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AMERICANS PARTICIPATING IN BATTLES ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General Misich and his Serbs have crossed the Vardar. In one of those amazing combinations of tactics, marching and mountain-fighting which, in 1915, overwhelmed Austria in northern Serbia, a handful of divisions have now been carrying all before them in the south. And everyone in America has just one wish, that we were with them.

Well, we are. America is represented in Macedonia, too. It has its brigade, 5,000 fighters from Cleveland and Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Seattle and San Diego. Their names are not precisely "American" names, as we still insist on using the term. And the 5,000 may not, to tell the truth, be naturalized Americans. But what is that between friends? They are there and fighting. Just now that is the main thing.

Legally, most of them are citizens of Austria. But they aren't citizens who love their mother, or step-mother, or country. They are Croats and Slovenes and Austrian Serbs; in America there are virtually no Serbs from Serbia proper. And they began to sail for Europe long before we entered the war. You may remember that Ambassador Dumba complained constantly that we were permitting recruiting against his unoffending country. There was no recruiting. The first members of Austria-Hungary's subject races were merely returning as individuals to make war on her alone.

Few inducements were offered them. If they were captured they knew that they would assuredly be hanged. By her own confession Austria has just made a wholesale execution of captured Yugoslavs on the Italian front. Whether they fought in the armies of France, Italy or Serbia, their pay would be exactly one cent a day, with the initial privilege, if they had the money, of buying their own way to Europe. Many of them who sailed from New York direct, did this. For the majority, though, their first step was to journey quietly across the border into Canada.

If the United States wasn't at war with Austria, Canada was. Once he had reached Canada, and Croat or Slovene or Austrian Serb could reasonably trust that there would be someone there to understand and do the best. And there was. Very soon Serbian and Yugoslav officers were being brought over from Europe. Two training camps were established, at Levis in Quebec, and at Sussex, New Brunswick. They

were adjacent both to the border and the transports. Within a few months 20,000 American-Canadian-Yugoslavs were in uniform. And by the time they had had their preliminary training others were waiting to take the places. More than 10,000 are at Levis now. Meanwhile the nucleus of this new army had been taking its second step. It was being moved across to Africa, to the great French assembly camp at Bizerta.

At Bizerta 100,000 Serbians, all who were left of Serbia's old army, were resting and training anew. And the volunteers from America trained with them. They were given their course in intensive tactics. An officers' school gave the best of them the chance to win Serbian commissions. And presently a division, or what remained of it, the Division of the Vardar, was filled out to full strength and renamed the "Jugoslav." Of its 15,000 men about 10,000 had formerly been prisoners in Russia, and had worked their way to the English ships at Archangel. The other 5,000 were "Americans." In due course they had a chance to take the third step in their journey to Saloniki. And they have been winning glory ever since.

We English-speaking Americans have not heard much about them. But there are 750,000 Yugoslavs in the United States who have. Where we have had our Luther's and Putnam's and Quentin Roosevelt's, they have had their Mance's and Kovac's and Trost's—the bravest of the brave on the Cerna front. Captain Trost was a New York bank clerk, Louis Adamich, another hero, was a clerk in Cleveland. Lieutenant Frank Kovas was making money in Pittsburg—till he saw his opportunity to do something better. All America will know of these men some time.

The Jugoslav division was assigned the place of honor and difficulty in the last advance, the position before Kosjak mountain. And in a few hours they carried it by storm. "I don't know how they did it," says an English attaché, just back from the Saloniki front, "but they did." So there you are.

What is more, the members of that Jugoslav division have apparently had their wish in another way. They didn't go to Europe to fight Bulgaria. They went to fight Austria. And, once they had made the first break through, they found themselves a part of that army which was swung westward against Prilep, which is where the Austrians are, and the Germans. And for our "Americans" under General Misich, they are all the same.

National Restaurant Exposing the Profiteer

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The national restaurant which has been established to expose profiteers, is not only self-supporting but is making a good profit, according to Alderman C. F. Spencer, its director. Caterers had charged that the enterprise was able to supply good food at reasonable prices only because it had government aid.

After deducting rent, management charges and all other expenses the restaurant has been clearing about \$250 a week or 70 per cent a year on its capital.

Meals sold for 13 cents yield a net profit of about 2 cents. Commenting on this the Manchester Guardian observes: "It is thus beyond question that, even at war prices, excellent food in sufficient quantities can be sold at prices within the reach of everyone with a sound profit left over."

The British Food Controller thus is encouraged in his policy of opening national restaurants in other big cities.

CALLE FAVORS PROHIBITION

NOGALES, Mex., Oct. 12.—Free schools and orphanages; prohibition on penalty of death and peace are the three planks in General Plutarco Elias Calles' platform as military governor of the state of Sonora. General Calles considers his school system the biggest project he has undertaken, adding that both prohibition and peace were necessary to the fulfillment of his plan to make better Mexican men and women of the boys and girls of his native state. He has established free schools in all of the larger towns of the state. In his Cruz Galvez orphanage for war orphans at Hermosillo 300 boys and 200 girls are attending school at the expense of the state.

MANY SOLDIERS AT MISSOULA

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 12.—With the arrival here next week of 400 registrants from various parts of the state to undergo an intensive technical training in mechanics at Fort Missoula, near here, under the direction of the University of Montana, the largest number of soldiers will be stationed here since the days of Indian warfare. There are now 400 men at the university proper, entered in the students' army training corps.

PORTO RICO HAS QUOTA

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 12.—Porto Rico's quota for the fourth liberty loan has been fixed at \$4,000,000. For the third liberty loan, Porto Rico subscribed a little less than \$3,000,000, making a total of \$6,000,000 subscribed for the first three loans.

CAMOUFLAGE IS USED IN LUNCHES

Great American Station in France Is Devoted to Deception Alone

BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES IN FRANCE, Oct. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Nothing is real in the great American camouflage station here. All is deception.

Huge willow trees like those in Flanders with trunks two feet in diameter and a mass of sprouting branches at the top are steel tubes designed to hide an observer. Even on close inspection they looked like real trees to The Associated Press correspondent who visited the station and, with the commandant, explored their mysterious underground recesses.

They were of plaster cloth wound about the central steel tube and with pieces of real bark fitted around the trunk. A small gauze orifice, painted to match the bark, was not noticed until pointed out by the officer. This was for the observer standing with in the steel core of the tree.

Then feet away the turf opened, disclosing a passage with steps leading to a tunnel and thence to the base of the tree. With a light we groped through the tunnel and up into the tree. It was a tight fit in this tree trunk, but from the gauze orifice one had a sweep of the whole near-by country.

A huge boulder, such as one sees along country roads, was noticed among the trees. The big stone, five feet high and seven across, looked very real, and yet this, too, was camouflage—a make-believe boulder in which an observer and machine gun could lurk.

Examining the stone, it felt rather like a big cardboard box, and gave slightly to the pressure of the hand. The frame was wood, the covering burlap, painted a gray-brown, with patches of moss. And buried amid the moss the canvas flap raised to let through the nozzle of the machine gun.

"You have your own telegraph system," was remarked on observing the line of telegraph poles stretching across the plain.

The commandant smiled. "Those are periscope telegraph poles," he explained. The poles were veritable telegraph poles, with wires strung from the tops, just as they are seen along country roads. But each pole was hollow, to permit a periscope to be raised to a high observing point while a covered pit at the base of the pole accommodated the observer taking the readings of the periscope.

Besides the periscope poles, there were periscope trees, with hollow stumps from which the observer's instrument was manipulated and the readings made in pits below the root. A camouflage stone wall was another curious device standing among the camouflage trees and poles. This wall, looking like the ruin of an old mill, was of light plaster construction painted and weather-worn to resemble a real mill.

"A wrecked house often serves as very good camouflage," said the commandant. "We had one with the windows all gone so the enemy could look straight through to the walls inside. By painting false canvas walls just back of the windows, the enemy still thought he was looking at the real walls opposite. But back of the canvas our observers and snipers were at work and the device was very effective."

A pile of gravel stood near the wall—or what appeared to be a pile of gravel, for this, too, was camouflage. The pebbles were heaped around a hollow frame with its gauze covering for the observers and the flap through which the machine gun barked. Further along was a pile of brick—camouflage—and over in the field was a stack of hay—camouflage. Each one of them was a small fortress as well as a post of observation.

PINE MEN TO MEET

SPOKANE, Oct. 12.—To consider the war situation as it affects their business, members of the Western Pine Manufacturing association have been called to meet here next Monday. While the specific purpose of the meeting is not indicated by the call, which has been issued by the secretary, A. W. Cooper of Portland, local pine men declare demands upon the spruce and Douglas fir manufacturers respectively is likely to operate to hamper the production of pine in this district. They declare the meeting is called with the purpose of forestalling, insofar as possible, such a condition.

CLEAR GOOD NAME

MALDEN, Wash., Oct. 12.—To clear his name of the wrongful innominy of deserter, Oscar W. Whitworth of this town, arrived here recently from Whitehorse, Yukon territory, where he was engaged in mining when he received word from his parents that he had been posted as failing to respond to the draft call. Whitworth registered for the draft with the local board from Whitehorse, but his questionnaire failed to reach him and was returned to the board by the postoffice. He reported for service immediately after his long journey.

SEES LOST HUBBY IN MOVIE

SPOKANE, Oct. 12.—Mrs. H. C. Bertleson of this city, was not aware that her husband, Sergeant Bertleson, was in France until, seated in a local theater recently, she saw him ride by on an automobile truck in company with other soldiers on his way to the front line. The picture was a "close-up" and showed the sergeant waving his arms and laughing. In the excitement of her surprise, Mrs. Bertleson stood in her place and waved back. Furthermore, she remained for the next performance. She had not seen her husband since he left home May 1 to join an engineering unit, and had not heard of his arrival in France.

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SHIP-RIVETING DRIVE IS AN EXCITING FEATURE OF THE WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A drive for ship-riveting record in an American shipbuilding plant is like a drive of the Yanks against the Hun lines in France. Both demand intensive preparation. Pershing's commanders at the front and John Wilf, builder of ships in the Hog Island yard are using the same methods.

That is how Wolf, the world's champion general foreman ship riveter, set a new record with his gangs and drove 195,242 rivets in eight hours at the Hog Island yard on Friday, Sept. 13. Asked how he and his men did it, Wolf said:

"Before the American troops over yonder make a drive on the Hun they make careful preparations days in advance. I follow the same principle in getting ready for a riveting drive.

"Riveters were as scarce as monkey wrenches in a parlor when Uncle Sam opened the ball in the shipbuilding game. We've had to make 'em, that's all. "Every one of my 4 gangs of riveters were as green as fresh pine only a short time ago, I got 'em from the training school which has been established in the yard by the Industrial Relations board of the United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet corporation. I have worked like a coal heaver whipping this raw material into shape, and I want to say right now there are not better working buddies in the world. Any time of the day or night I'll stack my huskies against the cream of the famous Scottish yards on the Clyde. "What is the secret of the success of my gangs? Well it's as simple as the nose on your face. The first thing I do is to put my huskies next to the big idea in the shipbuilding game. I hammer it into their heads

that every rivet they drive is equal to a stout nail into the coffin of that arch child murderer, the Kaiser. In other words, I make their part in this war game so real that they pound rivets like the boys over there pump machine guns.

"To hit the bull's eye in a riveting drive, you've got to prepare for it like the Yanks arrange for a drive against the Huns. When General Pershing gets it into his head that he wants to give the Hun a good hard bump he takes a few thousand Yank huskies back of the line, and puts them through a stiff course of sprouts in the way of intensive training. When the boys have completed the course they are as hard as steel nails and they can wade through anything.

"I lined things up for my drive in much the same way. When things opened up I had the holes all reamed and the proper tools all in place. So when the drive started we had a whirlwind start, and the way we walked away from the other gangs was good to see. According to my way of figuring this thing called morale is blamed important in any game. I don't care a rap whether it's soldiering or driving rivets, you've got to have the boys mentally and physically up to snuff. I aim to keep my huskies standing right up on their toes most of the time. In the respect of keeping the boys in a fighting mood, I am aided by my boss riveter, Joe Diamond, who has been in the game for more than 20 years, and has worked in shipyards all over the country. How about it, Joe?"

Wolf turned to a stockily-built man in soiled overalls and jumper who stood nearby. Joe shifted bashfully from one foot to another.

"I try to do my bit, boss," said he.

"but all of us would go to—I'll bet you, John, you know that."

Wolf grinned proudly. "You see the spirit of my huskies, don't you?" he said. "Why when the drive was the hottest even our superintendent, Walter Blandford, got the fever. He checked off his cost, grabbed a riveting hammer and drove 50 rivets. My huskies have the spunk and the ginger and that counts."

The record for the entire yard on that day was 195,242 rivets in eight hours, or 23 rivets per hour per production gang. Wolf's gangs drove 19,037 rivets, or an average per hour, per gang of 55 rivets.

Wolf is 58 years old, a seasoned shipbuilder of the old school, and familiar with every turn and wrinkle of the shipbuilding game in the United States. In addition to being a competent shipbuilder, he is a natural leader of men.

Eastern Miller Pitches His Tent Toward Oregon

If proper inducements can be presented the Kensington Farmers Milling company of Kensington, Miss., may establish a flouring mill of 400 barrels capacity daily somewhere in apolis, president and general manager, president and general manager of the concern, has written a letter to Secretary of State Clegg making inquiry about kinds of wheat suitable for the manufacture of flour that are available in Oregon and also asking the population of the state.

One of the requirements is cheap power, either electric or water. Mr. Clegg says further that it would be necessary that 500,000 bushels of wheat be delivered at the mill, either by the farmers directly or by rail or boat. If Oregon does not present the proper opportunity, according to the letter, the company may establish a mill in Washington.

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