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WIRELESS SOON TO SPAN EARTH

Only War Broken Links of Chain Missing.

NEW STATION NOW IN JAPAN

From Main Line System Will Extend In All Directions, and Network Will Put Almost Every City in World in Quick Communication With All the Others.

New York.—The opening of the Japanese Marconi wireless plant at Funabashi, near Yokohama, with messages to the Marconi station at Koko Head, Hawaii, extended the Marconi service nearly two-thirds the way around the globe. If the war had not interfered with the creation of the British imperial chain it might have been possible by this time to relay a message by wireless all the way around the world. The first message from the new station in Japan was received in this city by Edward J. Nally, vice president and general manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. It traveled in the air 3,355 miles from Japan to Hawaii and then 2,987 miles from Hawaii to San Francisco.

A station at Petrograd is now in constant communication with the Marconi plant at Carnarvon, Wales. From Cardiff, Ireland, messages are sent across the Atlantic to Cape Grace. The new Marconi plant at Belmar, N. J., has sent messages across the United States to the station on Bollinas bay, a few miles from San Francisco.



Photo by American Press Association.
GUGLIELMO MARCONI.

although the Marconi company uses wire communication in its transcontinental service.

San Francisco has been in wireless communication for nearly a year with the Marconi station at Koko head on Oahu Island, in Hawaii, and recently messages for the first time were exchanged between Koko head and the station at Funabashi, Japan. Wireless communication from Japan extends to Vladivostok, Russia, and to various points in China and the orient.

The next link of the chain around the world will be from Japan to Singapore on the Malay peninsula, extending the system of direct wireless communication about 3,000 miles farther. A station at Singapore was to have been erected as part of the British imperial chain, but it has been delayed, although it was said at the Marconi offices that it probably would be completed within a year.

The next great station west of Singapore is to be at Bangalore, capital of Mysore, India. Then the next is to be at Aden, on the southernmost tip of Arabia. The last link of the chain will be at Alexandria, Egypt, which will send messages east to Aden and west to Carnarvon, Wales.

In spite of the war, it is intended by the British Marconi company to push the imperial chain to completion, and in a year or a little more it will be possible to relay messages around the 25,000 miles of the earth's circumference, a distance which for practical purposes is increased considerably because the nine stations are not on parallels of latitude.

From the main line round the earth the wireless system will extend in all directions, covering not only Europe and North America, but Asia, South America, Africa and the islands of the orient with a network which will put almost every city in the world in quick communication with almost all of the others.

The Marconi wireless stations in San Francisco, Hawaii and Japan are the most powerful in the world. The transmitting apparatus at each station is equipped with thirteen towers, each 400 feet high. They have 300 kilowatt transmitters, which are three times as powerful as those used at the Sayville station in sending messages to Nauen, Germany, 4,000 miles away.

EMBARGO IS FAVORED

DR. C. J. HEXAMER WOULD HAVE AMERICA STOP SENDING ARMS.

President of German-American Alliance Tells of Efforts to Bring Good Features of German Life.

That the United States Government is wrong in its policy of permitting the exportation of arms to the belligerent European countries was the declaration made by Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, president of the German-American Alliance, who arrived in Portland Sunday night after attending the convention of that organization held in San Francisco.

"I will admit that Americans have the legal right to ship arms," said Dr. Hexamer, "but this Government should not consider merely the legal right, but should take the lead in humanitarianism and place an embargo upon arms."

Dr. Hexamer said last night that the German-American Alliance was not primarily a German organization, but was rather a patriotic American Alliance.

"We, as an organization," he said, "are attempting to introduce into the United States worth-while features of the German culture and features of her educational system; methods of city government, and, in fact, all the features of German life which we feel would benefit this country. We are doing this for the good of this country rather than to extend the influence of Germany."

Latest Society Fad

The latest fad in society is the tub cure. In this the patient arises just as the crisp air of the morning is mellowed by the first sunbeam. An ordinary washtub is then filled with hot water and soap suds, into which various articles of linen are thrown. After they are thoroughly saturated the patient takes them up one at a time and rubs them briskly up and down on a washboard placed in the tub. This is kept up until the hands, arms and face are glowing pink. The patient then goes into the open air and hangs all the linen articles on a line stretched for that purpose. The one completing the task first announces the time to the others over the telephone, and is entitled to a prize. It is exciting sport and also invigorating exercise.

STANDARD OIL WAGE DECLARED TOO LOW

INVESTIGATORS BLAMES COMPANY FOR STRIKES

Pay Declared Below Cost of Comfortable Living

Chicago, Aug. 15.—The report of George P. West and C. T. Chenery, who investigated the July, 1915, strike of the Standard Oil Company employes at Bayonne, N. J., for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public tonight by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission. The report said in part, after stating that the strike was against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

"The company is the most important of the Standard Oil group and this group is the principal contributor to the wealth, prestige and power of the largest estate in the country, if not in the world, that of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his immediate family. The facts regarding the company's labor policies must, therefore, be regarded as of special significance because of the tremendous power wielded by the group of men who control this industry and because of their announced intention to enter the field of industrial relations with a view to widening their influence and activity, propagating what they deem to be the proper theories and principles that should govern the relations between employer and employe."

Wages Deemed Too Low

The following findings of fact are to be considered in the light of the foregoing:

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, although conducting an enormously profitable enterprise, pays wages too low to maintain a family on a comfortable and healthful basis.

"It fixes wages, not with relation to the earnings of the company, but by taking into consideration wages paid by other companies in the same locality and then fixing the wage as low or lower than the prevailing wage in that locality. In Bayonne it paid common laborers less than those of two companies whose plants adjoin its refineries. This is in direct contradiction to the claims of the company in a statement issued at 26 Broadway that it has always paid the prevailing wage or better. The statement of the general manager of the company that the interests of other companies in the same locality are considered in the fixing of wages constitutes in effect an admission that the company combines with the poorest and least generous employers to fix the wage rate.

COLLEGE WOMEN FAIL AS MOTHERS

Biologist Say Race Must Put Hope Elsewhere

Pittsburg, Aug. 15.—That there is little hope of continuing the race if the country is to depend on college women, is apparently shown in an investigation conducted by Roswell H. Johnson, professor of

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biology of the University of Pittsburgh.

Professor Johnson, after an extensive investigation, finds that by all college girls there is contributed to the race only four-fifths of a child per capita, while among honor students the per capita is only one-fifth of a child.

The investigation conducted by Professor Johnson includes the marriage records of the alumnae of Wellesley, Byrn Mawyr, Smith, Vassar, Mount Holyoke and Wilson. The number of marriages among the graduates of these institutions reaches an average of only 39 per cent.

"The number of children," says Professor Johnson, "necessary to sustain a stationary population from these groups should be about 3.7 per woman student. Among honor students only about 35 per cent marry, and from these only two-tenths of a child is contributed for duplication of their kind.

"There are three causes for this abnormally low birth rate:—First lack of co-education; second, failure of their education to make them desirous of having a home of their own; third, the excessive limitation of student's opportunities for social life.

THE BOY WHO CAN DREAM

It is a good thing for the farmer boy to have an imagination. It is a good thing for him to "dream dreams and see visions." It takes a dreamer to see the transformation that intelligent effort will bring to pass on the old place. It

takes a dreamer to see how much more desirable that place will be in ten years than a job in a dry goods store.

It is the boy who dreams who sees a field of thrifty alfalfa where that stunted yellow corn is growing on that timber forty. It is the boy who dreams that sees those hungry looking cows with burrs in their tails replaced by a herd of dairy matrons that tax the capacity of the milk cans at every milking. It is the boy who dreams of a waving corn field where cat-tails are growing, that sees a woven wire fence in place of the old hedge, and a new barn where the cow shed is falling to pieces.

We need more dreamers on the farm.—Prairie Farmer.

GERMANS WILL VOTE CREDIT OF TWO BILLION

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A majority of the Socialist members of the Reichstag will vote in favor of a new credit of over \$2,000,000,000 when that body convenes tomorrow. This support of the government will be given, it was stated today, despite the opposition of Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader.

Dr. Liebknecht will ask the government regarding terms Germany would consider toward reaching a peace agreement. It is expected he will be given support by some members of his party who may quit the Reichstag chamber as a silent protest against the war.

The labor element in Germany is insisting upon action against food speculators and opposing certain landsturm orders which have been issued.