

WESTON LEADER

VOLUME 41

WESTON, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1918

NUMBER 19

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Infor- mation of Our Readers.

Already 10 bushels of peach and prune pits have been collected in Salem.

John Cary, aged 67 years, for 40 years a resident of Wasco county, died at The Dalles.

Winter wheat is making good progress in Oregon and the indications are favorable for an increased acreage.

Mrs. Miranda Smith, a pioneer resident of Oregon, died on her ranch, six miles from Newberg, at the age of 89.

Astoria's new Liberty temple, erected at the Courthouse square, was dedicated Friday with appropriate exercises.

Three hundred men entered the Oregon reserve officers' training camp which opened Saturday at the University of Oregon.

Rain carried away a stretch of flume of the Hood River Apple Growers' association water power plant, and as a result a number of the city's industries were made idle.

Organization of a state association of county officials will be perfected at meetings to be held in the Multnomah county courthouse from October 30 to November 2, inclusive.

The house has passed Representative Hawley's bill authorizing the construction of a dam across Depot slough, near Toledo, for the reclamation of several hundred acres of land.

Because of the government's slow flour-buying policy in the northwest, the flour mills are slowing down in their operations until now they are grinding to less than 50 per cent of their capacity.

A. H. Lea, who will be general manager of the North Pacific International Livestock show at Portland this year, has announced tentative dates for the show, November 18 to 21, inclusive, subject to ratification at a meeting to be held in Portland.

The state board of equalization, which includes members of the state tax commission, will meet in Salem October 21 to equalize properties coming under the tax commission. These include utilities which operate in more than one county.

Representative Sinnott has introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to extend for 10 years the period of the contract with the state of Oregon covering the Tumalo irrigation project. The present time limit will expire January 12, 1919.

Meetings of the 12 district councils of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, the body representing employers and more than 100,000 workers, will be held simultaneously over the northwest, October 12. The call was issued by Spruce Production Division headquarters at Portland.

The organizing of a stock company by retail meat dealers to control the meat trade of the Coos bay district is reported to be under way, taking in all shops in North Bend and Marshfield, excepting the Union Meat company's shop at Marshfield. The new company is to have a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

Until October 12 young men of Oregon may volunteer for induction and entrance into the next class at the Benson Polytechnic school in Portland, in preparation for war duties of a mechanical nature. Volunteers are accepted only until a given board's quota is filled. Entrainment will occur October 15.

The freight rate on corn shipments from Nebraska to Oregon will be reduced from 61 cents a hundred to 56 cents, according to information reaching the Oregon public service commission from the railroad administration. The Oregon commission protested the increased rate some time ago when blockmen complained.

Oregon's quota of \$53,708,130 in the Fourth Liberty loan was brought to completion Thursday night when new subscriptions were announced which more than filled Portland's apportionment of \$18,323,421. The committee announced that Portland will claim the honor of being the first city of its class in the country to go over the top.

A cloudburst did heavy damage at Huntington and vicinity, inundated the tracks at one place between Huntington and the Snake river, halting all railway traffic, and caused washouts of numerous highways and small bridges. The deluge tore up streets in Huntington, flooded basements and carried tons of earth and debris with it.

Attention of the Oregon Dairy council was directed to two serious shortages that confront the Oregon farmer, help and feed. There is no remedy proposed for the manpower shortage, except the hope that the draft boards will not deplete further help of the dairymen. With reference to the lack of mill feed, the dairy council sent a telegram to Herbert Hoover asking that the government take the stocks of flour northwest millers are holding in order that the mills may be grinding full time on wheat.

Sheriff George McDuffee, ex-Sheriff E. M. Shutt and "Farmer" Brown, county agriculturist, returned to Heppner from the head of Willow creek, 24 miles east, with Joe Handy, an alleged moonshiner, a still outfit, and about 11 gallons of liquor. The officers found a complete distilling plant with a capacity of about 15 gallons of liquor a day.

By an order of the state livestock sanitary board sheep owners of eastern Benton and western Linn counties must soon dip their sheep. Although last spring it was decided by the board that generally sheep were sufficiently free from disease to suspend the dipping order, in these two counties conditions seemed to warrant requiring that the dipping be done.

For the first time the work of handling prunes is being hampered in the Salem section by the drying up of wells in the country districts. Fruit Inspector Van Trump reports. A liberal supply of water is needed in connection with the evaporators in the driers, and on many ranches this supply is said to be falling short of needs because of the low water supply in the wells.

Fifty-four per cent of the total bank deposits in Oregon are held by the banks in Portland, according to a statement based on the bank reports of August 31 issued by Superintendent of Banks Will B. Bennett. In the entire state there are 263 banking institutions, located in 162 towns, with total deposits of \$196,926,418, while of that total 24 banks in Portland hold \$106,291,296.

Orders for 15 cars of lime have been received by the state lime board from Willamette valley points and the money has been paid, states Warden Murphy, of the state penitentiary. The plant is now grinding lime, but nowhere near at full capacity, he said, and just when the first deliveries will be made is as yet a trifle uncertain. The initial price set for the lime is \$1.75 per ton, f. o. b. Gold Hill.

The military zone about Vancouver barracks has been extended to include the city of Portland, and orders have been issued for a general clean-up of the city. Restaurants, cafeterias, grocery stores and all other places where foodstuffs are handled and all barber shops, beauty parlors and similar places must immediately establish sanitary conditions and employ only such help as is free from communicable diseases.

A record crop of acorns is being harvested at Hood River this season. Ranchers of the Frankton district who own hogs are fattening them with the mast, and those who have no swine are gathering up the large fallen acorns for the market. Acorns are now a staple on the local market, selling for \$1 per bag, many children securing a fund for the purchase of war savings stamps by harvesting acorns from trees along the public roads and on vacant lots.

For the week ending October 3 a total of 585 accidents were reported to the state industrial accident commission, of which three were fatal. The fatal cases were: S. Yamashita, Philomath, logging; Joseph H. Hathway, Portland, shipbuilding; and Andre Navakovich, Portland, foundryman. In addition were the two following fatalities resulting from injuries previously reported: S. Rattenbury, employed by a meat company in Portland, injured September 8, and Walter Nelson, engaged in grading work at Dirkenfield, and injured September 13.

More than 11,000 acres of the Bull Run watershed, from which Portland gets its entire water supply, was added to the Oregon national forest reserve by a bill which passed the house of representatives by unanimous consent. The land was originally in the grant of the Oregon & California railroad, but went to the government by court decision a few years ago. It was to have been opened for homesteaders with the rest of the grant last June, but the federal land office held up the land until settlement of the matter before congress.

It is probable that the state will dispose of some of its unused flax machinery to Alfonso M. del Campa, who owns a flax plant at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. Mr. del Campa has been in-

CAPTURED HUN TANK REPAIRED BY FRENCH



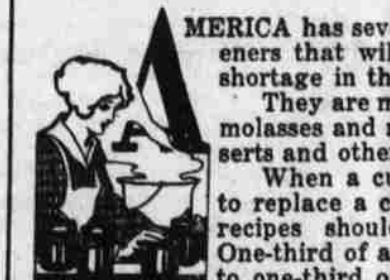
The tank seen in this French official photograph was captured by the French in the recent heavy fighting on the western front. The tank was demolished by the heavy French gunfire and it took these crafty Frenchmen twelve days of work under enemy fire to put it in order again. The photograph shows the French crew which repaired the tank and which is operating it with great results against the enemy.

pecting the machinery at the state penitentiary. He wishes to buy some of the flax-breakers and a thresher or two, and also some flaxseed. When J. C. Cady installed the flax plant for the state he purchased a great deal more machinery than has ever been used, and Governor Withycombe has given his approval to the sale of the unused machinery.

The opening of the great Boutin tract of timber in Coos county, the largest and most productive tract of aeroplane spruce of any in the state, excepting one in Lane county, is being rushed to the productive point by 250 soldiers. Barracks, bathhouses and recreation hall, now being built, will be finished before the advent of rainy weather. The spur of railroad which is being built from Beaver Hill to the spruce tract, and which, when completed, will be between 15 and 20 miles in length, is well under way, and it is figured 600,000 feet of spruce will be cut daily when the slides are working. It is expected that actual logging operations will begin soon.

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.—Influenza increased and pneumonia decreased last week in Camp Lewis, according to the report of Captain V. L. Bishop, camp sanitary inspector. There were 128 cases of influenza during the week and 59 cases of pneumonia. Last week there were 94 influenza cases reported and 62 cases of pneumonia.

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply. They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening. When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar. Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals. Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful. Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup. If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener. Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps. When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts. Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

On the battlefronts the Germans everywhere are being forced to give ground to the allied troops. In Belgium the enemy is gradually being pushed eastward, and in anticipation of a forced withdrawal continues preparations for that eventuality by removing his guns and otherwise lessening the value of his defensive works in the territory upon and adjacent to the North sea coast.

To the south from Arras to the Verdun sector the Germans are being hard pressed by the British, American, Italian and French forces, although on numerous sectors they are still offering desperate resistance.

With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans from Rheims to the Argonne forest, the Italians south of Laon have begun an offensive which seemingly has as its objective the finishing of the work previously begun by the French for the obliteration of La Fere and Laon. Here they have captured important and strongly held German positions.

The latest operations of the French around Rheims have materially pressed back the enemy. Likewise eastward through Champagne to the Argonne forest the French and Americans have advanced in titanic struggles, capturing numerous villages, crossing the Aisne canal and pursuing the enemy along the entire fronts of the Suippe and Arnes rivers, both of which have been crossed at several points.

In the Macedonian theater the allied troops have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the Eibasan sector and other positions, while near Vranje, central Serbia, the French and Serbian troops have captured Austro-German positions.

Scores Perish at Munitions Plant.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Many men were killed and scores injured in a tremendous explosion at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Shell Loading company, at Morgan, near here.

General Doyen Dies of Spanish Grippe.

Washington.—Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen, commandant of the marine corps training camp at Quantico, Va., died there of influenza. General Doyen returned from France some months ago.

Durazzo Naval Base Destroyed.

Rome.—American, British and Italian warships have destroyed the Austrian naval base at Durazzo and the warships anchored there, according to an announcement made by Premier Orlando.

YANKEES STRAIGHTEN FRONT NEAR MEUSE

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun.—The American troops on the line stretching westward from the Meuse, who are opposed by reinforced units of the German army, have straightened out the kinks left in their long front.

On the Americans' right, near the Meuse, the woods and ravines about Cunel were cleaned out, and further west, Monoy wood, which has been the scene of terrible fighting for two days, was finally cleared of the enemy.

There has been stubborn infantry fighting between the Meuse and the Ozons wood, and further west the machine-gun and artillery combats have been constant and heavy.

There was increased artillery fire by both sides everywhere along the line.

The movement of the Americans against the woods about Cunel was undertaken after a terrific artillery preparation lasting for hours. Shells were thrown in vast numbers, so when the infantry finally did advance the resistance encountered was comparatively feeble.

It developed that the Germans in the process of consolidating their positions had brought forward machine guns to a degree perhaps never previously attempted by them. At certain sections of the line they were only five yards apart.

Bulgarian King Abdicates.

Zurich.—Crown Prince Boris has assumed the reins of office in Bulgaria, following the abdication of King Ferdinand, according to a dispatch received here.

Influenza at Seattle Camp.

Seattle.—Officers of the United States naval training camp here announced four men died at the camp Sunday from influenza.

DECISION AS TO WAR IS UP TO GERMANY

Chancellor Max Requested to Tell Just What Interests He Represents.

Washington.—President Wilson has met Germany's peace note with a move that will, at one stroke, develop whether her proposal is sincere or merely a pretension, and, if a pretension it be, fully justify for all time before the world the prolonging of the war with force to the utmost, force without stint or limit.

At the same time the president has left wide open the door to peace.

Declines to Propose Armistice.

Declining to propose an armistice while the armies of the central powers remain on invaded soil, the president called on the German chancellor to state, as an absolutely necessary preliminary to a reply from the entente allies and the United States, whether Germany accepts the principles of peace as repeatedly laid down, or merely proposes to accept them "as the basis of negotiations," and whether the chancellor merely speaks for the German military masters conducting the war or the whole German people.

Reply Sent to Germany.

The text of the communication handed to the Charge of Switzerland here follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president, your note of October 6, enclosing the communication from the German government to the president, and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government and in order that that reply shall be candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor.

Chancellor Asked to Explain.

"Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers, so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil.

Withdraw From Occupied Territory.

"The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war.

"He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

RHEIMS FREED FROM FOE

French Throw Enemy Out of Heights Dominating the City.

With the French Army in France.—The deliverance of the martyred city of Rheims appears to be final. Fort Brimont and the height on which it stands was taken by French troops and the heights eastward from this city are clear of the enemy.

The French troops, while meeting the usual stout resistance from machine gun nests, conquered Fort Brimont and the mounts of Champagne, which have been the theater of sanguinary struggles for four years, with surprisingly small losses.

Washington.—One hundred seagoing vessels, 46 steel and 54 wood, aggregating 301,433 gross tons, were completed in American shipyards during September. In addition, 70 non-seagoing vessels of 7037 gross tons were built during the same period.