

# FALLS CITY NEWS

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## PEGOUD IN AIR BATTLES.

**Brought Down German Taube and Made Two Prisoners.**

Paris.—Another daring exploit has been added to the long list of those successfully carried out by Adolphe Pegoud, the famous French aviator, who is reported to have attacked and brought down a German taube near St. Meuchoud while he was alone on patrol duty.

The report of the incident says that when Pegoud saw the German approaching he flew rapidly toward the hostile air craft and sent it to earth with a few well placed shots. Pegoud then landed beside the taube and took



Photo by American Press Association.  
ADOLPHE PEGOUD.

prisoner the German pilot and observer, neither of whom was injured.

Earlier in the same day Pegoud is reported to have driven off three other German aeroplanes, one of which had dropped nine bombs on a railroad station.

Pegoud, who first gained fame in 1913 as the originator of the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane, was awarded the French military medal early in March for services rendered to the army during the war.

## PAIN ENGRAVED ON HEART OF D'AMADE

**Son Died In Battle Just Before He Left For Dardanelles.**

Paris.—General A. G. L. d'Amade, commander of the French expeditionary forces at the Dardanelles and hero of many hard fought campaigns, has lost his youngest son, aged eighteen, who was a second lieutenant of infantry. A friend of the general has just received from him the following letter, written while he was on the way to the Dardanelles:

"Dear Sir—I am very late in acknowledging the receipt of your letter. The cause of the delay is a great misfortune which has come upon us. I have lost my youngest son, Gerard d'Amade, a second lieutenant, of eighteen years, who had only just been received at St. Cyr in the last competition of July, 1914.

"He fell gloriously for France during a night reconnoitering expedition in the Argonne. Mortally wounded, he fell upon the very trenches of the enemy which he had received instructions to reconnoiter.

"Two German generals who were witnesses of his bravery and courage wrote me expressing spontaneously their admiration and informed me that our poor child had been buried near V., in the great forest of Argonne. "I have no need to tell you that it is a great pain, but we could offer to

God and to France nothing more beautiful, nothing more pure, nothing more generous, than that child. We are proud of him, but after the war we shall mourn him until death.

"I carry with me in my new mission this pain, engraved deeply in my heart, as an example of courage and as a great reason to hope you may never know the pain that we have suffered."

## WILEY DEFENDS KISSING.

**Says Women Should Be Kissed on the Cheek—He Was Never in Danger.**

Chicago.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, who is on a tour urging better care of the nation's teeth, took up the question of kissing in an address before the City club.

"Girls must have good teeth if they want to be kissable," he said. "Babies should be kissed, too, but not on the mouth, and women may be safely kissed on the cheek unless they are beautified with poisonous paint or rouge.

"If there is any danger in kissing," he concluded, "nobody ever threatened me."

## FARMERS' WIVES ARE NEGLECTED

**They Picture Their Lives as One Long, Dull Grind.**

### TELL OF HOME CONDITIONS

Department of Agriculture in Attempting to Better Their Opportunities Will Issue Special Instructions. Letters From 2,241 Women on the Farm Say They Are Overworked.

Washington.—A picture of farm life in the United States which has never been equaled and perhaps never will be, because it is told in the testimony of thousands of farmers' wives, is contained in a document which has taken the department of agriculture a year and a half to prepare and which is now only just completed.

It is an appealing, human and in many respects a pitiful story. It reveals in a vivid way the truth of a complaint that has been frequently made in past years—that of all the factors in the rural problem the one that has been most neglected is the farmer's wife.

This was called forcibly to the attention of the department in a letter in the summer of July, 1913. Secretary Houston decided to find out for himself. He wrote to 55,000 farmers' wives throughout the United States asking them to tell him their greatest needs and what they thought the department of agriculture could do to help them. He received 2,241 replies, representing, however, the opinion of many thousand women, because many of the writers had submitted his inquiry to their neighbors or women's clubs, granges or church organizations.

One Michigan woman expressed her hopelessness in the following: "The farm is run for the benefit of the farm and not the family. Of what use is it to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land?"

Interesting extracts from other letters from north, south, east and west are as follows:

"Not one farmer in 100 watches his wife to see if she is overworking, as he does his horses."

"I would have a law passed whereby no man should be allowed to have a farm unless he would provide for his wife as well as he does for his stock."

"The busy housewife can get along with any old thing as long as she lives, and a fine monument at the grave is enough for her."

"Get out a government bulletin on 'The Care of the Wives and Daughters,' to be sent out along with the stock bulletins or poultry circulars."

"Taxes and interest are our undoing. Put the taxes upon the rich man, the millionaire, the woman who wears diamonds and velvets and give our poor farmers' wives a chance to buy a 'best dress' a few times in our lives."

"The farm woman is about the only individual we know of who earns an income and doesn't get it."

"It is not the lack of cosmetics that ages us women of the farm before our

time. It is the inanition of the treadmill, the life of hard, incessant labor without reward."

Some of the letters have an element of humor. One says:

"It is the women's own fault if they are imposed on. I get nearly everything I need. If I don't get it one year I keep on until I do, and I don't think I am a very nagging woman."

Another writes: "Invent some kind of an adjustable aluminum chain shirt so us women won't have to be always patching."

Still another: "We need a law to prevent a doctor from using an opiate for everything from the toothache to cancer."

Again, there are pleas for instruction in cooking. One letter contains the following:

"In one home the mother put eggs to fry for supper before she put her biscuit into the oven to bake, and fried them steadily during the entire time the biscuits were baking. The next day I saw her, while getting a quick lunch, place a frying pan over the fire with at least a pint of lard in it, and as soon as it was warm, but not all melted, break three eggs into it, from which she finally took them tough, leathery and altogether indigestible."

Perhaps the most general complaint is that the wife benefits less than any other person, or even animal, on the farm, from the progress made in labor saving devices and other improvements. As one puts it: "A sheep dip, but no bathtub; a fine buggy and a poor baby carriage."

The letters, as a whole, paint country life in America anything but the rosy hue with which it is usually pictured. The reasons ascribed are many, but, as one farmer's wife, probably the most philosophic of all, expresses it: "It seems to me, after all, it is just according to the man we live with."

The document of the department of agriculture is prepared in four reports, dealing with the social and labor, economic, domestic and educational needs of farm women.

**Fifty-one Relatives In Army.**  
London.—Private Mooney, sixty, in a British convalescent hospital, has fifty-one relatives in the army, including four of his nineteen children.

## CERTIFIED BABIES GIVEN IN CHICAGO

**Dispose of Homeless Children to Worthy Foster Parents.**

Chicago.—The city of Chicago is giving away officially certified babies—brown eyed, gray eyed and blue eyed little beauties, quite chubby and perfectly healthy—and they are entrusted to the care of highly recommended and thoroughly worthy foster parents only. This is a new idea, in which Chicago leads the way. Medical officials of other large cities are watching its development with close interest and with a view to its adoption.

Chicago, like every other municipality, finds on its hands dependent little ones who have no parents to care for them, no friends to vouch for their good behavior. Chicago takes them all under its broad wing—Chicago leads among the baby loving cities—examines them physically and mentally and then offers officially certified infants for adoption.

What home needs a baby? Many a household is ready and anxious to welcome a healthy and happy youngster, but not every one is worthy of the new arrival. At least so Chicago thinks, and thereupon proceeds to examine the would be foster parents.

Dr. William J. Hickson of the psychopathic laboratory of the municipal court of Chicago is the originator of the plan. Dr. Hickson is a baby specialist, also an ardent student of the problem of mental deficiency. Here are his fixed standards for a certified baby:

"At birth the certified baby must weigh at least six pounds and measure twenty inches.

"At one year of age he must weigh twenty-one pounds and measure twenty-seven inches, increasing three inches during the second year, and from his third to tenth year two inches annually. His fontanelle, or 'soft spot,' should close at about the nineteenth month.



**GOOD UNDER GARMENTS AT UNDER PRICES**  
**UNDERBUYING ENABLES US TO DO UNDERSELLING. WE BUY IN BIG QUANTITIES AND GET THE LITTLE PRICE. WE GIVE A LITTLE PRICE.**

**OUR FILMY, BEAUTIFUL UNDERMUSLINS WILL PLEASE YOU IN DESIGN, QUALITY AND PRICE. OUR FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, ARE STRONG ONES WITH US. JUST COME IN AND SEE WHAT OUR GOOD STORE TELLS: YOU WILL BUY.**

**N. SELIG'S**

**FALLS CITY DEPARTMENT STORE**

"Mentally he should be as follows:

"Three to four and one-half months, grasp an object that is placed before him. Hold his head erect, unsupported.

"Seven months, sit alone, unsupported, and reach for toys.

"Eight to ten months, start to creep. Some babies never creep, but start to walk instead.

"Ten months, start to stand, holding some object. At eleven months, stand entirely alone and at from twelve to fourteen months start to walk.

"One year, say 'mamma' and 'papa.'

"Two years, talk quite plainly. Know names of animals, persons and objects and put two words together."

## TOWN DRUNKARD DOOMED.

**New York Governor Signs Bill Allowing Constable to Forbid Him Drink.**

Albany, N. Y.—The town drunkard must reform in spite of himself. Governor Whitman and Senator Jones have conspired to bring this about. A bill signed by the governor provides that a peace officer or constable of a town shall have the power to forbid the sale or giving away of liquor to certain persons by notice in writing.

## The Top-Heavy Educational System

Industrial News Bureau

At Portland the other day an Inspector broke up a dance three high schools of that city were going to give at the Multnomah hotel.

It was clearly a case where the police department had more sense, and a higher standard of morals than the Portland Public School system.

There is scarcely a week that some Portland high school does not put on a theatre or a minstrel show or dancing exhibition.

A high-pressure Parent Teacher association keeps up a continual round of agitation for new ideas and progressive schemes that raise taxes.

A week ago a lot of high school students went on a week's tramp to Celilo and in another part of the state high school soldiers had a pitched battle with guns.

Nowhere are children being thoroughly drilled in the commonest rudiments of good English, and a majority fail in the eighth grade.

College professors go over the state at public expense lecturing on wild flowers, the Bluebird, Prehistoric remains and mental science.

They all get big salaries and have their travelling expenses paid and the Lebanon Criterion, April 2, says editorially:

"He (the professor) thought it was entertaining to a Lebanon audience to fill at least one-half of his time reading dry and uninteresting prose from a book."

"It was better than some of the others but it did not leave a favorable impression behind, and together with those that preceded it achieved no beneficial result for the college."

The above are some of the reasons why people are revolting at our top-heavy educational system that is constantly seeking to heap up new burdens on the taxpayers, and is spending large sums without any adequate return.