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WILL CONSERVE WORKERS' HEALTH

Three Score and Ten Heritage
of All Men.

BIBLICAL LIFE LINE THE AIM

Many Large Industrial Enterprises
Have Developed Just as Efficient De-
partments of Health as Are to Be
Found in Most Advanced Municipalities—
Seek Longer Life of Employees.

San Francisco.—The biblical limit of
threescore and ten will eventually be
the natural heritage of every man, and
the railroads are engaged in an earnest
effort to bring about this condition as
promptly as possible, said Dr. C. W.
Hopkins, chief surgeon of the Chicago
and Northwestern Railway company, in
a paper presented to the Academy of
Medicine on "The Hospital Organiza-
tion of the Railway System."

Dr. Hopkins pointed out that many
large industrial enterprises had devel-
oped just as efficient departments of
health as were to be found in the most
advanced municipalities and sometimes
made even greater per capita expendi-
ture. The railroad physician or sur-
geon had an especially fine field before
him, as the railroads were finding it
their duty not only to prevent acci-
dents, but to prevent disease from cri-
pling the efficiency of their armies of
employees. "It is now a well recog-
nized fact among the managements of
the railroad," he said, "that it is just
as important to care for their sick and
injured as it is to maintain a certain
standard of efficiency or perfection of
their rolling stock and roadbed."

In considering the organization of
such work he said the first considera-
tion was the proper housing of rail-
way employees, in order that the man
could feel well in the environment of
a home and be free from worry and
anxiety. The next step toward effi-
ciency lay in the direction of physical
examination to determine the approach
of disease in its incipient stage.
"There should be an understanding
with the workmen that this examina-
tion is not for the purpose of prepar-
ing him for the scrap pile," he said,
"but for the purpose of maintaining a
condition of bodily health that will
materially prolong his working days,
together with a higher degree of earn-
ing capacity and efficiency."

"Two general methods have been in
use for some years by forty-two repre-
sentative railroads of this country,
with the general predominance in fa-
vor of the hospital organization, where
the men themselves contribute a cer-
tain monthly amount toward their
maintenance. Twenty-four of the forty-
two railroads are today using the
hospital organizations, some of which
were established as long as fifty years
ago. This was primarily brought about
on account of a certain number of
these roads running through a very
sparsely settled country, where settle-
ments and doctors were few and far
between, and there were no hospitals,
and where it was found that men of-
ten suffered and sometimes died be-
cause of lack of immediate and proper
care. By a small contribution by the
men they were enabled to receive the
proper care by good men and to enjoy
the comforts that were necessary to-
ward their well being, and with but
small cost to themselves."

"The other eighteen roads employ
surgeons and hospitals and treat their
men for occupational injuries, paying
all bills for such treatment and care
without the small monthly assessment
contributed by the men. There have
been many arguments by learned econ-
omists both for and against each
method."

"The Transportation of Consump-
tives" was exhaustively considered in
a paper by Dr. Henry B. Hemenway of
Evanston, Ill. Dr. Hemenway said
that, although consumptives were
prone to travel in greater numbers
than any other one class of persons af-
flicted with disease, humanitarianism,
as well as law, would protect them in
their desire to travel unless it be shown
that their journeys particularly endan-
gered their fellow travelers. The con-
clusion to which he came after review-
ing statistics and laws bearing on the
subject was that the dangers involved

were comparatively slight and that any
attempt at segregation of consumptives
during transportation was impracticable.

If the federal government were to
undertake restriction of the travel of
consumptives in the United States, he
said, it could do so only if the nuisance
were very real. One thing to be con-
sidered, he said, was the fact that
most cases of tubercular infection oc-
curred during childhood and that the
large proportion of travelers were
adults. Again, if there were special
dangers to the traveling public we
should find passenger brakemen and
conductors showing a higher consump-
tive rate than similar employees on
freight trains. But the reverse is the
case, he said, and quoted a number of
authorities to that effect.

Seeks Aid of Employers.

New York.—It was announced at the
offices of the National Security league
that the league has begun a nation
wide campaign to induce large corpora-
tions and other employers of labor to
encourage their employees to join the
national guard or naval militia organi-
zations.

Financing The Allies

The banks of this city have been
given permission by the federal
reserve board of Washington to
accept bills of exchange, based
on foreign trade, up to the
amount of its capital and surplus.
Heretofore the restriction has
been at 50 per cent of a bank's
capital and surplus. In the fu-
ture such national banks as desire
may buy accepted bills of ex-
change in wider latitude and the
immediate effect will be to enable
local banks to handle bills of ex-
change in larger volume, if nec-
essary, covering shipments of
wheat, flour, lumber and other
products of the Pacific North-
west.—Portland Telegraph.

Prepare to "Shed" Your Elk Horns

Justice of the Peace at Medford Holds
That Possession Amounts to Vio-
lation of the Law.

Marshfield, Or., July 17.—A
decision given by Justice C. L.
Pennock here in Elkhorn case
has caused some anxiety on the
part of owners of such orna-
ments.

Pennock found Jordan Schapers
guilty of violation of the law, and
fined him \$50 for having in his
possession a pair of Elk horns
which it was shown had been
killed by his dead brother in 1910
and which were in Schapers'
possession before 1913, when the
present law went into effect.

Notwithstanding this, Pennock
held Schapers guilty because he
had the horns. He holds that
there is no qualifying clause in
the law. It is taken that anyone
owning elk horns is subject to
the same prosecution.

Alfred Bayne gathered 19 pair
of old horns, claiming that he
was to use them at the Elk's
convention in Los Angeles. One
pair he secured from Schapers.
The state game warden has
ordered Deputy Game Warden
Thomas of this place to ship all
the horns to Portland.

Bayne was also tried but the
decision in his case has not yet
been given.

PERIL OF AMERI- CAN FINANCE

British Raid Upon Our Resources

The American Truth Society of
New York give out the following
warning:

We doubt if the American
people share the inspired idiocy
of the military experts of our
newspapers who report Allied
losses on the front page and
manufacture Allied optimistic
forecasts on their editorial pages
for the gratification of fools.

DO YOU KNOW

That Eastern financiers have
already loaned to the Allies from
their proprietary banks \$200,000,-
000 and are arranging to borrow
\$300,000,000 more of your money
solely for Great Britain?

That material amounting to one
billion five hundred million dollars
in value has been contracted for
by the Allies with American Man-
ufacturers?

That, being now on a paper
basis, the Allied governments can-
not pay for these goods in gold
and are offering instead their
promises to pay at some future
date, which promises are being
discounted and re-discounted by
American banks throughout the
country?

DO YOU KNOW

That the estimated profit on
three hundred million dollars on
these war contracts goes into the
treasuries of a few trusts and
corporations while legitimate busi-
ness, merchants are deprived of
credit, and labor of its ordinary
employment?

By the Grace of England

Our raw products, grain, cotton
copper, etc., are prevented from
reaching neutral ports, while the
material necessary for the opera-
tion of our largest industries may
only be imported on sufferance or
by grace of a nation which with-
out our markets and our money
could not carry on its war another
six months.

Questionable Schemes

Exclusive sales of our raw and
manufactured products to a single
customer, the profits resulting
therefrom and the various devices
which this customer, with the con-
nivance of international bankers,
has concocted to postpone and fi-
nally at its pleasure to avoid pay-
ment therefor, altogether consti-
tute a bunco operation compared
with which John Law's Mississip-
pi scheme pales into insignificance.

DO YOU REALIZE

That unless our representatives
at Washington who founded that
great democratic institution, the
Federal Reserve Banking System
in order to emancipate our mer-
chants and borrowers generally
from the one-man power money
trusts, rouse themselves to im-
mediate action, it may soon be too
late?

The domestic loans and deposits
of these banks which should ordi-
narily, represent the legitimate



EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE.

**PLEASING
PRICES**

SAVE MONEY NOW

**DOLLARS ALWAYS HAVE A LONG REACH IN
OUR STORE. BUT RIGHT NOW, TO CLOSE OUT
OUR SUMMER GOODS, YOUR DOLLARS WILL
REACH FARTHER.**

**BRING IN THE WHOLE FAMILY NOW AND RIG
THEM OUT FROM FOOT TO HEAD. WE WILL
SELL YOU THE SAME HIGH QUALITY MERCHAN-
DISE WE ALWAYS CARRY. BUT GIVE YOU NOW
OUR LOWEST REDUCED PRICES.**

N. SELIG'S

FALLS CITY DEPARTMENT STORE

wealth and diversified business of
the country is even now in process
of transformation and absorption
into sinews of war for the Allied
powers. Under various disguises
and pretense of vast and immedi-
ate profits the whole machinery of
the Federal Reserve Banks may
soon be called upon and utilized to
discount hundreds of millions of
manufacturers and foreign mer-
cantile paper now held by outside
banking institutions. Thus, asset
currency resulting from these dis-
counts, will finally be lodged in
the hands of our people without
notice to them that its character
has been changed and that its
value is dependent upon the issue
of the war in Europe.

DO YOU KNOW

That similar transformations of
the people's deposits has already
taken place abroad though skill-
fully disguised and covered up by
arch manipulators of high finance
in London and Paris.

Much of the paper there, though
nominally redeemable in gold,
can not be so redeemed and is ac-
tually fiat currency and currency
which has lost the value of asset
once standing behind it.

Depositor's Money Invested for Po- litical Reasons

Even before the war English
and French bankers, committed
to vast schemes of conquest and
development around the globe,
had filled the vaults of their banks
and strong boxes of their clients
with stocks and bonds of Russia,
the Balkans, South America, Jap-

an, China and Mexico. These in-
vestments have proved ruinously
unsound. French money invested
in Russia in order to prepare the
way for a Muscovite invasion of
Germany is hopelessly lost now
that that invasion has hopelessly
failed. The condition of the Eng-
lish joint stock banks with similar
holdings of depreciated paper
everywhere is no less deplorable
and threatening.

To cover the failure of such pol-
icies and in the hope—which, with
odds in their favor, seemed a cer-
tainty—of recouping their for-
tunes in one final and desperate
throw of prepared dice through
the conquest of Germany, finan-
ciers in both countries welcomed
the great war.

DO YOU KNOW

That when Premier Asquith said
lately in Parliament that "rather
than sacrifice the cause of liberty,
the English would fight to the last
drop of blood and the last farthing
of money," he meant French,
Russian and Italian blood and
American money?

England Demoralized

To this conclusion has it come.
An English financial expert (Hec-
tor J. Boon) recently admitted to
a representative of the New York
World that "the Allies only hope
of winning lies in getting aid from
American manufacturers. Eng-
is almost totally disorganized and
it is up to America to win the war
for us."

The Macedonian cry from Eng-

(Continued on 4th page)