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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

Portland's annual rose show will be held Thursday and Friday, June 13 and 14.

The Oregon Bankers' association met Saturday at Bend for the 13th annual convention.

A three days' picnic and reunion of Linn county pioneers was held at Brownville, ending Friday.

G. E. Spence, of Oregon City, was reelected master of the Oregon State Grange in session at Salem.

The eleventh annual convention of the Oregon Association of Title Men was held Friday in Portland.

Labor on Coos bay is about to be unionized in every branch if the local labor council movement terminates successfully.

It is expected that the state lime board will ask the emergency board for a deficiency appropriation of \$5000 instead of \$10,000 at its next meeting.

The department of Oregon, United Spanish War Veterans, are planning to hold their annual encampment and convention at Portland June 21.

At the annual commencement exercises of the Oregon normal school at Monmouth, to be held Wednesday, June 19, 135 graduates will receive diplomas.

The state highway commission has been authorized by the capital issues committee at Washington to issue and sell at once another \$690,000 in highway bonds.

Not including 12 counties, which had not reported their registration, 3424 Oregon young men who have become 21 years old since June 5 of last year have registered.

An ordinary "scrub" hog brought \$335 when sold at auction at the Union stock show at La Grande. It was purchased and redonated to the Red Cross several times.

The sawmill of the Fischer Lumber company, three miles back of Marcola on the Mohawk branch of the Southern Pacific, 18 miles from Eugene, was destroyed by fire.

Eleven carloads of flour, returned by patriotic Oregon householders and dealers for shipment to France, has been paid for and taken in charge by food administration officials.

Frank Ransom, of Portland, who for several months has been serving in an important position with the lumber committee of the war industries board, has tendered his resignation and expects to return to Portland.

That the prune industry is increasing rapidly every year in Polk county is proven by a survey recently taken by county officials, when it was discovered that there are now 3320 acres of prune orchards in the county.

Oregon and California railroad lands in the Bull Run forest reserve will be withheld from entry by the commissioner of the land office until legislation has been passed by congress taking it from general entry, thus protecting Portland's water supply.

Since the beginning of the war the fir and spruce producing mills of Oregon and Washington have supplied the government with 435,000,000 feet of lumber, exclusive of the airplane spruce manufactured by the government's own plant at Vancouver, Wash. Abbott Lawrence, pupil in the seventh grade at Westport, holds the individual record for the sale of thrift lamps since the opening of the war savings campaign in the schools, having sold \$4,560 worth, according to a report received by Superintendent Churchill.

Immense sums subscribed to liberty loans have not affected bank deposits, which, on May 10, amounted to \$194,383,998.57 in all of the banks and trust companies of the state, or an increase of \$25,172,407.28 over May 1, 1917, according to a statement issued by Superintendent of Banks Bennett.

The lowest fire loss record in Portland for 16 years was established during the first six months of the fiscal year 1918. The fire loss for this period was \$84,471.58. This sum is virtually one-half of the fire loss in the first six months of 1917, when the aggregate loss totaled \$158,435.47.

Three fatal accidents were reported to the industrial accident commission for the week ending June 6, out of a total of 572 accidents recorded. The fatally injured workmen were: Chris R. Rowe, Sumpter, dredging; A.

H. Church, Portland, shipbuilding; Carl Matha, Portland, shipbuilding.

Some extensive improvements are to be made at the Klaskanine river salmon hatchery. The fish commissioner recently acquired some additional land and plans to expend in the neighborhood of \$7000 in betterments. The first work to be done will be to increase the number of rearing ponds so that at least 10,000,000 fish can be handled the coming season. Later the buildings will be enlarged and the capacity of the plant increased to approximately 20,000,000 young salmon annually.

A total of 54,741 motor vehicles were registered by June 1, this year, according to a statement issued by Secretary Olcott. The total fees received for the half year were \$483,677.50 as compared to 38,242 vehicles registered for the first six months of last year, and \$152,459.50 in fees received for the same period.

Pendleton was selected as the next meeting place of the Oregon Retail Jewellers' association, which held its annual convention at Salem, the dates of the convention to conform with those of the Round-up. O. A. Hartman, of Salem, was elected president and F. M. French, of Albany, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Renewed interest is being taken in the black sands at the mouth of the Columbia river. While the peculiar magnetic quality of these sands has been known for many years, it was only recently that they proved their value to the horticultural development of the community. The new cranberry industry is the beneficiary.

Commencing this week the consolidation commission will hold hearings at Salem to determine what boards and commissions can be abolished and consolidated. Besides it will thoroughly probe into the expenditure of all state departments with the view of determining if they can be more economically and efficiently conducted.

The rails for the new municipal railroad from Klamath Falls to Dalry, 20 miles east, and the first link of the great Strahorn system which is destined later to develop the great inland empire of Oregon, have reached Olene, and it is expected that active operation over this part of the line will be instituted at an early date.

To discuss the new freight rates scheduled to go into effect June 25 under the order of William G. McAduo, director general of railroads, and the effect such increased rates will have upon the growers and shippers of Oregon a public conference with growers and shippers will be held by the public service commission Thursday in Portland.

The body of Dr. John W. Harris, Oregon pioneer and prominent physician of Eugene, who mysteriously disappeared following his indictment for manslaughter in connection with an alleged criminal operation, was found by a searching party in Hendrick's park, on the outskirts of the city. There were no evidences of suicide on the body.

Petitions to the United States shipping board are being circulated among employees of Astoria shipyards asking that the half holiday Saturday be declared off. The petition states that in order to hasten production of ships the men are willing to work Saturday afternoon on straight time. The requests are being signed by nearly all men employed there.

James T. Chonnock, superintendent of water division No. 1, comprising counties west of the Cascades, has resigned, effective July 15. Governor Withycombe has announced that he will appoint Percy A. Cupper to succeed Mr. Chonnock. Mr. Cupper is the republican nominee and now assistant state engineer as well as secretary of the desert land board.

The public service commission has received notice from C. A. Prouty, director in the government railroad department, that hereafter the freight business of the railroads must be put on a strictly cash basis. Freight may be shipped out or be delivered for established firms without the money being in hand, the order points out, but the cash must be collected before the close of the day.

A plot possibly to murder the jailer and permit escape of prisoners from the county jail was frustrated at Baker when Sheriff Anderson found concealed in a mattress in one of the cells, several large knives with blades about 16 inches long. Investigation developed that G. H. Flock, who, following his indictment, voluntarily appeared at the jail and gave himself up, had brought in the knives.

THE BOY IN KHAKI

By K. C. B.

I saw a mother,
And her brown clad boy,
And heard her sob,
And "Goodby, son."
And saw him,
Kiss her tears away,
And go.

And hours passed,
And in the darkness,
Of my room,
I lay.

And all the pictures,
That the day had drawn,
Came back,
And she was there,
And he was there.

And then a picture,
From across the seas,
Was painted,
On my shadow wall,
And he was there,
And all about him,
There were shadow men,
But nowhere,
Could I find the face,
Nor find the form,
Of her.

And then,
Another picture came,
A great Red Cross,
And wounded men,
Locked up at it,
And raised their arms,
And smiled,
And he was there,
And as I gazed.

Upon the cross,
I saw Her face.

And so it was,
That in the darkness,
Of my room,
It came to me,
That Red Cross work,
Across the seas,
Was mother's work,
In other hands,
And done for Her.

And then sleep came,
And came a dream,
And cheering throng,
And boys come home,
And he was there,
And she was there,
And once again,
I heard Her sob,
And saw Him,
Kiss Her tears away.

And in their wake,
On that glad day,
A Red Cross waved,
As it had waved,
And followed Him,
Down in the Valley,
And come back again.



I THANK YOU

CAPTAIN VON RINTELEN



Captain von Rintelen, German spy, reputed relative of the Kaiser, whose release was refused by the United States.

REAR ADMIRAL RODMAN



Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, who is in command of the United States battleships now in foreign waters.

WHEAT CROP NEAR BILLION BUSHELS

Washington.—The American granary, heavily drained for allied food needs, will be amply refilled. Estimates of the agriculture department showed prospects for total wheat production of 931,000,000 bushels—substantially greater than the average production since 1911 and nearly 30 per cent larger than last year's crop.

If the forecast is fulfilled the crop will be the second largest in American history, exceeded only by the 1,015,000,000 bushels of 1915.

Reports on other grain crops, now vital as wheat substitutes, also showed satisfying gains, with the exception of oats, which apparently will fall slightly below the 1917 yield.

The condition of the winter wheat crop on June 1 was 83.8 per cent of normal, against 70.9 per cent June 1, 1917, and 80.8 per cent, the 10-year average on that date.

Condition of the spring wheat crop was 95.2 per cent, against 91.4 June 1, 1917, and 92.7 the 10-year average; and the condition of all wheat 87.7 per cent, against 78.5 June 1, 1917, and 85.3, the 10-year average.

Hope is a buoy, but like any other buoy it only floats; it can't be steered anywhere.—Charles Dickens in "Dombey and Son."

MARINES AGAIN MOVE FORWARD

With the American Army in France.—The United States marines made another attack on the Germans and penetrated the enemy lines for about a mile on a 600-yard front in the Belleu wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry. In addition to prisoners they captured two minenwerfer of large caliber and other material. The two heavy pieces are the largest weapons taken so far by the indomitable soldiers of the sea from the United States. They intend to send at least one of them to Washington to be exhibited to the public. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans by the marines who repeated their previous performances of exhibiting their contempt for heavy artillery and rifle fire to which they were subjected by the enemy. Many machine guns are reported to be in the wood and likely were added to the trophies captured by the Americans. Major Edward D. Cole personally is credited with the capture of a number of German soldiers in the course of the engagement.

Decorated Swam Who Swam Marne.

Washington.—General Pershing's communique states that Lieutenant William J. Flannery, infantry, received the Croix de Guerre for swimming the Marne on June 3 and bringing back a wounded French soldier.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR FRENCH THROW GERMANS BACK

Advance on Front of 7 1/2 Miles and Take Over 1000 Teutons Prisoner.

Another phase of the German offensive was opened Sunday morning in an attack between Montdidier and Noyon, over a front of about 20 miles, preceded by a heavy bombardment with shells and noxious gases. The enemy's initial maneuver evidently has in view the bending back of the allied front toward the town of St. Just on the northern wing and toward the railroad junction of Compiègne on the southern flank, getting astride the Oise river and driving southwest toward the French capital.

The French troops appear to be putting up a splendid resistance to this new offensive, especially on the two flanks of the attacking front where the heaviest fighting continues. The Germans have made some progress in the center, where they claim the capture of the heights of Gury, while the French admit the loss of the villages of Reconn-sur-Matz and Mareuil.

The marines and other American units blocked the Germans northwest of Chateau-Thierry by driving forward themselves. The Americans also completely stopped three successive enemy counter-attacks.

As the result of the two attacks by the Americans against the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry 300 prisoners were captured and the Americans extended their line over a front of about six miles to a depth of nearly two and a half miles. While the losses of the Americans necessarily have been heavy on account of the nature of the fighting, the German dead is piled three deep in places. A number of machine guns were added to the American booty. All the allied countries are ringing with praise for the gallant American marines, who plunged into the battle with the valor of seasoned veterans.

Offensive Alone Wins, Says Foch.

London.—The battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive, is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander-in-chief of the allies, in an important article contributed by him to a weekly journal, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

U. S. Gets Krupp Business.

Buenos Aires.—The Argentine government has negotiated a contract with the United States for the manufacture of 64,000,000 nickel coins. Those now in circulation were made by the Krupps.

\$50,000,000 IS SPENT DAILY

Taxes Gathered in Month Barely Pay Two Days' Expenses.

Washington.—Government expenses are now averaging approximately \$50,000,000 daily and taxes gathered from a wide variety of sources every month are barely sufficient, if levies on income and excess profits are excluded to pay war expenditure for two days of the month.

This was shown by a treasury report of tax collections for April, giving the yield of ordinary war taxes for that month as \$93,700,000.

Corporation income and excess profits taxes collected in April were \$127,514,000 and individual income and excess profit receipts were \$41,720,000, making a total of \$169,234,000 from these sources. This represented only a small amount, comparatively, with the \$2,000,000,000 or more which will be collected within the next 10 days.

\$106,000 Paid For Calf.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Champion Sylia Johanna, six months' old Holstein bull calf, sold for \$106,000 at the state fair park here. The seller was A. C. Mardy, Brockville, Ont., and the buyer E. A. Stuart, operating farms at Oconomowoc, Wis., and Seattle, Wash.

Japan Denies Control of China.

Tokio.—An official statement issued by the Japanese government emphatically denies the recently published report that the Chino-Japanese military agreement gave to Japan control of the Chinese military forces, finances, railways, mines, etc.

Drafting of Men to 45 Proposed.

Washington.—Amendments to extend the army draft law to all men between the ages of 18 and 45 were offered by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and France, of Maryland, when the senate military committee began consideration of the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill passed by the house.

Paris.—The French have struck the Germans a hard blow along a front of about 7 1/2 miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, recapturing Belleu, Genlis wood and the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer.

The official announcement by the war office of this gain says that the Germans suffered heavy losses and left more than 1000 prisoners and some guns in the hands of the French.

Several villages and important height positions were recaptured from the Germans and the fighting was as terrific as at any time during the war.

It was over this front that the French, since Sunday's offensive began, had held back the Germans from keeping pace with the advance they were making from the center of the line south of Reconn-sur-Matz toward the Oise river, where the onslaughts of the invaders were met with a defense in man and gun power that brought to the Germans enormous casualties.

The apex of the German wedge also was attacked with success and driven back, while the teutons made a slight gain nearer Noyon.

American marines also have continued their brilliant gains against the Germans in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, having in a new terrific attack driven the Germans completely from Belleu wood, capturing 300 additional prisoners and a quantity of war material.

GERMANS ATTACK ALONG NEW FRONT

Paris.—In a new thrust directed at the sector between Montdidier and Noyon, the Germans have succeeded in gaining ground along about a 20-mile front to a depth of about two and a half miles at certain points, according to the war office announcement.

On the French left wing furious German attacks made time after time were broken by the French fire.

In the center the enemy, bringing up reinforcements, made progress, reaching the southern part of Ouvilly wood and Reconn-sur-Matz. Notwithstanding the great forces the Germans threw into the line when they opened their offensive between Montdidier and the Oise, they did not achieve any considerable advance.

The Germans were able to make some immediate progress because the allies retired from the advanced posts which constitute the first line westward from Noyon. When the real line of resistance was reached, however, the enemy's advance was checked and small counter attacks delivered immediately by the allies were successful in regaining ground.

U. S. CASUALTIES ARE 7315

General Pershing Reports 1033 Soldiers Killed in Action.

Washington.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing total 7315, the war department announced in making public the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action and from wounds, disease, accidents and all other causes number 2927, while 4046 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including men held prisoners in Germany.

The department's recapitulation follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1033; died of wounds, 310; died of disease, 1192; died of accidents and other causes, 392; wounded in action, 4046; missing in action (including prisoners), 342. Total 7315.

Pershing Directs Attack in Person.

Washington.—General Pershing personally commanded the recent American advance which resulted in the capture of Cantigny with heavy German losses. This information was given to the senate military affairs committee at their weekly conference with the war council.

Paris.—Counter-attacking on the new Oise front, the French have hurled the Germans back across the Matz river.