WESTON LEADER

VOLUME 42 — WESTON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919 — NUMBER 3

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Newport postoffice will be second class after July 1.

Mayor Albin of Salem has announced his intention of resigning to take up farming.

Sheridan was represented at the Portland Victory Rose Festival by a girls' band of 24 pieces.

A chapter of the American Legion has been formed by the returned soldiers of Klamath county.

The school board asks the people of Portland to vote next Saturday on a bond issue of $2,500,000.

B. F. Jones, state representative from Lincoln and Polk counties, has resigned as mayor of Newport.

The mill of the Hardwood Lumber company at Albany was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $10,000.

The 47th annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneer association was opened in the Portland auditorium Thursday, June 19.

Ralph Tudor of Sutchern, Or., was appointed to West Point military academy by Senator Chamberlain and will enter immediately.

A new deposit of gold has been discovered on the beach at Newport near the old life saving station and is causing much excitement.

Influenza is reaching worrying proportions at Hood River. Scores of residents of the county have fallen victims to the epidemic.

Corvallis carpenters have recently formed a union and henceforth will ask for $6 per day of eight hours. The wage was formerly $5.

Fifty business men and dairymen met at Yamhill and took preliminary steps toward organizing a cooperative creamery and cheese factory.

Two fatalities are included in the list of 460 accidents reported to the state industrial accident commission for the week ending June 12.

The store of the Hill Hardware company at Harrisburg was broken into and goods to the value of $200 and $100 in cash were taken by the robber.

Two thousand out-of-town Victory Rose Festival guests were accommodated in Portland private homes, according to statistics compiled at the housing bureau.

The Roach Timber company, holder of 55,000 acres of timber in Douglas county, will soon begin the construction of 20 miles of railroad and two large sawmills in Sutherlin valley.

The Dalles entertained delegates to the G. A. R. convention which met there Tuesday. The soldiers of the civil war were welcomed warmly by the residents and an enjoyable program arranged.

Colonel John L. Leader, military commandant and instructor at the University of Oregon, has tendered his resignation to President Campbell and will leave at the end of the term for British Columbia.

The oil possibilities of Coos county are to be investigated thoroughly. Senator McNary has sent word to the North Bend chamber of commerce that he has arranged for a government man to come to this locality for the purpose.

Marion McClain of Eugene has been selected as successor to Dean H. Walker as graduate manager of student activities at the University of Oregon. Mr. McClain is a graduate with the class of 1906 and has been in business in Eugene since.

The need for $125,000 worth of repairs, reconstruction and improvements on the Central Oregon irrigation project is given as the chief reason for an advance from 80 cents to $2 per acre in maintenance fees charged settlers.

The famous old battleship Oregon has been taken out of commission at the Puget Sound navy yard and will remain there pending decision by Oregon as to whether that state desires to take over the vessel for the Oregon naval militia.

Four more alien slackers were forever barred from becoming American citizens by an order of Circuit Judge Eakin at Astoria. Approximately 20 foreign born residents of this section have been denied citizenship because they evaded the military draft.

Shortage of creosote oil and other essential material has caused the West Coast Lumbermen's association to abandon its project for underwriting a portion of the cost of putting down five miles of wood block paving on the Pacific highway in Oregon.

Within 30 days, drilling for oil will be under way in Yamhill county. In the hope of developing a great supply of oil and natural gas, which would be of incalculable value to the state and to Portland, a number of Portland men of means have united in undertaking the preliminary work which will determine whether or not oil deposits underly large areas in the Willamette valley.

The application of the public service commission for a reduced rate on the transportation of the Oregon fish car, has been declined by the federal railroad administration on the ground that such preference is not justified and could not be acceptably explained under centralized control.

Miss Fern Hobbs, formerly secretary to Governor Oswald West, has been appointed chief of the home communication section of the American Red Cross in France, according to the Red Cross bulletin of Paris under date of May 17. Miss Hobbs entered the Red Cross service last summer.

William Rumley, colored, 89 years old, who is the oldest settler in Curry county, has proved up on a homestead far up the Rogue river. Rumley was born in slavery and came west with his eleventh master in the gold rush of '49 in California. He later came to Oregon and settled in Curry county in 1867.

Further difficulties encountered by the Phez company in procuring loganberries enough for its various fruit juice products are disclosed in a new suit filed at Salem against the Salem Fruit union, in which the plaintiff company seeks to restrain the fruit union from disposing of its loganberry pool to any others than the plaintiff.

Marshfield, North Bend, East Side, Coquille and Myrtle Point face a condition which may result in suspension of electric power and light, if the intention of the receivers of the C. A. Smith property to withdraw permission to the Oregon Power company to operate the electric plant at the main Marshfield mill is allowed to be carried out.

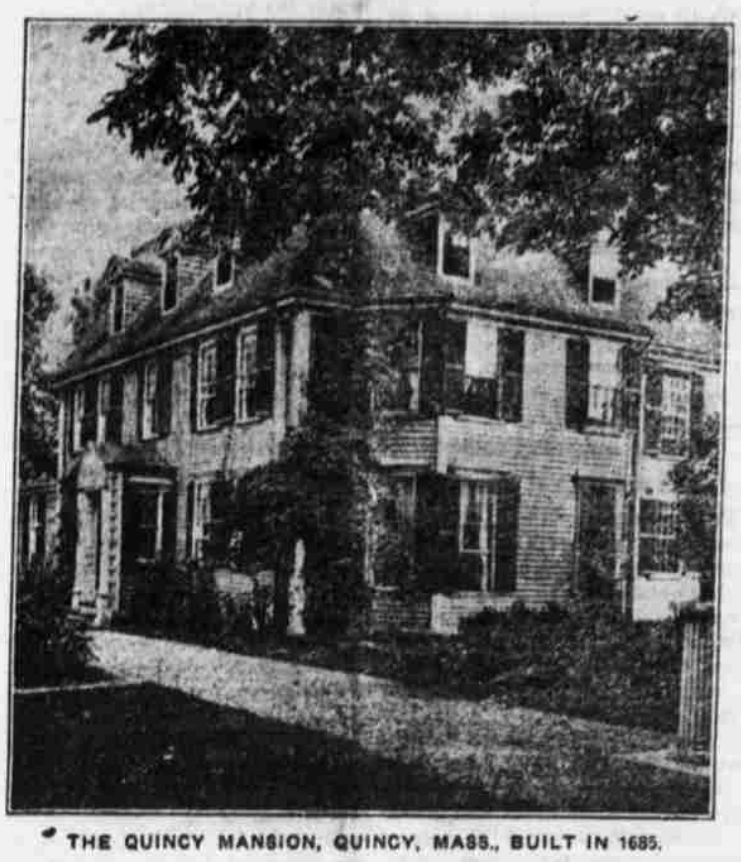
Courses of study for public schools and high schools of Oregon will not be ready for distribution until late in August, according to announcement by J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction. The change in textbooks for the coming six years necessitates a delay by the educational department in mapping out the courses of study for the fall term.

No material change in the cost of living is to be found in a comparison of the figures submitted on provisions for the state institutions in bids opened by the state board of control, as compared with the figures of six months ago. While some items show material reductions in price in the six months period, other items offset this gain by just as material increases.

Gene Simpson, who has been raising pheasants for years and whose pheasant farm recently was acquired by the state, has been placed in charge of pheasant production by the state game and fish commission. The commission decided to close the pheasant season on October 13 this year as a means of protecting the birds and to purchase as many pheasants as possible, releasing them after the season closes. The commission's farm at Corvallis will have 3300 birds this year.

At the close of the fourteenth business session in Portland, C. S. Hudson, president of the First National bank of Bend, was elected president of the Oregon State Bankers' association for the ensuing year. The association voted approval of a proposition under which the banks are to assess themselves one-twenty-fifth of 1 per cent of capital and surplus to create a fund for organized effort directed by the association toward encouragement of the breeding of high-grade stock and increased output of crops.

Of the 4534 automobiles registered with the secretary of state's office during May, 3317 were new cars, according to a report just compiled. With a total of 69,693 cars registered up to June 1 it is expected that the total registrations for 1919 will reach and even exceed the estimate of 80,000 which has formed the basis for figures in connection with anticipated revenues from this source for use in improving and maintaining state highways in Oregon. Revenues from license fees—motor vehicle, motorcycle, dealer and chauffeur—received during May totaled $37,290, bringing the total for this year thus far to $516,235.50, an increase of more than 25 per cent over the showing of $403,677.50 for the same period a year ago.



THE QUINCY MANSION, QUINCY, MASS., BUILT IN 1685.

America's classic example of a clapboard building preserved for over two hundred years by careful and frequent painting. It has secret panels, chimney staircase and hiding places, said to have been used by smugglers. Later the home of great statesmen and of the famous belle, Dorothy Quincy.

SAVE THE SURFACE.

Save the surface and you save all. Disintegration and decay are conditions which usually start at the surface of any material. Protection against deterioration or rot of substances, therefore, should begin with care of the exterior. Provided a material does not carry within itself the element of sure decay, proper surface protection will undoubtedly lengthen its life.

THE PAINTER'S BEST FRIEND

Of all the many liquid substances which can be used for the binding of paint or dry substances which when dissolved in water are used as vehicles for pigments none fulfills necessary conditions so well as linseed oil, the king of the fixed oil, and, what is of enormous importance, does it as cheaply. It is the painter's best friend because it makes his work satisfactory.

MINIMUM PRICE FOR WHEAT IS PROTESTED

Spokane, Wash.—A cablegram, protesting against what was termed the "maladministration" of Federal Wheat Administrator Barnes in entering an agreement with millers, grain buyers and bakers to buy wheat only at the government guaranteed minimum, was directed sent to President Wilson by the northwest conference of farmers here.

"Marketing of American wheat surplus for less than the fullest fair price that may be obtained on an American market free to the world's competitive bidding will violate sound national economics and result in unfair losses to American wheat farmers in hundreds of thousands of dollars," the cablegram declared.

It asks that the wheat administrator be forbidden from attempting to set a minimum price.

Resolutions adopted included one declaring against the daylight saving plan and for "the observance of the laws of nature and the Almighty," for more good roads and the bonding of counties to pay for them, a temple of agriculture at Washington, a government land settlement policy, reduced freight and express rates on seeds, a branch of the bureau of animal industry for the northwest, the teaching of animal husbandry and domestic science in public and rural schools, better livestock laws, a 1920 wheat price "to prevent loss and possible disaster to the agricultural interests of the country."

FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC A SUCCESS

London.—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream about since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine was realized Sunday morning when the young British officers, Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic.

Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, and was a straight-away clean-cut flight achieved in 16 hours and 12 minutes—from St. Johns, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, more than 1900 miles.

The brief and modest description which comes from the airmen at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mists hung over the north Atlantic and the Vickers-Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate herself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemy.

She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down only 10 feet above the water.

A new postal regulation prohibits the transmission of live frying chickens via mail. Why the regulation? Nobody would ever think of risking so priceless a treasure as a frying size chicken in the mails. The mail clerks are human.

Waiting at the (Church) Station

HOSTESS HOUSE REUNION

By GRACE GOULDER,
(With the American Y. W. C. A. Overseas.)

Coblenz, Germany,
March 28 (By Mail.)

It happened right here in Coblenz.

A big corporal came into the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House and asked for the director, Miss Ruth Woodsmall, who comes from Colorado Springs, Colo.

"Could my mother stay here?" he began at once, trying his best to cover his excitement.

"Your mother!" gasped Miss Woodsmall. "How did your mother ever get here?"

"Well, she isn't here yet, but if she comes will you keep her?"

"Of course I will, but—"

She didn't finish, for the boy had smashed his cap back on his head and was out of the door on a run.

The corporal's visit remained a mystery for two days. Then one evening just at dusk a little white haired woman dressed exquisitely in black appeared in the sitting room of the Hostess House, and the corporal was hovering behind her, trying to be beside her and back of her and in front of her all at once. He was carrying her coat—a big fur one. With them were three doughboys, pals of the corporal. They tried to keep in the background, but their eyes were glued on her face.

Everyone in the sitting room sat at attention. There are no English speaking men or women out of uniform in the Third Army area. Yet here was a woman in civilian clothes. Mothers are unheard of with the army. But this was a mother, everyone knew.

After awhile someone found out about this mother.

Had Been Interned During War.

She and her husband, who were born in Germany, but had been naturalized, lived in San Francisco. Before the war they left for Weisbaden, Germany, that their invalid daughter might have treatment at this famous health resort.

They brought their other children with them. One was Walter, a small boy, and the other was Ralph, now Corporal Stepp of the American Army.

When the war was declared they sent Ralph back to America, because he was of military age, and they did not want him to fight for the kaiser. Then America entered the war.

Mrs. Stepp—Mrs. Anna Stepp she is—told this part of the story:

"Until a month ago I hadn't heard from Ralph for two years and a half—even before America got in the war mail was held up. I didn't know whether he was in the army or not—but I was sure he was, because—well, because he is an American." Here she stopped a minute to smile up at him.

"After awhile we heard from some friends that he was in the army—and that he had come over here. That was all I ever knew. It's nearly five years since I have seen him!

"Of course it was awfully hard—I couldn't get word to him and he couldn't to me. My husband used to tell me it wouldn't help Ralph any for me to cry. I tried not to—before the rest of them anyway. My daughter got worse steadily—she is no better. We couldn't get the proper food for her after awhile. And she hated to [illegible] me worried about Ralph, so I used to try to keep up before them.

"Last January my husband came to Coblenz about his citizen papers. An American soldier in Ralph's company who was in the office heard his name and asked him if he was any relation to Ralph. He didn't tell him Ralph was in Coblenz, but went after Ralph. He didn't tell Ralph his father was here. When they met they couldn't believe their eyes.

"Ever since then I have been trying to see Ralph. He couldn't come to Weisbaden because it was out of the American area, and I couldn't get through until today—more than two months."

They asked her if her Ralph had changed much in all that time.

"Oh, yes—very much. But do you know, I think it is because all that long time when I didn't know where he was or how he was—I got in the habit of thinking of him as he was when he was a baby—I kept seeing him as a baby and remembering the way he felt when he was little. Isn't that queer? And now look at him!"

And the corporal tried not to see the adoration in her eyes.

"Five years is a long time to wait to see your boy," she murmured, and kept her eyes on him. Again she had forgotten the people around her.

The corporal cleared his throat. "This is why I ask d you if you could keep my mother, Miss Woodsmall. I didn't want her to come unless she had a good place to stay. Ah, e-e-r—thanks awfully."

And that is the story of how the Hostess House happened to entertain the only known A. E. F. mother who has visited the Army of Occupation.

With the wireless telephone and a sound amplifier anybody can now talk to earthbound mortals from an airplane half a mile above them. How is one henceforth to avoid the efforts of self-assertive and insistent campaign orators?

U. S. TROOPS CROSS TO MEXICAN SOIL

Action Is Forced When Shots Fired By Rebels Strike in El Paso.

El Paso, Tex.—American troops crossed to Mexico Sunday night to stop Villa's rebels from firing further shots into El Paso.

The action of General James B. Erwin, in ordering American troops across the border was not the result of rash impulse. Orders to General Erwin were issued in Washington June 12, directing him to use his discretion. The crossing was carefully planned in advance and the order given when General Erwin deemed the crossing necessary.

Thirty-six hundred American soldiers crossed the border shortly before midnight and engaged the forces of General Villa. They immediately attacked and attempted to capture or disperse the whole Villista army.

Cavalry, infantry and artillery participated in the action, the cavalry charging the Mexican rebel ranks and at the same time attempting an encircling movement. The first casualties of the American troops were one artilleryman killed and another seriously wounded by snipers.

The 3600 American cavalry and infantry were supported by field guns which opened fire with shrapnel on the forces of the enemy attacking Juarez.

The American crossing—officially specified as "not an invasion"—was made after a woman had been killed and five others wounded by shots from Villista guns which whizzed across the border into El Paso.

American troops that participated in the punitive expedition against the Villa rebels in and near Juarez returned to the American side after 24 hours of campaigning.

LAST WORD TO THE HUNS

Paris.—The final reply of the allied and associated powers to the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Versailles, May 7, was delivered to the German delegation Monday.

The Germans are allowed seven days to accept or to refuse the treaty as it stands. If they accept, peace will be signed at once; if they do not accept, the armistice will terminate Monday (June 23) and the powers will take such steps as may be necessary to enforce their terms.

The principles of the original conditions have been vigorously upheld as establishing a peace of justice, but certain modifications in detail and many explanations of the effect of execution are made.

The changes include:

A plebiscite for upper Silesia, with guarantees of coal from that territory.

Frontier rectifications in west Prussia.

Omission of the third zone in the Schleswig plebiscite.

Temporary increase of the German army from 100,000 to 200,000 men.

Declaration of the intention to submit, within a month of signature, a list of those accused of violation of the laws and customs of war.

Assurance of membership in the league of nations in the early future if Germany fulfills her obligations.

PHONE STRIKE ABANDONED

Telephone Companies Ordered by Burleson to Recognize Workers.

Washington.—Telephone companies are virtually required to recognize the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers under an order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson. The order resulted in abandonment of the nation-wide strike of telephone employes set for Monday.

Union officials were jubilant at Burleson's action, which they considered a victory for organized labor. They regard the order as a complete reversal of Burleson's former policy towards organized labor. The order plainly defines the "right of employes to bargain either as individuals or collectively through committees of their representatives chosen by them."

House Committee Rejects Dry Repeal.

Washington.—By a vote of 10 to 3, the house judiciary committee refused to adopt a motion of Representative Igoe, democrat, of Missouri, repealing war time prohibition insofar as it affects light wines and beer.