

SCIENTISTS AID ALL IN SERVICE

Welfare Work Conducted in 45 Army and Navy Concentration Camps

Christian Science camp welfare work is now being carried on in 45 army and navy camps in the United States under direction of the Christian Science war relief and camp welfare committee of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. There are at present about 70 men and 15 women engaged in this work, the women serving mainly as welfare room attendants.

Conducted at first independently, the camp welfare work has been merged with the war relief work which the Christian Scientists were doing in foreign countries before the United States entered the war. For both these purposes about \$1,000,000 has been raised.

The aim of the Christian Science camp workers is to be as helpful as possible to all the men in the camps, whether or not they are Christian Scientists, and particularly to give assistance which may not be available at the time or place through any of the other camp welfare agencies. A feature of this phase of the work is an arrangement for keeping soldiers and sailors in close touch with their relatives.

Communication Quick

Cooperating with the committee in Boston, there is a Christian Science camp welfare committee in each state. The committee in the home state of a soldier or sailor cooperates by mail and telegraph with the committee of the state in which he is encamped or stationed to form a direct and constant link between the soldier or sailor and his relatives. Thereby the relatives are quickly made acquainted with the needs of their boy in the service, and he is provided with an avenue of quick communication with his home.

This linking of home and camp combined with the personal attention of the Christian Science workers in the camps, has frequently been the means of changing a soldier's outlook from one of gloom to one of joy, and not infrequently it has proved to be the means of relieving relatives of financial embarrassment, the committee in the home state making loans for use by the relatives until their boy in camp should be prepared to forward money to them.

Healings Recorded

The net result, for which the Christian Science committees and camp workers have received many commendations, has been a noticeable raising of the morale of many men in the service and the development of a better feeling at home regarding the participation of their boys in the service.

The camp workers say there is an increased willingness among the commanding officers and surgeons to allow Christian Science treatment for those men who ask for it, and many Christian Science healings have been recorded. Recently, two requests for Christian Science services in hospital wards were received by camp workers from medical nurses who had observed the beneficial effects of Christian Science treatment.

In or near numerous camps, the Christian Science committees have erected substantial buildings, with quiet places for reading and writing, and other buildings are in course of construction. A light touring car has been added to the equipment of the Christian Science camp workers at each camp to be used wherever and whenever possible in assisting the men.

ALIEN ENEMIES ARE SHOT DOWN

Seven Inmates of Prison Camp Attack Guards—Attempt to Escape

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 21.—Seven enemy aliens inmates of the prison camp at Fort Douglas, were shot by a guard this morning after they had refused to obey an order to disperse and had attacked the guard with stones and other missiles. One of the prisoners was wounded severely, it was said, but the hurts of the others were minor. The guard's gun was loaded with buckshot.

A tunnel dug by prisoners under one of the buildings was discovered Tuesday night. The inmates of the prison had been in a surly mood ever since and early today gathered outside their barracks and began to jibe the guard, also to pelt him with stones.

Carey Martin Finds Good Road Home From Newport

Carey F. Martin drove in last night from Newport and reported that the roads are again in good condition for travel by automobile. He left Newport at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrived at 9 last night. Ed Weller and party also were on the road to Salem last night and Ivan G. Martin, Mrs. Elna Watt and party will arrive some time today.

Mrs. Martin reports Newport a very busy place with about 3500 soldiers of the spruce division in the locality, the officers having headquarters in the town, any cottages are rented for a year's time. The railroad development also is booming.

High Tribute Is Paid to America

(Continued from page one)

place in the situation at the front since American entered. No American would want him to say America did it all, he said, but an American would want him to pay equal credit to the French and British and Italians.

"Too many in the past have been inclined to think Americans materialists, whereas Americans are ready to sacrifice everything for an ideal, provided the cause is noble and just," he declared.

He said he did not believe there was any room for criticism of America because she had not entered the war sooner, for the head of the nation did not feel that the time was ripe or was not ready to take the responsibility until the nation had made up its mind. Now that America was in the war one of the other world ideas must survive.

One thing that impressed any visitor to American, continued the ambassador, was the all-abiding faith in democracy, the unalterable opposition to autocracy, the existence Americans hold means war.

"No democracy ever sets out to blot for war," he said. "True to the American spirit," continued the

SIX DAYS ON U-BOAT GIVES INFORMATION

More Exploits Like Trawler Arming Expected Soon by German Raiders

Expecting Long Stay

Captain of Penistone Gives Impression of His Imprisonment at Sea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Six days spent as a prisoner on a German submarine, which was so crowded with men that there was scarcely room to sleep, convinced Captain David Evans of the British steamer Penistone, sunk by the U-boat, that more exploits like the arming of the steam trawler Triumph are contemplated by the German raiders. On his visit here, where he reported his experience to naval officers, Captain Evans explained that the submarine carried 77 men, more than twice the number of a normal crew.

"The U-boat which sank the Penistone and which was my prison for eight days, was about 200 feet overall and carried two 6-inch guns," Captain Evans said, after telling of the circumstances which led to his capture. "These guns were not protected from the water in any way when the U-boat was submerged. The breach apparently was water tight, and the muzzles were securely plugged when the guns were not in action. They were kept well greased."

"The officers and crew of the submarine were young men, determined and business like. They talked very little and adopted, more or less, the attitude of ignoring me. The fact that they did not attempt to extract information from me with regard to the movement of ships convinced me that they were well informed in that direction. The food was ordinary seamen's fare."

"The San Jose was sunk on August 19. Without explanation of any kind I was placed in one of its small boats and allowed to go. Evidently the U-boat intended to make a stay on this side and to keep me as a prisoner would have been inconvenient. Had they been making direct for German waters, I feel sure they would have taken me along."

"The most disagreeable part of my experience was the absolute lack of sleeping quarters. The boat, with her double complement of men, was shamefully overcrowded and one had to sleep wherever there was room to stretch out. A lengthy cruise under the conditions would be terribly wearing, even on the hardiest."

"During the time I was aboard the U-boat the deck guns were in action one time for two hours, but with what results I do not know, as I was kept below and not allowed to see what was going on."

speaker, "once they have entered upon a path there will never be any turning back. America is with you to the end, and the only end possible, that is until victory has been attained."

When the ambassador denied the reports that he had returned to England to draft the terms of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States, the audience chorused:

"Too bad! Too bad!"

Lord Reading continued:

"I want to say a word about the good service Germany has done us. Germany has taught us to know the good in our own people. We knew it but did not realize it."

He then paid a tribute to the part the women had played in the war, saying they had done any and every service they had been called upon to do. He also said that Britain had found great strength in the patriotism of labor, and as a result labor had been given a better place in the world. He referred to the British victory of this morning and eulogized Marshal Foch. He asked what the Germans now saying to each other: are they realizing that they have arrived at a place where they have now begun to descend, and added:

"Truth prevails, even in spite of the censor, more particularly the German censor. They must know that with America's assistance we can put far more men than they into the field. It is no exaggeration to say that we are almost double in productive capacity."

"The Germans may answer: 'Yes, but you cannot transport it.'"

"Well, look what we have done."

He then told of the American galleon shipbuilding, which, he said, "baffles all description."

He was convinced that at the end of the war American and Britain would be able to work in closer cooperation and with better amity than ever before.

"Provided we don't fall into complacent optimism," he declared, "victory is absolutely marked out as certain."

Airplane Accident in Italy Claims Ensign

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The death of Ensign Hugh Terras on August 7 in an airplane accident in Italy, where he was serving with the naval aviation forces, was announced today by the navy department. Terras was a native of Haiti and last resided in London.

The department also announced the death of natural causes of Lieutenant Clarence C. Newell of Camp Hill, Ala., on August 14, at a naval base in France.

GERMAN PAPER FEEDS ITSELF PILLS OF HOPE

Cologne Zeitung Declares That America Has Only 250,000 Picked Men

Makes Light of Arms

Expecting Casualty Lists Will Scare Out Fighters of United States

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.—The Cologne Zeitung Tuesday contained an article attempting to prove by statistics that America cannot possibly send 300,000 men to Europe in a month. The article declares that more than 40 troop ships already have been sunk. It continues:

"If the Americans at the front are fighting well that does not need to cause surprise, for it is the fine flower of American manhood, namely, the old regular army, plus about 40,000 of the most sturdy and most adventurous elements which all nations have who volunteered at the outset of the war. Then there will be contingents recruited from the New England states who are the best educated and keenest fighters."

"So we get an aggregate of from 200,000 to 250,000 picked men, but once these are used up the picture will be altered, because they cannot be replaced."

The Zeitung believes that compulsory military service is widely opposed and is being evaded in the United States and it builds hope on the slender basis that American casualty lists will increase this alleged repugnance. The article concludes with this argument:

"America has done more than many expected, even in America, but despite all surprises, American expert opinion that the full weight of her military power, will not develop before 1919 or even 1920, still holds good."

Teuton Defense Falls Before British Dash

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posts filled with machine guns and gunners put up a stiff battle. At the little shell-riddled village of Courcelles, about the center of the battle front, the German garrison made a desperate fight, and for a time the advance of the infantry was held up at this place.

Then the tanks arrived on the scene and charged into the enemy positions, quickly transforming them from strongholds to shambles. The tanks repeated this performance at other places in the line where the stubborn boches held out courageously. But their courage availed them nothing in the face of the great tanks dipping in and out of shell holes and across old trenches that have seen some of the war's fiercest fighting, and the smaller whippet tanks and armored cars which sped over the ground at a great rate.

In comparison with the harder fighting it is worthy of mention that at some places no resistance of any practical importance developed. For instance, the village of Beaucourt was taken with only three casualties. One wounded man returning from the fighting said he saw a line of kilometers through the enemy lines before seeing a single boche. This is explained by the fact that the German positions were very thinly held at some points.

As to prisoners, there is no definite information, but more than 1000 have reached the cages and they have come in from a considerable distance, most of them having been captured during the early fighting. Some of the first prisoners arrived at the cages with handbags and long curved porcelain pipes. They seemed cured and were as pleased with themselves as if going on leave. One of them, on being questioned, said he was very happy to be taken.

A wounded British soldier told of being separated from his platoon in the fog, but he pressed on nevertheless and joined other groups. One said that, plunging blindly through the fog, he ran directly into a German machine gun, which opened fire on him. It managed to get in one shot, taking off a finger before he and his comrades finished off the Germans with their rifles.

In the early forenoon the fog cleared away completely and the sun appeared and ever since the battle has been progressing under a broiling sun. As the fog disappeared the roar of airplane motors increased, the British machines pursuing the same tactics as at the Somme, harassing the enemy at the rear and strafing the German troops generally, upsetting them completely at many places.

The fast little whippet tanks had, as one tank officer said, "zoned out into the wide world," and there is no doubt that they are exacting as great a toll here as they did south of the Somme. The armored cars had gone into action also, operating far forward, chasing the boche from his many lairs and making quick work of those who did not run.

In this battle the advancing troops did not stop a moment at their early objectives. Several formations joined forces and pressed on together. Successive echelons were merged at places where the going was heavy.

The battle continues with unabated fury and there is no sign that its conclusion is near.

Japs Overcome

A PACIFIC PORT, Aug. 21.—Gas fumes from a leaking shipment of formaldehyde overcame the first officer, the pilot and several members of the crew of a Japanese steamer



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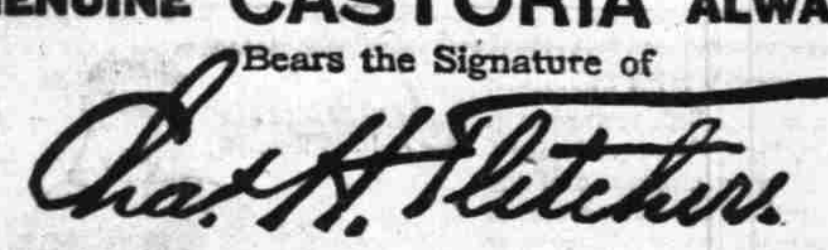
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which arrived here today on her way from a North Pacific port. Medical aid soon restored the men. The captain ordered the formaldehyde unloaded before he would proceed to sea.

CITY ASKED TO PAY ALL SINCE 1905

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received by the city of Salem as payment on such respective real properties on account of such street improvements; the said promissory notes to be payable on or before 20 years from December 1, 1918, in 20 equal annual installments together with interest thereon from date until paid evidenced by coupons attached at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, interest to be paid annually, said promissory notes to be dated as of December 1, 1918, and signed in the name of the city of Salem by the recorder of Marion county, the recorder of conveyances of Marion county, an abstract company having an office in the city of Salem, or of an attorney at law who has engaged in the practice of law in the city of Salem at least five years as to the ownership on December 1, 1917, of any such real property shall be sufficient evidence of the ownership thereof on December 1, 1917, for any purpose under the provisions of this act. The city of Salem in addition to the amount now authorized by law to levy, is authorized and required to levy each year an annual tax upon all the taxable property of the city of Salem not exceeding 2 1/2 mills in any year to pay said principal indebtedness assumed; and to make a further levy not exceeding 2 1/2 mills for the first annual levy, and to levy a like amount annually thereafter, decreased each year one-tenth of a mill, to pay accruing interest on said principal indebtedness assumed. The city of Salem is authorized and required to assume and pay said obligations and indebtedness in addition to the amount it is now authorized by law to assume and pay.

(b) The city of Salem is required to make all necessary street improvements and street repairs in front of or adjoining real property that is subject to general taxation at a cost not exceeding \$35,000 in any year. The city of Salem shall not let any such improvement by contract but shall hire labor and buy the material and do all the street improvement and street repair under the supervision of the city engineer or street commissioner; and preference shall at all times be given to laborers who are residents and inhabitants of the city of Salem, and who are citizens of the United States. The city of Salem shall not use nor pay any money on account of patented or registered pavement or other material patented or registered and by reason of which a higher sum is exacted on account thereof than unpatented or unregistered material of like character. The city of Salem is authorized and required, in addition to the amount now authorized by law to levy, to make an annual levy sufficient in amount to pay for

such street improvement and street repairs not exceeding the amount herein authorized to be expended."

To the Richardson billis attached a history dating back to 1911 when the owners of what is known as The Oaks addition began to boom their tract of land as a residence district. Six improvements, including streets, sewers, water mains, sidewalks, gas mains and underground light wires were combined in one contract. In order that the cost of the improvements would not be greater than the assessed value of the property, the latter was doubled by the county assessor. The following year after the improvements had been made and bonded under the Bancroft act the valuation was cut in half, bringing it back to normal figure. About the time the owners were ready to put the tract on the market the boom fell through. Now it is sought to have the taxpayers assume the burden of paying for the old improvements.

S. T. Richardson, who was attorney for the owners of The Oaks addition at the time improvement was made, has initiated the measure.

QUICK CATCH OF TRIUMPH EXPECTED

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nearly a week. With a crew of 17 men, armed with revolvers and machine gun or two, the Triumph would be able to capture and then destroy a number of small craft. The maximum military advantage the German can hope to obtain, it was held, was the depletion of the supply of canned fish for the army.

Admiral Benson refused to place much credence in the statement of the submarine commander to the effect that the Triumph and six U-boats are now operating in American waters. Naval officials are convinced only three have been actively engaged. The acting secretary warned against the public placing too much hope in stories that German submarines are being destroyed. In this connection he divulged the fact that the claim of a British merchantman having sunk a submarine after a long range gun duel already has been controverted. It was on this same submarine and its crew that Captain Penistone was detained after his ship had been captured and sunk.

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 21.—The fishing schooner Lucile Schnare of Lunenburg was sunk today by the trawler Triumph, which a German submarine crew has converted into a raider. Both bombs and gunfire were used. The crew arrived at Casco tonight.

Members of the crew said that the schooner was in the vicinity of the Schnare when the submarine was sent to the bottom. Although they did not see any attack upon the Pasadena they expressed the opinion that she was sunk after the Germans had finished with the Schnare. None of the crew of the Pasadena has been reported as having reached shore late tonight.

American steamer Montanan of 610 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters August 16, with the probable loss of three members of the civilian crew and two members of the naval armed guard. The navy department tonight announced. Eighty-one survivors were landed.

The Montanan was in the service of the quartermaster's department of the army and was used as a supply ship.

The members of the naval guard reported as missing are: David W. Johnson, coxswain, and Chester C. Eldridge, seaman. The names of the civilian members of the crew unaccounted for have not been ascertained.

The navy department's announcement follows:

"The navy department is informed that the steamship Montanan was torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters on August 16. Eighty-one survivors were landed. Five most reported missing—three members of the civilian crew and two of the naval armed guard, David W. Johnson, coxswain, and Chester C. Eldridge, seaman. The names of the three civilians were not given in the dispatch received.

"The Montanan was an American cargo ship of 6550 gross tons."

TO HELL WITH THE KAISER

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