

FALLS CITY NEWS

VOL. XIII

FALLS CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917

No. 43.

WE ARE FIGHTING THE GERMAN PEOPLE

There is a great deal of bosh going the rounds about the United States not fighting the German people but opposing only the kaiser and his autocratic government. Does it never occur to the sentimentalists that if the German people were not behind the kaiser and his form of government that there would be no world-wide war? Suppose the kaiser and all his official retainers were left alone to fight Germany's battles, how long do you think war would last?

Americans should not be deceived by twaddle. We are about to engage in the bloodiest war in all history—are now actually engaged in it—with the most ruthless, brutal enemy ever known in mankind's history and that enemy is the German people just so long as they uphold their present inhuman warfare, and that enemy ceases to be the German people just as soon as they throw off the yoke of imperialistic militarism, and no sooner. The fact should be clear to the mind of everybody that the German people are upholding the kaiser's bloody arm and are furnishing themselves as human sacrifices for a barbaric ideal. The sooner we Americans get that firmly fixed in our heads, the sooner we shall be in a mental attitude that will make us good soldiers, and not much sooner.—National Republican.

FOREIGN POTTERY SALE

The following is quoted from a fullpage advertisement carried by the John Wanamaker department store in the Philadelphia Press:

"I thought France was at war," said a man visiting the china sale. This remark was occasioned by his wonder at the prices marked on the French dinner services offered for sale. The wonder was still greater when our people explained that every one of the sets . . . came from the pottery since March of this year."

But the man would not have wondered much if he had stopped to consider the fact that the average hourly rate of wages for all labor engaged in the manufacture of pottery is in France about 84 cents, compared with 25 cents in the United States, and that the Democratic party, with that information before it, reduced the duty on chinaware imported into this country. Every square foot of space taken up by that French chinaware in the Wanamaker store means the displacement of a similar amount of American chinaware, and the less American chinaware there is sold in the home market, the less will our potteries be called upon to make, hence less employment for American labor and capital. It might be tolerated if the disposition of the Democratic party to turn our market over to England and France were to continue only for the period of the war.

We might excuse it on the score of commercial altruism. But the party now in power was in favor of this thing before the war was even talked of, as it will be after peace is declared.

BROADGUAGE STATEMANSHIP

Now the suggestion is made that the railroads of the country shall carry all the supplies needed by the government free. Only the other day the suggestion was made that the newspapers print advertisements for recruiting, for the loan and other things free, and they did it. The advisory council has been busy cutting the price of copper, steel, lead and other metals needed by the government to about the equivalent of the cost of production. Eminent men are working for the government without pay but they are willing that the fact shall be known.

To criticize in a spirit of friendship is not disloyal or treason. This tendency is no doubt based on the best intentions. But is it not a mistake? Why not then try to shift our point of view?

Is the government of the United States a mendicant? On the contrary it is the greatest and most prosperous organization in the world. It should pay for services and pay well. It should not indulge in cutting commodity prices, it should not go around like a beggar asking things for nothing. The laborer is worthy of his hire.—Washington Herald.

SPEED OF A MOTORCAR.

Fast Running, Besides the Danger, Piles Up the Cost.

"The driver who persists in operating his motorcar at high speed may elude constables and police," says a writer in the *Farm and Fireside*, "but he cannot escape from the penalties which natural mechanical laws levy upon his car. Here are ten reasons why it is expensive, dangerous and inconsiderate of others to speed:

"Tires last about twice as long on a car that is driven at fifteen miles an hour as upon cars driven at thirty miles an hour. Speeding generates heat, which is an enemy to rubber.

"Driving a car around a sharp corner at twenty-five miles an hour does more damage to the tires than 200 miles of straight road work. Excessive side pressure on tires may pinch the tubes, and it always strains the side walls of the casings.

"High speeds are likely to cause skidding and breakage of springs and steering gear, any of which are dangerous when speeding.

"In proportion to the mileage obtained, high speeds require more gasoline and oil than a moderate rate of traveling.

"Driving a car at excessive speed, especially over rough roads, subjects the bearings to enormous strains.

"High speed may cause crystallization of rapidly moving metal parts that are subject to strain, and these may break at any time without warning.

"High speed interferes with the accuracy of steering, as is shown by the number of reckless drivers who have gone over banks and into ditches, especially on curves.

"It is a strain on the eyes and the nerves of the driver and also of the other passengers in the car.

"Finally it is a menace to the pleasure and safety of others who use the road.

"The majority of modern motorcars develop their maximum efficiency with lowest expense at speeds ranging from fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour, depending on the make of car and condition of the road."

STURGEONS AS THEY FEED.

Peculiar Way These Big Fish Attack and Absorb Their Prey.

The sturgeon feeds along muddy bottoms, on small shellfish, water weeds and bottom fishes. According to the Zoological Society Bulletin, its method of feeding is peculiar. Underneath the snout and near the point of it are four barbels, or "feelers," about two and a half inches long and placed about three-quarters of an inch apart across the snout. It swims with the snout close to the bottom, which allows the barbels to trail along on the sand or mud.

Whenever the barbels touch the protruding siphons of the soft shelled clam or the razor clam the siphons of the clams contract and by doing so notify the sturgeon of their presence. It halts and with its telescope mouth pumps the sand or mud away from the clam, passes it out of the gill openings and finally draws the clam from its resting place into its jaws and there crushes it. The larger portions of the shell it discards through the gill openings, but if the clams are small it discards very little of the shell, but swallows nearly all of it.

Another way the sturgeon has of feeding is to plow a furrow through the sand or mud with its long pointed snout, then to turn round and go back through the furrow and pick up whatever small mollusks and crustaceans it may have exposed. It also sucks up with its protruding mouth great quantities of sand and mud, sifts them through its gills and thereby finds many small organisms upon which it feeds.

AMERICAN CHEMISTS.

Some of Their Big Achievements in the Industrial World.

In chemistry, as in other practical matters, Americans have had the wisdom to direct their energies to the special needs and opportunities of their country. For instance, they have built up the greatest sulphuric acid industry in the world. And they have given so much attention to sulphuric acid simply because it is a prime requisite for our superphosphate fertilizers, our petroleum refining, our explosives for blasting and the numerous other substances of which the United States is the leading producer.

Similarly American chemists originated and developed the largest aluminum industry in the world, which supplies us with that lightest of all metals in ever increasing quantities. They built up from its very inception the largest calcium carbide industry, which furnishes us that new chemical for producing acetylene light and which, mixed with oxygen, permits us to weld and cut metals by means of a burning jet of oxyacetylene—an entirely new way of cutting steel—melting it like butter, instead of slowly cutting or sawing it by mechanical devices.

They built up the largest electrolytic soda industry, in which the powerful electrolytic current decomposes common kitchen salt and sets free that greeny

\$1.00 SAVED

ON

LADIES HIGH TOP SHOES

New Spring Styles

IN UTZ OR DUNN Make

For The Next Week we will allow \$1.00 off regular price on any of these Newest High-Top Ladies Shoes

SELIG'S, Cash Price Store,
"Meeting and Beating Competition".

CARELESS PEOPLE

CARRY CASH

But the Careful Person deposits his money in the

BANK OF FALLS CITY.

and pays all his bills and purchases with his personal check.

gas chlorine as well as caustic soda. The public hardly knew this chlorine gas before its horrible use in compressed, liquefied condition for trench warfare in the asphyxiating gas bombs. Its splendid uses for peace, as a purifier of our drinking water supplies, as an antiseptic and as a bleaching agent were hardly ever spoken of. As to caustic soda, it is the base of soapmaking, of mercerized cotton goods, of soda pulp for our paper supplies, and it has endless other uses in chemical industries.

Our chemists were instrumental in providing us with the largest sulphite cellulose industry, whereby wood is changed into the raw material from which paper is made, and with our immense petroleum refining industry—a succession of chemical treatments and chemical processes. Another American chemical industry is the manufacture of synthetic abrasives, striking improvements over the grinding materials found in nature.

We owe to an American chemist the production of artificial graphite, one of the very essentials of the electrochemical enterprises in which the United States is a pioneer as well as a pace-maker, for graphite "electrodes" and graphite "leaders" are the very entrance doors through which the electric current flows into electric furnaces or electrolyzers whenever the use of metals is impossible.—L. H. Baekeland in Harper's Magazine.

Four Governors in One Year.

In one year once the state of Maine enjoyed the novelty of having four governors. The year was 1843. Governor Fairchild was elected to serve that year, but resigned. He was succeeded by Governor Kavanaugh, president of the senate, but he also resigned. Then Governor Dunn, speaker of the assembly, took the chair, and he was succeeded by Governor Dana, president of the senate. Governor Anderson was elected for the year 1844.

PARTY LOYALTY IS NOT TREASON

The little passage-at-arms between Senator Harding and Lewis over the results of the special election in New Hampshire was amusing—but it also had its serious side. Senator Lewis went to New Hampshire to speak for the administration. He had a prepared address which he gave out to the newspapers in advance. In it he adjured the New Hampshire voters to support a Democrat for Congress next, for the first time, their State be charged with treason and dishonor. Their choice, he asserted, was between Wilson and the Kaiser, between liberty and Prussianism. The falsity of this issue was readily perceived by the people of New Hampshire and Senator Harding was fully justified in calling the attention of the Senate to it. There will be other Congressional elections; indeed, one is even now pending in Indiana. There will be an attempt to raise the same false issue there. Senator Lewis may not be the administration's spokesman—but someone will be on the job. We do not think that Indiana, any more than New Hampshire, will deem it a proper way to show loyalty to the country by abandoning loyalty to one's principles.

DUTCH AUCTION

ON A BEAUTIFUL, NEW, UP TO DATE

SOLID OAK DINING ROOM SET

Finished in Fumed Oak and

consisting of

1 BUFFET

1 CHINA CLOSET

1 EXTENSION TABLE

6 DINING CHAIRS

The regular retail price for the set is \$88. It goes on sale today at

\$2 Off Each Day till Someone Buys It

Keep your eye on this and see how it goes. When it reaches what you think you can afford to pay, buy it---if someone does not beat you to it. Price

Today \$78.00

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