARY

Newspaperman Quits Oregonian and Devotes Attention to Politics

John Cochran, former Salem boy and for several years political editor of the Oregonian, yesterday was named as secretary for the Republican state central committee at a meeting at Portland. Ben F. West, Marion county's member of that committee attended from here and returned last night.

A. O. Davis of Portland was named treasurer and the following finance committee was appointed: David Hume, Portland; Clyde T. Huntley, Oregon City; Thomas Tongue, Hillsboro; Ralph E. Williams, Portland and A. O. Davis, also acting as ex-officio members of the committee.

Cochran, Mr. West states, will leave the Oregonian and devote his entire time to the duties of the office. Cochran is also understood to be a candidate for the chief clerkship in the senate at the next legislature, a position which he has held a number of times. He formerly was connected with newspapers here and lived in Salem for many years.

20 VESSELS TOLL OF DAY FOR U-BOAT

(Continued from page one)

the boats when they were putting away the fishermen said. The Sennett, Old Time and Cruiser were fishing in the same neighborhood when the Sennett's lookout noticed two submarines several miles away. As the underwater boats apparently were paying no attention to the fishermen at the time, the Sennett's crew continued fishing after putting water and provisions in the boats as a precautionary measure.

As they kept an eye on the strangers, thinking they might be American boats, one of the submarines submerged and the other took a wide circle around the little group of three fishermen. The first intimation the fishermen had that the submarines were hostile was when a shell suddenly crashed into the side of Old Time. She turned over and sank so quickly that the Sennett's crew were certain the men could not have escaped.

The Old Time had hardly disappeared when a shell dropped alongside the Cruiser, immediately followed by another shot which exploded on the water line. The little craft crumpled up and went down before the crew had a chance to jump for their lives.

The Mary Sennett's men did not wait for a similar end. They threw over their dories and tumbled in just as a shot crashed into her. She was heavily loaded and sank like a stone. The Sennett's crew rowed for 24 hours before they were picked up. They said they were fired on without warning, the first shell crashing through the schooner's side just below the water line. As they were rowing away from their vessel the submarine fired four shots at their small boat, all of which missed.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The crew of the Swedish steamer Sydlan, which was sunk by a German submarine August 8, southeast of Nantucket, were landed at this port today. The Germans, in sinking this neutral ship, proceeded in a leisurely manner, spending three or four hours in examining the papers, in exploring her holds, and in making ready the bombs which finally sank her, according to the story told by the officers. The Sydlan was bound in ballast from Gothenburg, Sweden, to Hampton Roads for orders.

The Germans were courteous, the crew said, and told them to stock up their boats with whatever provisions and personal effects they wanted. The captain was allowed to retain his valuable navigating instruments and after the German commander had expressed regrets at being obliged to destroy the vessel, the men were ordered to the boats.

LAST CURTAIN RUNG DOWN FOR ACTRESS

(Continued from page one)

Appeared in 1896 Miss Held made her first appearance in the United States in "A Parlor Match" at the Herald Square theatre in 1896, singing the song which had made her famous. After that she appeared as Alestia in "La Poupee" in 1897, and as Anna in "Papa's Wife" of Chicago in 1899. At this time she came under the management of Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., "sensation" who boomed her into a "sensation" and kept her steadily and successfully before the public.

Miss Held became a star with the productions of "The Little Duchess" and of "Mlle. Napoleon." Then she joined the Webber and Fields company, appearing in several of their burlesque productions. She appeared in "The Parisian Model" in 1906 and appeared in the musical piece for the following two seasons. During 1910 she returned to Paris and retired from the stage for two years, returning to the United States in 1912 to appear in "Miss Innocence." Later she toured the country in vaudeville. The last production in which she was seen was a musical piece called "Follow Me."

Soon after she reached the height of her popularity Miss Held and Mr. Ziegfeld, her manager, returned to Paris and were married. One daughter was born of the union. In 1912 the actress obtained a divorce from her husband, who later married Miss Billie Burke.

It is now claimed that 5000 years ago the world was familiar with womanly mayors. Didn't know the old-fashioned girl dated that far back. —Los Angeles Times.

SAVE 25 CENTS by buying M.J.B. Coffee IN THE FIVE-POUND SIZE the most economical coffee you can buy it goes further BACKED BY A GUARANTEE THAT MEANS SOMETHING

HUN SUB ATTACKS ATLANTIC ISLAND

(Continued from page one)

the gas was no doubt generated, must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide, but the tide fortunately set along the island.

"Report was made to Colonel Chase, coast artillery corps, Fort Caswell, N. C., by Captain Willard of the Smith island coast guard after the effects of the gas were noted. Six men were gassed. No deaths. The gas had the effect of mustard gas and was effective about 36 or 40 minutes. Color of the gas has not yet been ascertained and its effect on trees and shrubbery not yet determined. The entire matter will be investigated and report made."

"The incident was reported by Colonel Chase to the naval district commandant. Smith's is off the mouth of the Cape Fear river near the entrance to the channel to Wilmington, N. C."

Assuming the attack was deliberate, the only explanation offered here is that the submarine commander sought to put the lighthouse out of commission with the attendant danger of passing ships. If that were the purpose officials could not understand why he did not destroy the light house with his guns.

On the basis of reports received concerning the attack on the submarine off the Virginia coast, officials would not venture an opinion as to the possibility that the U-boat was destroyed. The time of the attack was not given in the dispatch, and consequently it was not known whether it was before or after the gassing of the men on Smith's island.

The attack may have occurred on Sunday and been reported by radio, but the more generally accepted belief was that it took place several days ago and since there was no conclusive proof of the destruction of the enemy, the destroyer waited until returning to its base before reporting to the district naval commander.

Victims Recover. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Information from the coast guard station on Smith's island at the mouth of the Cape Fear river tonight is that none of the victims of the gas there on Saturday afternoon suffered serious injury. Those who suffered it have been the keeper, understood to have been the crew of the lighthouse, while three of the coast guards at the life saving station also suffered. A brood of chickens on the reservation was killed and other animals on the place showed signs of the gas.

The gas was said by the commandant of the coast guard station to have much the same effect as mustard gas used by the Germans on the western front. The men were laid out for more than half an hour, but apparently suffered no serious after effects.

The dispatch relating the gas attack was one of a series concerning German submarine warfare off the Atlantic coast received during the day by the navy department. One field of an attack on a submarine one hundred miles east of the Virginia coast by an American destroyer, which discharged 17 depth charges where the raider was seen to submerge. The result of the attack was not determined, but after oil had appeared on the surface of the water, two bombs were dropped on the spot and the submarine was not seen again.

Sinking of the British steamer Penitence, of 4139 gross tons, and the Swedish steamer Sydlan, of 2811 gross tons, in New England waters near where ten fishing smacks were destroyed unday, also was reported to the navy department during the day. The former was torpedoed Sunday with the fate of her crew still undetermined, while the latter was destroyed by bombs August 1 and her crew later rescued by passing ships.

Still another dispatch said that four survivors of the fishing schooner Katie Palmer landed at New Bedford, Mass., reported that they had been taken aboard the submarine, the commander of which boasted that he was equipped to remain in American waters for six months if he desired.

Attention was called to the fact that the action of salt water on electric batteries used by submarines generates chlorine gas, which is similar to mustard gas in its effect and is deadly if encountered in a closed space. If the submarine was wrecked, it was said, this gas would be generated and would come to the surface with the oil which would be freed.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at a very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Let a man once get the pure clean taste of Real Gravely Chewing Plug—and he bids ordinary tobacco good-bye. Peyton Brand Real Gravely Chewing Plug 10c a pouch—and worth it Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug F. B. Gravely Tobacco Company Danville, Virginia