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SERVIA SAVED BY AMERICANS' WORK

Typhus Hospitals Almost Empty and Danger Past.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON BACK.

On Return From Second Trip to Near East, With Hospital Ship Erin Bearing Convalescing Doctors and Nurses, Noted Sportsman Describes Methods Used in Checking Epidemic.

London.—"Miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American doctors and nurses in Serbia," said Sir Thomas Lipton following his return from his second trip to the near east with the hospital yacht Erin.

"As usual," continued Sir Thomas, "the Americans excel in organization and preventive measures. The French and English units are doing good work in the hospitals, but credit for the work of sanitation, which is rapidly making typhus a thing of the past, must go to the Americans, whose magnificent efforts have made them loved by every Serbian from the king to the lowest peasant, all of whom seem fully to appreciate the efforts of the Red Cross in their behalf."

"When I was in Serbia on my first trip," continued Sir Thomas, "it was unsafe to travel in the country, which was then so badly infected as to make necessary the use of antiseptics night and morning. But on this trip no such precautions were necessary, thanks to the sanitation reforms enforced by Americans. The hospitals are now as

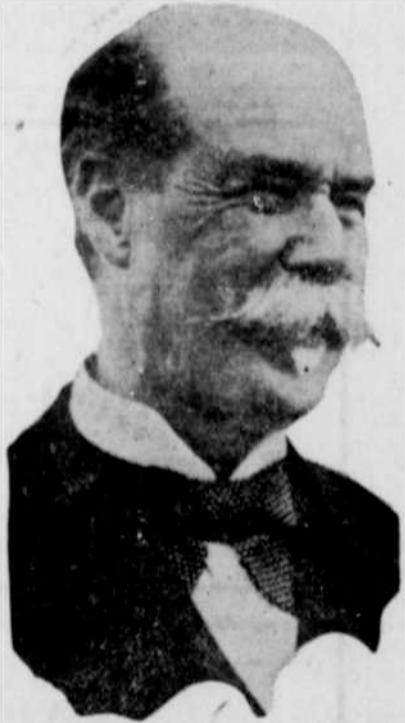


Photo by American Press Association.
SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

clean as any to be found in Europe, while hotels and dwellings are beginning to observe sanitary regulations.

"At the height of the epidemic there were probably 300,000 cases of typhus, but many typhus hospitals now have been closed for lack of patients. At Ghevghell, where Dr. James F. Donnelly, now Serbia's national hero, died, there were once 1,400 patients in the American hospital. Now there are only three that are suffering from typhus."

"At Uskub I saw in operation the machinery with which American doctors and sanitary experts are washing the whole nation. Near the town three long railroad trains were standing in the midst of a city of tents. From these tents there poured an army of naked men, carrying their clothing in their hands. Stopping at the first train, they deposited their clothes in a car, where they were thoroughly sterilized. Then the owner proceeded to the bath car, where an attendant placed him under high pressure water pipes. When he was completely scrubbed the next step was an inspection by an American doctor, after which the bather received sterilized clothing."

"Members of the Turkish population, which is large in this part of Serbia, protested vigorously against disrobing for the bath on the ground that such a procedure violated their religious

principles, but without avail, for the American sanitary commission has complete power to enforce its regulations. After the army of men had been treated during the day the women and children were given baths during the night.

"The next day I saw a whole regiment inoculated against cholera with a speed and efficiency almost incredible to any one who does not understand American methods. Cholera may come again, but it is no longer feared."

"Dr. Edward W. Ryan has 3,000 patients, mostly wounded, at Belgrade in a hospital pronounced by experts to be of the best. Dr. Ryan has not fully recovered from his illness with typhus, but manages to direct the big hospital."

"The whole task is in charge of Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard, to whom the lion's share of credit for the direction of the great work must be given. This is due as much to his magnetic personality as to his skill. While Dr. Strong was in Saloniki the Grecian queen sent for him to see the king."

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE.

Thirteen More Recorded Than For Same Period Last Year.

New York. — Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute of Alabama, has compiled the records of the number of lynchings committed in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given recently Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since Jan. 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, occurred in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assault on women, and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, meat and cows.

GOES BAREFOOT AT 73.

Says Close Union With Earth Keeps Him Well.

Kansas City, Kan. — When grass roots and mother earth come in contact with bare feet there is a sort of soothing electrical current transmitted through the body that rebuilds and invigorates the entire system is the theory and practice of J. M. Halger of Carlton, Okla.

Eight months in each year he spurs the pressure of leather on his feet, and with trousers rolled up nearly knee high attends to his farm. He has been in Kansas City with no shoe or boot accompaniment and did not feel half as strange as people who looked at him.

EXPLORER AIDED IN KONGO DEVELOPMENT

Richard Mohun Was Decorated by Foreign Governments.

Washington. — Richard Dorsey Mohun, a soldier of fortune in Africa and a prominent figure in the civil government of the Belgian Kongo region, who died suddenly at his home at Royal Oak, Md., near Washington, where he had gone to recover from the effects of wounds received during twenty years of service in the heart of Africa, was born in Washington fifty-one years ago and received his education from private tutors. Then he became interested in African affairs and was the fourth of his family who tried to stamp out the slave traffic. He took an active part in the suppression of the Arab slave trade, made several exploring trips which resulted in adding new features to the maps of Africa, governed humanely 5,000,000 natives, substituted peaceful markets of exchange for old forays and tribal wars and assisted in breaking up cannibalism. For his work in the Kongo Free State and other parts of Africa Mr. Mohun was decorated by the governments of England, Belgium and France.

He was also decorated by the sultan

of Zanzibar for his work as intermediary between the British admiralty and the sultan at the time of the winning of that place by the English. He was one of the few surviving comrades of Baron Dhanis, under whose direction the work effecting many changes in Africa was done. Mr. Mohun was the only white survivor of the party which succeeded in connecting the west and east coasts of Africa by telegraph. He was also a survivor of the last Guggenheim expedition into Africa. Mr. Mohun had devoted considerable time to endeavors to exterminate the tsetse fly.

The explorer first went to Africa as a commercial agent for the United States, after the governments of the world had recognized the Congo Free state. His work was so notable that at the expiration of his service for the United States—about three years—the Belgian government sought his services.

Mr. Mohun's wife, who was before her marriage Miss Harriett L. Barry of New York, once accompanied him to Zanzibar, but spent most of the time in Belgium, between which country and Africa communication was rapid. Mr. Mohun was an officer of the Red Cross ship which was sent to Belgium from this country last year. His great-grandfather, William McKenny, was prominent in the African colonization prospect.

He had a rare collection of pictures of African scenes made during his service there. Although not connected with the armies of the governments which he represented, he wore a uniform a large part of the time, this being an aid to maintaining discipline among the natives. He was a member of the geographical societies of England, France and Belgium.

Firemen in Knitting Bees.

Sandusky, O.—Sandusky firemen are knitting, not socks for soldiers, but shawls for their wives and sweet hearts. The knitting idea was put into their heads when a fireman from one of the Columbus stations visited the local central station and remarked that knitting is the principal pastime of Columbus firemen. Cards and check-boards were promptly put aside, and now almost any evening firemen in each one of Sandusky's five stations may be seen sitting around knitting.

MESSIAH'S KINGDOM.

Glorious Day of Divine Favor Near.

The period in which sin is permitted has been a dark night to humanity, never to be forgotten; but the glorious day of righteousness and divine favor is soon to be ushered in by Messiah. He, as the Sun of Righteousness, shall arise and shine fully and clearly into and upon all, bringing healing and blessing, which will more than counterbalance the dreadful night of weeping, sighing, pain, sickness and death, in which the groaning creation has been so long. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the Morning."

For further Light on the coming Kingdom send thirty-five cents for the Helping Hand for Bible Students, entitled, "Thy Kingdom Come." Bible and Tract Society, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAN'T AFFORD IT

The other day a merchant said he couldn't afford to advertise in his home newspaper. If the man's views were not distorted, he would see that he couldn't afford not to advertise. Refusing to advertise is his most expensive extravagance. The same merchant will spend hours telling of the "unfair" competition of mail-order houses who are his most aggressive and dangerous competitors, yet the methods employed by mail-order houses that succeed are the very ones that the merchant refuses to use. The mail-order house first of all is an ADVERTISER. Advertising is the life of its business. Every magazine that enters the small town and rural home carries the ad of the mail order house. Expensive catalogs are printed showing the illustrations of the actual articles. Occasionally sheets are scattered broadcast over the country as a special "come-on" for the bargain hunter. Instead of doing these things in a smaller way through the columns



ECONOMIZE

IT IS NOW GREAT. BIG ECONOMY TO BUY A GREAT. BIG SUPPLY OF SUMMER GOODS. WE ALWAYS MAKE A LOW PRICE. SO WHEN WE PUT THE PRICES LOWER STILL IT IS DOUBLE ECONOMY.

THE VERY LOW PRICES WE ARE MAKING WILL FAST CLEAR OUT OF OUR STORE EVERY BIT OF SUMMER GOODS WE HAVE. SO YOU HAD BETTER COME THIS VERY WEEK AND BUY WHAT YOU NEED.

N. SELIG'S

FALLS CITY DEPARTMENT STORE

Oregon's Schools For Oregon Teachers

OREGON NORMAL SCHOOL Monmouth, Oregon

PURPOSE: The training of teachers for professional work.

FACULTY: Every member professionally trained.

DEPARTMENTS: For fitting elementary teachers for city and rural schools

COURSES: Professional, Supervisors, Rural, Primary.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Completion of two year high school or its equivalent.

GRADUATION: Completion of Elementary or Standard Courses leads to State Certificate without examination.

TERMS BEGIN: Regular fall semester, September 13.

INFORMATION: For further information write to Registrar.

of his local paper, the merchant who can't afford to advertise sits down and "cussess" his tough luck and wonders why he can't get the business. He never thinks he has a better opportunity to reach the people in his neighborhood than the mail-order house has. It doesn't cost him as much as it does the outsider; he can draw the people to his store and show them the actual article he is

advertising, and, when they buy, they can take their purchase home with them instead of having to wait several weeks for it. Advertising is an investment. It should be charged to your selling cost. Figure what percentage you have to pay to advertise, then base a fifty-two weeks campaign on the computation. You can't lose. You can't afford NOT to advertise!—Exchange.