

FALLS CITY NEWS

VOL. XIII

FALLS CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1917

No. 37.

Strike Closes Down Mill in Marshfield

Men Demand Increase of 50 Cents a Day in Wages on Ground That They Cannot Pay Living Expenses.

Marshfield, Or., May 7.—The big mill of the C. A. Smith company closed down Monday and the east side mill of the company is operating on only one side, as a result of a walkout of the men in the sorting sheds. Sufficient men quit work to make it impossible for the others to work. What attitude will be taken by the company will not be known until the arrival of Superintendent Arno Meehan, who is in San Francisco.

The men, who are working for \$2.50 a day, want an increase of 50 cents. The company recently promised an increase of 6 per cent to be paid November 1st.

After the walkout about 200 men held a meeting in this city. The leaders urged that the strikers conduct themselves in an orderly manner. The workmen claim that, on the present wages, they cannot meet living expenses on account of high cost of food.

Teamsters Threaten Strike.

Marshfield, Or., May 7.—Teamsters of the city have organized and state that they must receive \$7 a day instead of \$6 or they will not work. About 60 teamsters who own their horses are involved.

HOW UNIVERSAL SERVICE IN ARGENTINA EXEMPTS RICH

"The specious argument of the advocates of universal compulsory military training is that the rich would be forced to serve under such a system the same as the poor. But is this argument correct? Would not the wealthier class of citizens, through their position of power and influence, escape service, while the workers, as usual, would have to carry the whole burden.

"What the result would be if a system of universal service were adopted in the United States may be inferred from the actual workings of the system in Argentina, the Argentine system, by the way, being the one upon which the Army War College professes to base the system it is urging in this country. The following dispatch, sent out recently by the United Press Association, tells how the Argentine system works:

"Argentina has an excellent little army, well officered, well trained, well fed, well sheltered and generally well treated. But the system by which its ranks are filled is savagely criticised by Argentines. The critics are the bulk of the population, who assert that the 'best people' do not do military duty, if they do, do it as officers.

"It is the national system of conscription which comes in for popular denunciation. Argentina being a republic, the question may be asked why the law is not changed if the majority do not like it. They are trying to change it. Several bills have been introduced and some strong speeches made in Congress, but it is slow work. The militarists are influential, if not numerous. Besides, the ballot has not been genuinely free in Argentina for very long."

"The Argentine system of compulsory military education was a subject of a nasty scandal five or six years ago, when there was a cleaning out of the medical staff, whose duty it was to make physical examination of young men of military age. The charge was made that these examinations had

resulted in wholesale exemptions of rich or influential youths.

"There also has been comment on the fact that army officers who are in a position to grant exemptions often grow rich rapidly. Whatever the merits of the case the Argentine public believes any one can escape military service if he has 'pull' or money enough."

It doesn't require a prophet to foresee that the conditions just described as existing in Argentina will very likely be duplicated in the United States, should this republic depart from its free traditions and adopt compulsory military service.

To call such service universal is but another dishonest trick of the militarists. Any one who is at all familiar with the peculiar potency of "pull" and who has observed in the slightest the tremendous influence wealth possesses and wields most unfairly, will not be fooled by the "democracy" doped dispensed by the militarists who want compulsory service.

Past experience and common sense point to the extreme probability that graft and favoritism will govern largely the working of such a military system, and that the only vital feature of the system will be its compulsory feature. It is unlikely that it will be genuinely universal.

As it is in Argentina, so we may expect it to be in the United States. The workers, having neither money nor influence, will be compelled to serve. The rich, possessing both of these magic instrumentalities, will escape service altogether, or will be favored with soft and comfortable berths.

Should Be More Charitable.

There is a disposition on the part of many of the newspapers of this country to discredit any peace proposition made or that might be made by Germany, and without knowing anything with regards to the terms. Such an attitude would very clearly indicate that the said newspapers were not in favor of peace at this time. An honest man will listen to and understand a proposition before he turns it down.

There is a strong feeling among the people, that this war is not waged strictly for the cause of "humanity," which in a great measure accounts for the so-called "unpatriotic" attitude of many good loyal American citizens. This distrust must be removed before they will give their whole-hearted support. This cannot be done by abuse. It is too often the case that advocates of the "war party," instead of using convincing argument resort to abusive terms, seemingly forgetting that as American citizens, all are entitled to freedom of thought and speech. To deprive them of this, the very foundation of a free and independent government, would bring about a reign of anarchy that would be more terrible than the German submarine.

Not only should those opposed to the war use discretion in their words and acts, but those favoring it should be more circumspect than they ordinarily are.

Street Improvement Postponed.

The city council of Dallas have decided that on account of "high taxes, bad labor market and war conditions," that they will postpone street improvement. A remonstrance against the improvement was presented and these reasons set forth and the council concurred.

If the above reasons are reasonable, and no doubt they are, why should not the same reasons apply to the proposed \$6,000,000 road bond issue?

SETTING THE CLOCK BACK.

England's Curious Problem in the Daylight Saving Scheme.

A curious problem arose in England when the daylight saving scheme, which involved setting the clock ahead in May and setting it back in October, was first broached. J. H. Whitehouse, a member of the British house of commons, tells of a discussion in the house of lords and of some of the objections to the change that were made in that august assembly.

"A peer of considerable wisdom, of great resourcefulness in debate, pointed out what was going to happen," said Mr. Whitehouse. "He reminded the members of the house of lords that they are the eldest sons of their parents and under our legal system certain estates descend from the father to the eldest son.

"Now, take the case of the parents who have twins, male twins," he said. "The clock is put back by one hour on, say, the 1st of October, at 2 o'clock in the morning. Well, now, at 1:55 (that is five minutes before you put back the clock) the eldest twin is born, and he is registered, therefore, as having been born at 1:55, at five minutes to 2, on the morning of Oct. 1.

"The second twin is born ten minutes later, and therefore he should be entered as having been born at five minutes past 2 on the same date and therefore should be properly registered as the second and younger son. But between the two births you put the clock back one hour, with the amazing legal result that the eldest son is born at 1:55 o'clock and the younger son is born at an hour earlier, at 1:05 o'clock."

"He put this case, and there is no fallacy in it. That is what precisely may happen, and he pointed out to their lordships that if this case did arise it would be necessary for them to pass a special act of parliament to determine which was the eldest son and which the youngest son."—Argonaut.

MERE MAN AS A SHOPPER.

When He Invades Woman's Stronghold, the Department Store.

When a man wanders into the department store the rigid rules of warfare do not apply. A man in the rush hour at the counter will be waited on out of his turn without protest from the women shoppers. He is like a babe who has strayed into the No Man's Land between the hostile trenches. There may be a smile on either side of the counter, but in his helpless state he appeals to the innate chivalry in woman.

When a man shops for himself he is satisfied with the first approximation to what he wants. When he is shopping for his wife he does not even know what he wants. He reads something from a list and asks for six yards of it and only wants assurance that he is getting what he asks for. His ignorance of the distinction between poplin and crepe de chine is a claim on the maternal instinct in the heart of the saleswoman. And he does not waste time. When a man buys half a dozen pairs of silk socks he is shown a pair and assumes that the other five pairs out of the same box will be the same. A woman usually examines every pair of the half dozen.

A man in a department store is like Sir Galahad. He brings out what is best in everybody. Saleswomen are patient with him. Floorwalkers give him explicit directions to the shoe department. Elevator boys call out the floors for him distinctly. The girl at the transfer desk guarantees delivery of the goods that same afternoon. The laws of war are not for him. He is not of the enemy. He belongs to the Red Cross.—Harper's Magazine.

Sneezing Fatal to Aviators.

In the American Magazine is an account of Katherine Stinson, the girl flier, who has performed the most difficult feats.

"When asked if she was afraid she might fall, she replied that sneezing was the only thing she feared. She declares that nine-tenths of the accidents in the air are caused by aviators losing control of their machines by sneezing.

"The aviator," says Miss Stinson, "passes through numerous strata of air of different temperatures. He often catches cold and sneezes violently. When you sneeze, for the moment you lose all control of yourself. If you do that while in the air your friends are going to gather up your remains."

Music Itself.

"What is the most musical language?"

"Dunno. French or Italian, maybe. Spanish, perhaps."

"My brother pronounces in favor of Chinese."

"Never heard that said before. How does he make that out?"

"He says when two Chinamen have a really animated discussion it's like listening to a piccolo duet."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Conjugal Foresight.

A famous physician, asked at the New York Academy of Medicine why he wore rubbers on a day when the streets were perfectly dry, replied:

"My wife runs down the street after me with them when I don't. I wear them to keep her from getting pneumonia."—New York Times.

JUDGE TEAL DIES.

John Baldwin Teal died Tuesday night at his home at 10 o'clock, after a period of lingering illness. Age 68-years and three days.

Judge Teal was born in Utica, N. Y., May 5, 1849, and moved to Scott county, Ill., in 1851. At the outbreak of the Civil War his father enlisted in the Union army and was killed in the battle of Petersburg. During his father's enlistment he was bound out for his board and \$4 a month. He supplemented his rather meager common school education, during his bondage, by attending night school. At the age of 17 he was apprenticed to a carriage maker and served four years. In 1870 he came over the Union Pacific to Oregon, locating at Dallas where he followed his trade for ten years.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Ursley Ann Huffman. To this union eleven children were born, nine of whom are living. The surviving members of the family are: Albert Teal, Mrs. Alvin B. Brown, W. A. Teal, J. E. Teal, C. O. Teal, Mrs. Clem Cleveland, J. B. Teal, Jr., Lee Teal, and Mrs. Alex Stevens.

Judge Teal was elected county judge in 1912 and his term extended to 1918. Ill health caused him to resign about the first of the year. He has taken a prominent part in the political affairs of the county as school director, road supervisor, County Commissioner, and County Judge.

The deceased was a member of the Odd Fellows and Maccabees.

Funeral services were conducted at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon by Rev. E. A. LaDow. Interment was made by the side of his wife who died April 20, 1916, in the Odd Fellows cemetery.

A WOMAN'S HONOR.

The Falls City Dramatic Club will present "A Woman's Honor" at Wagner's hall on the eve of Saturday, May 19th. The performance will be followed by a dance. This is the first performance given by the club this year and it is expected that there will be a good attendance.

Admission will be 15c and 25c. Tickets will be on sale at Wonderly's Confectionery. Seats may be reserved when tickets are purchased. Adv.

CENSORED

This is the way editorials will look after they have been dissected by National Censor Lansing:

"Heonmasklajyet ripoa, ja lpe O 1; ? ! — (---) waz ne yu He--- Ke's certynbvqxqol--wow nastqo pw oe & \$ jab us 23."

The gambling in the necessities of life goes merrily on, as is evidenced by a tremendous raise in the price of flour. It will require a more drastic effort than President Wilson's "Tom-Fuller patch" back of the White House to help the situation.

The Patriotic League sends out the following favoring conscription:—"To be conscripted by a despot, (absolute ruler) would be humiliating; but there is no despot in these United States.

It is claimed that U. S. ships have been furnishing German U-boats with supplies. Why not? The duration of the war depends upon the ability of the fighters to obtain supplies. See?

"SKEERED"

"I'm perfectly willing to enter into a friendly agreement with President Wilson to the effect

Delayed In Transit

After being delayed in transit over a month the beautiful line of Ladies High top lace shoes from the famous makers of Ladies high grade shoes Utz & Dunn of New York City are at last in our store.

You will find them reasonably priced in comparison with city store prices.

We invite your inspection.

SELIG'S, Cash Price Store,

"Meeting and Beating Competition".

WE SELL THE BEST GROCERIES

Today, tomorrow, or next week you will find the best that can be bought at any time or any place.

SHOES AND LOGGERS SUPPLIES

Prices as low as consistent with first-class merchandise.

FALLS CITY LOGGING & LUMBER CO.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Can often be reduced if a family keeps a house checking account. Open a checking account for your wife and let her pay the household bills by check. There is no reason why the same business methods should not prevail at home as well as at the office. This bank will take pleasure in explaining the rules of banking to lady depositors.

BANK OF FALLS CITY.

that if I go abroad with troops and return alive it shall be stipulated that upon the day of my arrival Joseph P. Tumulty shall administer to me a dose of bichloride of mercury.—From a statement of Theodore Roosevelt.

"That seems perfectly fair. Yet it will make it hard for poor Tumulty. An easier way would be for Colonel Roosevelt to enter into a gentleman's agreement with, say Colonel House, not to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1920.

"The colossal shadow of Roosevelt darkens Democratic hopes and expectations for the future.

Obviously a hero of the great war, freshly returned from the field of battle, with the laurels of great achievement upon his brow would beat any Democrat in 1920. No wonder they are scared to death.

"We seem somehow, however, to recall that the great Lincoln was not much alarmed at the prospect of possible or probable rivals, through popularity gained by military prowess. McLean had his chance; and Grant and Thomas, Logan, and all the others. So did Seward and Stanton and others in another field."—Oregonian.