

FALLS CITY NEWS

VOL. XI

FALLS CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915

No. 29

FORM LEGION FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

Many Noted Men Are Back of the Volunteer Movement.

TO TAKE IN TRAINED MEN.

Former Soldiers and Sailors Are in the First Line—Major General Leonard Wood and Colonel Roosevelt Are Enthusiastic Supporters—No Spirit of Militarism Aroused.

New York.—The first definite step toward the establishment of a military and naval reserve for national defense has been taken in the formation of the American legion, an organization which makes its bow to the people of this country with the enthusiastic endorsement of former President Theodore Roosevelt and Major General Leonard Wood.

Its plans and purposes have been worked out at Governors Island under the guidance of Captain Gordon Johnston of General Wood's staff and Commander Robert K. Crank of the United States navy. There its headquarters are temporarily located, and from there will come presently an announcement of the names of those who are to serve as members of the executive committee and board of honorary advisers. Colonel Roosevelt has already accepted the chairmanship of the latter body. It is the answer of patriotic and practical men to the agitation which has been going on ever since the outbreak of the European war called attention to the fact that the United States is not prepared to defend itself.

It is the purpose of this organization not only to enroll the fighting men of the country, the men who have seen service as soldiers or sailors, but also to enroll the men who have special training in any one of the half hundred callings which under the conditions of modern warfare are as essential to success as are military and naval equipment. The membership of this organization is to be made up not



© by Clinedinst.
MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

of those who are willing to defend their country, but of those who can defend it.

Those who are behind the organization are not imbued with the spirit of militarism. They agree with those who say that at a word from the president of the United States millions of men would swarm to the colors and that it is not necessary in time of peace that this country maintain a great standing army such as one associates with the word militarism. No military training in time of peace is involved, no increase in standing army, navy or militia, but there is contemplated a taking stock of resources so that in time of war the government would be able to lay its hand immediately upon those who would be best qualified to cope with the emergency.

There will be two active branches of the legion. The line of the legion will be composed exclusively of men who have had army or navy service or who can handle a high power rifle and are seasoned in taking care of themselves in the open.

It is a fact not generally known perhaps that the United States army and navy keep no account of the thousands

of men who are annually dropped from the service, either by resignation or by expiration of term of enlistment. They simply melt away into the great body of the population.

*It is of course generally known that in this country no data are kept of the activities of citizens that would enable the government in time of war to pick out at once the man or body of men especially adapted for a particular service. The selection is made after the man enlists and his professed qualifications are discovered only by actual trial of his abilities in the service of his country.

The American legion proposes to do beforehand just what the government would have to do after it had enlisted a great volunteer army and navy. Men who have been trained as soldiers or sailors will be classified in detailed records as to physique, education, character of training and length of service. Men of special training in other fields will be classified in the same way and every applicant for membership will be carefully questioned and the nature of his qualifications thoroughly investigated.

WHO SWALLOWS DICTIONARY?

Question Disturbing Missouri Legislators—Have Already Lost Three.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The house discovered recently that it was struggling along without a dictionary when a resolution was introduced to buy a new one for use of members.

"I'd like to know what became of the big dictionary we bought two years ago?" Representative J. M. Bowers asked.

No member volunteered information. "I'd like to know what became of the dictionary we had four years ago," Bowers persisted.

Silence. "I'd like to know who took the dictionary we bought six years ago," he demanded.

More silence. "Well, it's getting pretty tough when they steal a dictionary from a Missouri legislature," remarked the gentleman from Wayne.

Whereupon the house bought another dictionary.

WOMAN NEVER SLEEPS; AWAKE SEVEN YEARS

Sits Up All Night In Chair and Tries to Rest.

Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. Edward Hauck of this city says she has slept only half an hour in the last seven years.

Her husband substantiates her statement.

Seattle physicians say it is impossible; that if Mrs. Hauck hasn't slept for seven years by all the laws of nature she would have been dead long ago.

Two or three years ago one night she dozed off, she declares, and slept for fully half an hour.

Often now she feels sleepy and immediately lies down in the hope that the longed for unconsciousness will come. But it never does.

She weighs twenty-five pounds less than she did seven years ago, when her long period of sleeplessness began. She suffered severely for the first two or three nights, she says. That's all.

"It has come to be a sort of matter of fact condition with me now," she went on. "There is no pain, only a kind of dull feeling that weighs down on me. And the nights, you know, are so long when one is alone and everybody else in the world is sleeping."

She passes little of her time in bed.

Early in the evening she lies down with her little daughter, Irene Bell, aged a year and a half, until the child is in slumberland. Then she gets up, clears away her work and prepares for her long siege against the coming of daybreak.

Edward Hauck, the husband, is employed as a cook. He works nights. "I worked in the daytime until recently, though," he said, "and slept here at home at night, and I know my wife is not mistaken when she says she spends her nights just as wide awake as she is during the day. Occasionally, when she tried going to bed, I'd wake up and find her tossing beside me, always awake. Generally, though, she would be sitting in our one rocking chair, with the shaded lamp beside her, reading."

PARENTS FAITHFUL TO LEPER SON TO THE END

Father's Business Ruined and Aid Refused by All.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—In an isolated shanty, set down in a secluded spot on the lake shore, Jacob Goldstein died a day or two ago.

He was a leper, an outcast, a menace to mankind, a creature to be shunned. Yet when his spirit left his tortured body his weeping mother and his devoted father were by his side. He could not see them, for the disease that claimed him had destroyed his eyes. But caring nothing for any risk they ran, mother and father were faithful to the end.

That his son from some mysterious cause had developed leprosy, caused the elder Goldstein's financial ruin and his family's ostracism. He kept a small general store in suburban Benton Harbor, and he and his family were in comfortable circumstances when—

The whisper, "Young Goldstein is a leper," swelled to a cry that echoed all over Benton Harbor and far beyond its limits. Overnight Goldstein's little business was ruined; former customers hurried by on the other side of the street; former friends suddenly forgot they had ever known the Goldsteins. Goldstein tried to provide for his family by peddling. As he trudged the roads the frightened warning went ahead of him, "Here comes the leper's father!" All doors were closed to him.

The local health authorities asked the state of Michigan to care for the leper. The state refused. There is nothing in the health ordinances providing for such a case. The University of Michigan was ready to furnish isolated quarters for young Goldstein so its medical students might observe the progress of the disease, but Ann Arbor emphatically refused to admit a leper within her confines.

So the shanty was built in the secluded spot among the hills near by. There the parents of the doomed boy joined him in exile. The most loathsome, the most dreaded of all human ills, the disease accursed, could not drive his parents from the boy. Under constant surveillance, these three existed like prisoners in a stockade until the merciful end came.

Mrs. Hauck says she finds she can get more physical relaxation in a chair at night than in bed. She makes the chair comfortable with bedclothes, partially disrobes and lies back to count off the hours.

"She's such a plucky little person," her husband explains, "that she hardly ever complains about it and seems anxious only that baby and I get our rest."

Mrs. Hauck sought relief from physicians in the east before coming to Seattle, three years ago from Berlin, Ont., but could get none, she says. She has bought drugs and sleeping powders at various times, both with and without the advice of physicians. But nothing has helped, she says.

Boy Plans Own Funeral.

Minneapolis.—Kenneth Booth Merrill, student at West High school, was buried recently in a casket of his own selection. Flowers used at the funeral and the music were chosen according to his expressed desire. Merrill had known more than a year ago that he could not recover, and during the last few weeks had made all arrangements for his own funeral.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

The Allies, Mexico and Prohibition Subjects of Newspaper Comment Then as Now

"The well-worn saying 'history repeats itself,' was never better illustrated than when reading a copy of a newspaper called 'Graham's Daily Mail,' which fell into our hands the other day. The paper was dated at Philadelphia, Pa., April 21, 1885. One might think that a periodical of this date

OPENING OF OUR NEW SPRING GOODS

THE OPENING OF OUR NEW SPRING GOODS MEANS THE SHOWING OF THE LATEST DECREES OF FASHION. WE INVITE EVERY WOMAN, MAN, GIRL AND BOY, TO COME. SEE OUR NEW SPRING GOODS. OUR STYLES ARE RIGHT; OUR MATERIALS ARE RIGHT; OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

YOU WILL LOOK NO FURTHER FOR WHAT YOU WANT FOR SPRING WHEN YOU SEE OUR NEW GOODS; YOU WILL BUY AND BE PLEASED.

N. SELIG'S
FALLS CITY DEPARTMENT STORE

would be a "back number" in every sense; and it may be surprising to learn that many of its news paragraphs would not appear to be out of place in a paper of today, while the subjects of its leading articles are just as much in the public mind now as then.

For instance the progress of the European war, in which we read of the "Allies," intrenchments, the prospect of peace, and the intimation that Great Britain is a little too ambitious about "ruling the waves." Other subjects discussed are the situation in Mexico Prohibition laws, "The Horrors of War," the need of more enlistments in the United States Navy, and "Submarine Explorations;" these last were by means of an improved diving bell.

In the article on prohibition the editor is confident that such a law will be passed in Pennsylvania within a year. He believes that the best possible means of controlling the liquor traffic, and considers it only a matter of time when it will prevail for the entire country. Doubtless, however, he did not foresee how much time.

The war, of course, was the Crimean, in which the Allies, England and France, were combined against their present ally, Russia. We see by the market reports that it had the same effect as the present war on the price of grain, only more so. Wheat is quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75, flour, \$11.50 a barrel, rye \$1.50, corn, \$1.10, oats, .79c. Cotton was selling from six to ten cents a pound; sugar at

about present prices. But coffee is quoted at ten and eleven cents, and bacon eight to ten, hams ten to twelve and a half a pound. Another very modern touch appears in the market report, where against certain items is, "Nothing doing."—Ex.

BOARD JOB BARS SALES

School Director Must Not Sell Supplies to District, Ruling.

Salem, Or., March 14.—Attorney-General Brown, in response to a query by Frank Steiwer, District Attorney of Umatilla County, held that it is unlawful for a school director, who is a merchant or a stockholder and manager of a corporation, to sell supplies to a school district.

The Attorney-General quotes section 4052 and section 4063, Lord's Oregon laws, to sustain his opinion. For violation the penalty is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in jail not less than six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

THE WEEK IN HISTORY

- Monday, 15.—Caesar assassinated B. C., 41.
- Tuesday, 16.—James Madison born 1751.
- Wednesday, 17.—St. Patrick's Day. Grant takes command of army, 1864.
- Thursday, 18.—Cleveland born, 1837.
- Friday, 19.—Bryan born, 1860.
- Saturday, 20.—Great Boston fire, 1760.
- Sunday, 21.—First day of spring.