

French Expect Big Things of Our Fighters

American Officers, However, Think Hopes Will Not Be Realized for Months.

PRESSURE OF STRUGGLE FELT

Army Men Want Joffre Back at the Front—"Morale" the Problem That is Confronting the Foreign Belligerents—How the Censorship Works.

By LINCOLN EYRE.
(Correspondent of the New York World.)

Paris.—A few minutes before the special train bringing General Pershing and his staff from Boulogne rolled into the Gare du Nord the other day a trainload of "permissioinaires"—soldiers on leave from the front—arrived at the same station. The "pollus," leaning out of their dusty third class coaches, caught sight of Marshal Joffre standing on the platform waiting, with M. Ribot, the premier; M. Viviani, minister of justice, and other dignitaries, to welcome the American commander in chief to the capital.

"Vive Joffre!" shrieked a "permissioinaire," and the cry was taken up all along the line of dense-packed cars.

"It's he who spared our lives in useless attacks," shouted a bronzed, bearded veteran, "we want Joffre back at the front!"

"Yes, yes," yelled his companions, "we want Joffre, who doesn't waste our lives! Give us Joffre!"

The Problem of Morale.

Fortunately the cry, which could not have failed to reach the ears of the prime minister as well as the marshal, died away in the excitement of General Pershing's arrival. To those who had heard, however, and who are aware of the situation on the front and in the interior of France today, its significance was not lost. To me it meant that after almost three years of incessant slaughter, the "pollu" has learned to distinguish very clearly between leaders who sacrifice their men uselessly and those who, like the victor of the Marne, never make a move without counting the possible cost in lives.

It was, moreover, another bit of evidence that there is no more important problem among all those at present confronting belligerent governments than that of "morale." The spirits of the men in the trenches, as well as of their wives, sisters, sweethearts, parents in the rear, must be kept up to the mark. Every day increases the strain upon soldiers and civilians in war-harassed nations. Tight-strung nerves are spanning apart everywhere in the cities and villages, far from the ring line, as much as in the zone of the armies. That is why the coming of Pershing and his division is of such immeasurable value in the never-ceasing propaganda going on over all France to maintain at the necessary level France's determination to win the war.

American officers, who have sensed this insistence upon the greatness of the aid to be provided by the United States are a bit fearful that expectations difficult of realization will be aroused among the French army and people. They know the obstacles that lie in the way of immediate military co-operation on a grand scale and feel that a great many months must elapse before the weight of American arms can make itself felt in the fighting.

Allow for Frightful Strain.

"Today our principal preoccupation must be the prevention of that lassitude and discouragement which, as our enemies hope, will weaken our

national defense by corroding the iron of our arms," was the way Comere Morel, one of the heads of the socialist party in the chamber of deputies, said in a conversation I had with him recently. "Authority must be used with greatest ease, justice must be unwavering. More than that, allowances must be made for the duration of the frightful strain under which soldiers and folk at home alike are laboring. Discipline must be maintained, of course, but this is not the time for martineets.

"Without indicating the moral state of our troops, it would be nevertheless vain to deny that those engaged in this appalling conflict are morally and physically tired. To pretend that we are as strong spiritually as we were at the time of the Marne is absurd. Disaster is certain to follow a refusal to recognize the wear and tear upon the nerves of men, and women, too, bearing the fearful burden of this war."

Little of the tremendous pressure of the struggle upon individuals is visible to the casual observer. One might travel through France from end to end and never get a glimpse of it. The soldiers one sees seem cheerful enough. There is bustle and movement in the streets of the cities. Even in the slums the surface of things reveals no tragedy. Listen to the talk of "pollus" among themselves, however, and sit alongside a circle of gossiping housewives of the poorer class, and one will soon detect the tautness of their nerves and the weariness pervading their thoughts.

The newspapers are silent about all this; firstly, because of the censorship, and, secondly, because they necessarily are part of the conscious or unconscious propaganda for the maintenance of morale. When incidents occur they print only what they are told by the official press bureau. A paragraph like this, for instance, means little to a reader not familiar with such matters:

"Last night at seven o'clock on the Boulevard de la Vallette a brawl started, for trifling reasons, among five soldiers. Some Kabyles emerging from a nearby factory and passersby were mixed up in the scuffle. The police intervened to re-establish order. Several arrests were made."

What really occurred, though not a newspaper so much as hinted at it, was rather more serious. The soldiers who were on leave from the front, had heard that the Kabyles, who are Arabs imported to clean the streets, were to be used to repress disturbances among the civilian population. They had been told so by their wives, one of whom had been ogled by a Kabyle. When the "pollus" attacked them the Kabyles naturally resisted, and a riot ensued in which a dozen persons were severely wounded.

This affray was preceded by an even bloodier affair, in which a number of Annamite soldiers were attacked by a crowd of women and "permissioinaires" and several were killed. An Annamite battalion was brought to Paris at a time when the strikes were at their height, and the rumor spread with miraculous swiftness all through the city that the Annamites had been summoned because the French garrison would refuse to fire upon the crowd in the event of a riot.

That there was any truth in this may be doubted, but certainly the presence of the Mongolian troops at so stressful a period was unfortunate. Annamites are anathema to all Parisians nowadays, simply as a result of the rumors and the really furious fight that arose out of them. Yet, beyond a formal communique no more communicative than that about the Kabyles, there has been no mention of the matter in print.

THIS GIRL SOME SWIMMER

Draws Boat Tied to Her Ankle and Performs Other Amazing Stunts.

Cleveland.—Rosena Griffiths, girl long-distance swimming champion of Cleveland and a student at Ohio Wesleyan, invents her own stunts. She can swim with both knees drawn up under her; with her right hand and left leg while holding her right foot behind her back with her left hand.

But there is one stunt the most unique. She swam Lake Brady the other day with a rowboat chained to her ankle. In the boat was her little brother, and attached to the back of the boat was a man who had a canoe attached to his ankle. It looked like a parade. Miss Griffiths is seventeen.

Petrified Body Found.

The petrified body of a woman buried seventeen hundred years ago has been excavated near Dente, Holland.

Portugal is practicing food economy.

DOG "RUSHES THE GROWLER"

Master is Fined for Violating Law Requiring That Dogs Shall Be Muzzled.

New York.—Attilo Gatzl told Magistrate Naumer that the only reason he kept his dog unmuzzled during these hot days was because the pup took the place of an errand boy. Gatzl was up for violation of the law affecting dogs. "I was short of help," he said, "and sending Bill out for beer for my patrons saved me the expense of a boy." He was fined \$2.

SORRY SHE HAS BUT 3 SONS TO GIVE U. S.

Cleveland, O.—Three sons of Mrs. Verona Cernak are in the country's service, and Mrs. Cernak is supporting herself by working at the courthouse. "I wish I could send more," she said.

FIRE ESCAPE IS HOME

Robin Selects Spokane Chamber of Commerce Building as Modern Domicile to Rear Brood.

Spokane, Wash.—Emily is a housewife who believes in safety first.

Emily is a modern home builder who selected the fire escape of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce building as a most desirable site for a family domicile. Probably it was the solidity of the iron platform which appealed to her, or perhaps she felt safer in the city than elsewhere. Anyhow, the fact that below her roars the traffic of a busy street and three feet away a noisy office force hammers typewriters and slams desks and chairs around makes no difference.

Emily is thrifty. She believes in conservation of material. Pieces of an old rope twisted around the fire escape and a few strips of bunting appealed to her as valuable. So she worked them into the foundation, weaving the loose ends of the rope through the bottom of her summer home and using the bunting in the side walls.

Paying no attention to the interested audience nearby, Emily collected rubbish and completed her nest. Then she settled down to housekeeping and motherhood. Three beautiful blue eggs soon appeared and three weeks later Emily had a family consisting mostly of yawning mouths. The youngsters are now about ready to fly.

The nest is located just outside a window of the Spokane Interstate Fair offices. President Thomas S. Griffith, of the Fair association, sees in the visit of the bird a good omen for the annual show to be held September 3-8. "We have had mascots before," says Mr. Griffith, "but this is the first time any mother became so interested in our work that she made her home where she could watch all of our preparations."

CROP OUTLOOK VERY BRIGHT

Northwest Counties of State of Washington in Excellent Shape.

Olympia.—Some cheering news in regard to the food situation and forest fires came to Olympia this week. M. L. Dean of the agricultural department reports that the northwest counties were never in better shape. The condition and some of them will harvest as high as 150 bushels of oats to the acre.

The Whatcom and Skagit county farmers are all doing a big business, and putting up more vegetables and fruit than ever before, in some instances doubling the pack of last year.

Fire Warden Papex received word that the Skykomish, the forest fire reported in green timber, was under control as the result of a heavy rain. The fires in Pierce county that threatened the town of McKenna were brought under control by back firing, and all danger is past. The most serious loss was that in Skamania county, where the Wind River company lost \$50,000 worth of logs, machinery and equipment, including five donkey engines.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$2.16 per bushel; fortyfold, \$2.12; club, \$2.12; red Russian, \$2.12.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$33.00 per ton; shorts, \$36.00; middlings, \$43.00; rolled barley, \$49.00; rolled oats, \$52.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$26.00 per ton; alfalfa, \$18.00; valley grain hay, \$15.00.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 80c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per crate; cabbage, 1@2c per pound; lettuce, 35c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@85c per dozen; peppers, 30@40c per pound; peas, 5c; spinach, 6½c; beans, 7@8c.

Green Fruits—Cherries, 7@9c per pound; apricots, \$1.25@1.60 per crate; cantaloupes, \$1.25@3.50; peaches, 90c @ \$1.15 per box; watermelons, 2½c per pound; apples, \$2@2.75; plums, \$1.50@2; currants, \$1.25@1.50; raspberries, \$1.90@2.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 40c per pound; prime firsts, 39c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 42c.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 35c per dozen; ranch, candled, 38c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@17c per pound; broilers, 19@21c; turkeys, 20c; ducks, old, 15c; young, 18@20c; geese, 10@12c.

Veal—Fancy, 15@15½c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 19½@20c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$8.00@9.00; good, \$7.50@8.00; medium, \$6.75@7.25; cows, choice, \$6.25@6.50; medium to good, \$5.50@6.00; ordinary to fair, \$4.50@5.50; heifers, \$4.00@6.75; bulls, \$5.00@7.00.

Hogs—Light and heavy packing, \$15.40@15.60; pigs and skips, \$12.50@13.50; stock hogs, \$12.00@13.00; rough heavies, \$14.00@14.50.

Sheep—Lams, \$6.00@11.50; yearlings, \$6.50@9.00; wethers, \$7.00@8.00; ewes, \$3.00@7.50.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rugg Bros., of Heppner, chief owners of the Nunemaker Sheep & Land company, have sold to Patrick Connell 5000 acres of land on Rhea creek, the consideration being \$56,000.

A sewing machine and a box of household goods shipped from Eugene to Brookings, Curry county, Oregon, will travel about 1200 miles to reach its destination, 175 miles across country from Eugene.

Journemen barbers in Eugene went on a strike Saturday morning because their demand to change the opening hour for shops from 7:30 to 8:00 a. m. was rejected by the proprietors. All union barber shops in the city are affected by the strike.

State Engineer Lewis returned to Salem this week from Prineville, where, with Superintendent of Banks Sargent and Assistant Attorney General Bailey, he has been investigating the question of certifying to \$900,000 worth of Ochrea irrigation district bonds.

A fine of \$300 and costs and imprisonment in jail for 30 days is the sentence imposed by Justice of the Peace E. W. Gowen, of Klamath Falls, upon "Jitney Joe" Joseph for bootlegging. While the city and county jails are so full of I. W. W., Joseph is at liberty on his own recognizance.

The Umatilla county exemption board has engaged an attorney, Frank Davis, of Pendleton, to take charge of the legal part of its work and to advise the men who have been drafted of their duties and privileges under the law. Mr. Davis is also acting in the capacity of clerk for the board.

The district attorney, John F. Hall, of North Bend, has secured an order for the detention of Sol Gardner, a junk dealer, on a charge of having purchased stolen goods knowingly. Brass castings and other material found about his premises are said to have been stolen by boys at North Bend and in Marshfield.

Harvesting is under way in some sections of Morrow county and the yield is proving much better than was expected. In the northern part of the wheat belt yields of as high as 11 sacks or approximately 25 bushels an acre are being reported. In the Eight Mile section harvesting will not commence until next week, but most farmers are now expecting from 10 to 15 bushels.

The Public Service commission has received word from the Interstate Commerce commission refusing to accept an advance of 20 cents a ton on the intrastate rate on coal between Marshfield and Klamath Falls, as provided in the Southern Pacific's new tariff. The State commission detected the change provided in the tariff as allowed by the Interstate Commerce commission and reported it to Washington.

No stock poisoning arrests have been made in Klamath Falls. J. M. Lundell, from the bureau of animal industry, who has been investigating stock poisoning cases, stated that he estimated a total loss of livestock amounting to \$150,000 in Klamath county. He secured the range districts and made a thorough investigation, but found the stock had been dead so long he was unable to ascertain what poison had been used.

Logging operations on the California Barrel company's tract of timber in the Klatskanie river district are to be commenced in the immediate future. Carl L. Koster, president of the Humboldt Cooperage company, will be in Astoria in about a month to establish the camps.

All three of the girls who escaped from the State Industrial school for girls Sunday night, and who were chased through the brush and woods near the school by bloodhounds at the orders of Mrs. Minnie Darst, superintendent of the school, were back at the institution Wednesday.

In the Two-Mile school district, in Coos county, where two buildings have burned down within the past year, the directors, at a recent meeting called an election for the purpose of voting on the construction of another building to replace the new one which was destroyed three weeks ago.

Grant county is again threatened with a grasshopper plague. In the Beech Creek district the insects are reported to have started to damage the crops. Reports from other parts of the county indicate that the grasshoppers will work great damage and efforts are being made to stop the plague, but so far without result.

Acting on a report of an expert accountant, the stockholders of the Umpqua Valley Fruit union have decided to reorganize the affairs of the association by the elimination of F. H. Davies as bookkeeper and the election of A. L. Kitchin as secretary. Mr. Kitchin has been manager for the union. The stockholders also decided to employ a field representative.

BAKING THE BREAD FOR GIANT ARMY

Organization and Methods Employed in Preparing Staff of Life for Soldiers.

THEIR IMPORTANT SERVICE

One Million Fighting Men Require 4,000 Bakers to Supply Needs—"Frits" Eliminated While on Active Service.

Washington.—A bakery company at war strength in the United States army is divisible into four sections of three units each. The sections are lettered A, B, C, and D, and the units are numbered from 1 to 12. In peace times there are nine units to a company, but for war service this is increased to 12 units a company. One bakery company is designed to supply normally a force of the strength of a division; a section, an infantry brigade, and a unit, an infantry regiment of war strength.

The organization and equipment are such that each unit, section or company is complete in itself, so that orders directing assembly may specify simply the number of bakery units, sections or companies required at a given destination and the authority to whom to report.

The total enlisted personnel of a bakery company is 61, of a section 12 and a unit 4. Thus for 1,000,000 fighting men about 4,000 bakers will be required, the Baker's Weekly states.

Composition of a Bakery Company.

There is one commissioned officer in charge of a company, his title being assistant to the quartermaster; there is also a chief baker, with the title of quartermaster sergeant or sergeant, first class; four assistant chief bakers, one for each section, who are sergeants of the quartermaster's corps; there are 12 bakers who have titles of sergeant or corporal, each one being in charge of a unit, and eight other bakers for assignment to duty with the company or with detached subdivisions, according to the necessities of the case; 32 assistant bakers, who are corporals or privates of the first class; two cooks for each company and two other cooks or general police make up the total enlisted strength of a bakery company.

The commissioned officer in charge of a bakery company in the field is responsible for the operation of the bakery and the training and discipline of the personnel.

Each field bakery receives from the quartermaster general a complete equipment, which includes, for example, 432 bake pans, 36 folding bread racks, 4 ranges, and such other minor articles as axes, brushes, buckets, cans, hatchets, fire hose, measures, paulins, scales, scoops, dough scrapers, etc.

Field and Garrison Breads.

Bread used in the army posts in peace time is known as garrison bread. The term field bread is applied to a type of bread having a greater density, a thicker crust and a consequent higher capacity for retaining moisture than garrison bread. Field bread is intended for consumption by troops at a distance from a field bakery.

Seven runs of garrison bread can be made in the army working day, insuring a production of 1,512 pounds of bread to the unit, or 13,144 pounds to the bakery company at war strength.

In making field bread, it is possible to have seven runs in 16 hours, which is an average day's work in the army field bakery. Seven runs will produce 1,008 pounds a unit each day, or 12,096 pounds for an entire company at war strength.

GRAIN WENT THROUGH FIRE

After Ten Years It is Found in Ruins of an Elevator in Louisiana.

Blanchard, La.—In excavating for new approaches for the Farmers' elevator, the debris of the elevator fire of ten years ago was unearthed.

Among other things was a pocket of wheat containing a bushel or more, charred black but whole, that had lain there all these years. Every berry was as perfect as the day of the fire. Covered by earth and ashes, it was hermetically sealed from the elements.

The old elevator was the property of J. H. Walkinshaw and McKee Brothers, and burned to the ground full of wheat, corn and oats. There was some insurance. They rebuilt the present structure, replacing the destroyed elevator. Wheat then was worth less than 50 cents per bushel.

During a recent period of the mass movement towards Christianity in India, the Christian population increased at the rate of 5,000 a month.