

We give "Gold Bond" Stamps

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR

We wish all of our patrons a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and thank you one and all for your loyalty to us the past year, and hope that our relations will be as pleasant and congenial the coming year.

### OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Will start Monday, January 4, 1915

at which time we will offer nearly our entire stock at reduced rates. Below we quote a few prices.

**COATS**—Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, all seasonable styles and materials. These will be sold at One-third to One-half off.

**DRESSES**—Ladies' and Misses'—all made from good up-to-date materials in the latest styles, to close at One-third off; others at half-price

**Silkolines** Good Patterns and Colorings regular 15c quality, go at **10c**

Odds and Ends in Underwear for  
Everybody at Less than Cost

**Sweaters**—Coat and Jersey Cut, a big line to choose from at 20 per cent off.

**Mackinaws**—We have sold 100 this season and have a few left that we don't wish to invoice, every one this season's purchase. These will be sold at 20 per cent off the regular price.

**Rain Coats, Overcoats and Suits**  
For Men, Boys and Children, that we will offer at COST

A big line of **CALICOES** at 5 cents  
Regular 7 cent goods

**OUTINGS** A big line to choose from. Regular 15 cent grade go at 12 1-2; 12 1-2 cent grade at 10 cents. Good clean goods; just what you want at this time of the year.

Ask for one of our Souvenirs

What you see in our  
advertisements is so

# E. & W. Chandler

Richland, Oregon

Agents for McCall's Magazine and Patterns

## Fresh Groceries IN SEARCH OF GOLD

I have just added a full and complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, including the best grades of Flour, Sugar, and Canned Goods of All Kinds.

All goods sold with a guarantee to be as represented or purchase price refunded.

### Chase & Sanborn's Coffee

Remember we are agents for this popular brand and give Dinner Sets to customers. Come in and have the plan explained.

### Cigars, Candy and Hot Drinks

FRANK CLARKE

### EASE IN MARCHING

Foot Comfort is Essential to the Soldier in Warfare.

#### THE GERMAN MILITARY SOCK.

It is in the Form of a Large Napkin, is the Result of Years of Study and May Be Folded About the Foot Thirty Different Ways to Relieve Pain.

The famous field marshal, Von Moltke, once said that the Anglo-Saxons are a warlike people, but that the Germans are a military people. The Anglo-Saxon fights to the death when war comes, careless of his previous preparation. After the war is over he drops his arms, dismisses all thoughts of war from his mind and returns to his civil pursuits. The German, on the other hand, feels in time of peace as keep an interest in war as he does in the midst of a conflict. He takes note of his errors in one war and when peace comes devotes himself to remedying these errors.

A German officer who was visiting America spoke of the way in which his people addressed themselves to war problems in time of peace.

"Here is an excellent illustration," he said, and, lifting his foot, he took off his shoe. From about his foot he then took, not the ordinary sock that men wear elsewhere, but a sort of napkin or handkerchief, which was carefully folded about it.

"This," he said, "is the German military sock. It is the result of years of study and experiment by the best minds, not only in the German army, but in German science and medicine. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when our armies were making forced marches around Metz and on to Sedan, our infantry was much impeded by sore feet. When it came to having a certain number of men at a certain point at a certain time for a decisive stroke we were usually from 10 to 30 per cent short, because so many men had fallen out of the ranks from sore feet.

"We got through the war all right, for our enemies were as badly off in that respect as we were, but as soon as the war was over the government ordered every man in the service to turn his attention to contriving a form of footwear that would be more serviceable to the man of peace when suddenly called to war. It was years before the present sock was adopted. Thousands of dollars were spent in experimenting. Thousands of soldiers marched in all kinds of footwear, tested every possible kind of sock and stocking. After years of trial this form was chosen. Here are some of the ways in which it can be worn."

Thereupon the officer took the napkin, which was about eighteen or twenty inches square, made of cotton and linen and folded it about his foot with the dexterity of a Turk winding his turban about his head. Then, unwrapping it, he folded it about his foot in a different manner and then in still a third way.

"There are about thirty different ways of folding this sock about the foot," he said, "and during his three years in the army the soldier is taught to become expert in using them all. Each manner of folding it has a different purpose. One will relieve a soreness of the heel; another a weariness of the instep; a third will protect an irritated corn, and a fourth will relieve the inflamed ball of the foot. At the same time that the soldier is taught these different methods of wrapping the sock he also learns the anatomy of the foot, and just why the different wrappings relieve the different foot ailments.

"After serving his two years in the army," continued the officer, "the soldier goes back to civil life and becomes, let us say, a clerk at a desk. For ten years he doesn't walk a mile a day. At the end of that time war breaks out and he is called to the colors. He goes to the depot of his regiment and there finds among his other accoutrements two pairs of those military socks.

"Next morning he starts to march with his regiment. At the end of an hour, when he has tramped two or three miles over a country road, he is allowed ten minutes for rest. Now, the chances are that that soldier has a pair of very sore feet. He sits down, takes off his shoe, diagnoses his sore places, and, recalling his early training, folds his sock back on his foot so as to give immediate relief. When, a few minutes later, he falls into line, he has virtually a new pair of feet. And this he does just as often as new foot troubles appear.

"The tremendous advantage that an army thus equipped has over one that wears the old fashioned sock is obvious. If 'getting there with the most men first' is the science of war the army with the German sock is at least one-third more effective than the other."—Youth's Companion.

#### Submarine Ridges.

The Norwegian sea is separated from the north Atlantic by what may be regarded as a continuous ridge running from Greenland to the British islands plateau, of which Iceland and the Faroe islands are emergent portions. The Mediterranean is cut off from the north Atlantic by a ridge at the strait of Gibraltar, over which the greatest depth is only 175 fathoms, with steep slopes on either side.

The county court met Wednesday in its last session for 1914.

In a letter written by T. R. Phillips, of Portland, to a friend in Richland, he gives the following information in reply to an inquiry regarding a trip for gold on the coast of Alaska;

"You have to a certain extent been misinformed, the fact of the matter is, that Mr. Donnelly's partner and seven other men were drowned in an attempt to get to a gold strike on the edge of the Bering sea in Alaska. You may have heard us mention this as we have talked of it for years, and have hoped to be able to some day go up there and try to locate the place.

Mr. Donnelly had the general location of the place where the gold was found. The two men who made the strike were drowned with his partner. I had things in such a shape that I could get away this spring and he and I made the trip, and I have just returned after an absence of six months. It took us 35 days to reach Bethel, a little town on the Kuskokwim river about 240 miles from the coast. The country from the Kuskokwim river to the Yukon river is a great swamp. We traveled through this for 18 days to get to the coast.

After leaving Bethel we never saw a white man until our return this fall. We only found one Eskimau who could talk any English at all. We camped all summer on swamps, fighting mosquitoes. Our experience would make material enough for several novels; in fact we had a h— of a time of it. This is nothing more than I expected, having spent several years in Alaska.

The native who could talk English told us about the two men coming in there many years ago, and finding plenty of 'little gold' as he called it. He said that 'by and by eight men come back in big boat (schooner), wind blow bad, all wash up on shore, all die.' He showed us the place where the boat was wrecked, and we found pieces of it.

We worked every hour that we could and sunk holes on every likely looking place, but were unable to find the place where they made the strike. The two Swedes who made the strike washed out \$1500 out of one prospect hole in a day, so you may imagine that it was some strike.

We did not have much fancy food to eat, and as we swamped our boat twice we lost much of our provisions. We went up there to Alaska in a little gasoline schooner 82 feet long and were nearly wrecked, both going and coming. Upon our return the boat lost her propeller when we were 750 miles from land, it just happened that we got a favorable wind—a regular hurricane in fact—which blew us right into the Straits of Juan De Fuca. 'If the wind had only blown the other way' we would have probably been around the China coast by this time.

As I could not hear a word from home until I got to Bethel on my back, you may imagine I was considerably worried all summer. I took a gamble at making a fortune; it was a hard pill to swallow but I figured that we could stand it for one summer if we could have a good chance of making a strike."