

# BAYONET SAVES AMERICAN LIVES

Escape German Shell When One of Party Stops to Dig Up Relic.

## SEE SCENES OF DESOLATION

Once Richly Cultivated Valleys Speckled With Happy Villages, Now But a Sodden Panorama of Churned-Up Soil.

With the French Armies in the Field.—If one of the party hadn't stopped to dig up a Boche bayonet from the roadside, this piece wouldn't have been written.

The French officer-chaperone and his charges had tarried on the way back to Verdun from one of the outlying forts to chat with a bunch of Red Cross men, and incidentally to watch the antics of a flock of German airplanes as they dodged in and out among the feathery puffs of shrapnel. The usual daily artillery strife had been on for some hours. Hundreds of tons of metal had been bowling above our heads from both sides, far up and down the line. At times there was a shot for every second. But so far the Boche targets had been located a comfortable distance away.

Our officer had given the word to resume the journey, and the chauffeurs were cranking up, when the opportunity of gathering in another battlefield souvenir intervened. It is still there.

Careful figuring, conducted very shortly thereafter in one of the Red Cross dugouts nearby, convinced the whole party that if it hadn't been for the bayonet episode our cars would have collided with the big Boche shell just at the moment of its explosion about a block down the road.

The experience had merely supplied a vivid final touch to impressions already acquired—of what the soldiers of Verdun have been undergoing in the last eighteen months. In this region Nature has been given no opportunity, as she has, for example, on the battlefield of the Somme, to repair as best she can the ravages of war. From the top of one of the battered forts that now forms an unbreakable ring about Verdun—recaptured from the Germans with a valor and at a sacrifice of life that will make its name immortal in history—stretches out, as far as ten-ply, made-in-Germany binoculars can reach, a vista of utter devastation.

Once thickly forested hills and richly cultivated valleys speckled with happy villages; now a sodden, grayish, monotonous panorama of churned-up soil, criss-crossed here and there with trenches, and only an occasional stump or pile of crumpled stones to evidence its former beauty. It's like Notre Dame de Lorette, Vinny, Wytshete, Messines and Passchendaele Ridge all scrambled together.

All the forces of nature—fire, flood, hurricane and earthquake—could not have wrought such havoc. Only man could do it. Even looking backward, the only discernible color is the green of the distant hills, the shattered red-tiled roofs of the fortress city, and the clusters of purple-wreathed graves where sleep the men who made the motto of Verdun—"On ne passe pas" (No trespassers allowed!)—a reality.

The Germans now occupy much the same line as that from which the crown prince launched his costly but futile attack upon this stronghold. Previously we had traversed the valley of the Marne whose landscape bears ample testimony to the characteristic French traits of dash, mobility and resourcefulness; just as Verdun's pitifully harrowed hillsides will always be a monument to the hitherto less familiarly known French qualities of tireless energy and dogged stubbornness.

Then on through the forest of the Vosges down to where France in the early days of the war plucked, and still tightly clutches, a bit of what used to be hers. It's only a few square miles—just about equal to the plot of ground that Belgium now holds of her own ravished country—but entirely sufficient to exemplify and justify another fine French trait, intense pride of accomplishment.

"Absce Reconquise!" proudly reads the sign over a little shop fronting the badly scarred old church in the public square of Thann. Nearly all the old signs have been changed from German, but some have been retained just for souvenirs. In this corner of the "lost

provinces" there is no doubt how the people stand.

Are the people of France war-weary? Yes; so are those of all Europe. But they are not weary to the point of even thinking of giving up the struggle, despite, or, rather, because of, the fact that of all the allies France's burdens and her sacrifice in blood and desolated homes has been the greatest.

In a tour of the war zone and of the provincial towns behind the lines, from the channel to Switzerland, one may find everywhere abundant evidence of a relentless determination, among both soldiers and homefolks, to see the thing through.

But the predominant sentiment in France today is one of intense gratitude that America has come in to help. Any fleeting doubts as to the outcome were dispelled with the arrival of the Sammlers.

## FLYERS BREAK ALL AERIAL RECORDS

Paris.—So many speed and distance records have been shattered and set and then surpassed again by allied aviators that it is doubtful if the best performances will ever be straightened out and set down on the official books.

But aviators have been flying from points in England and in France to the Italian front every day, as the British and French war offices have outdone themselves in their efforts to re-enforce the French aviation service. Pilots just breveted—and there were a certain number of Americans among them—soared into the air, and following the lead of an instructor or some veteran aviator, set their course for Italy.

Youths who had not sat in an airplane two months before, duplicated the feat of Roland Garros which startled the world a few years ago; the traversing of the Italian Alps. Flights of 400, 500 and 600 miles without stop were common occurrences. And in all cases the average speed maintained was considerably more than 100 miles an hour.

One of General Cadorna's first requests to the French and British was for re-enforcements in airplanes and pilots. The Germans had assembled several scores of their best fighting and bombing squadrons on the Italian front and had struck suddenly in a body. In one day the German formations had practically cleared the air of Italian fighting aircraft, and they followed up this advantage by a nding over into the Italian lines squadron after squadron of bombing machines. Incendiary bombs and aerial torpe-

does were rained on the Italian aviation fields and the hangars and Italian aircraft burned together.

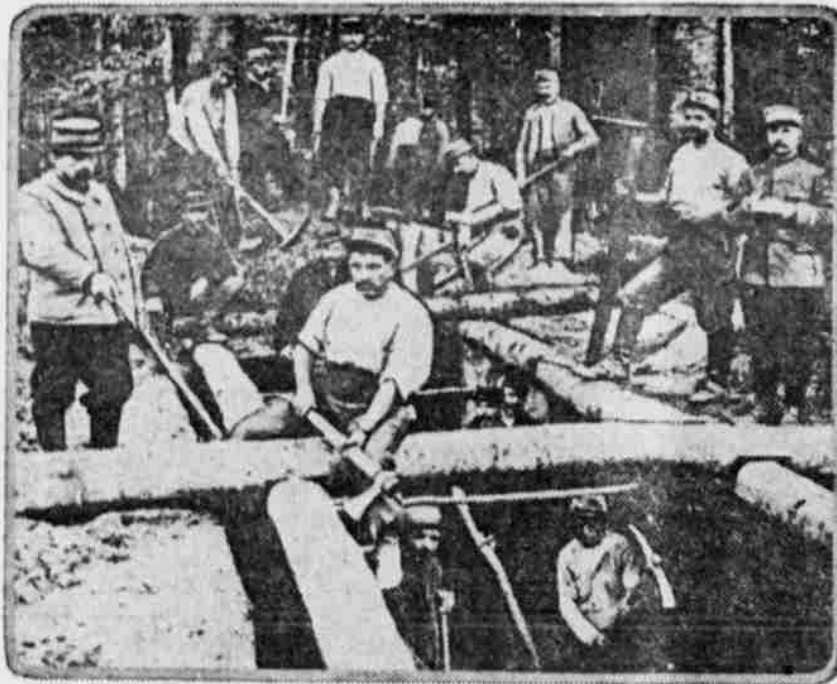
Both the French and British general staffs realized that without its "eyes" the Italian army might wander into traps and pitfalls. And they gave the order at once to re-enforce the Italian aviation service with their own escadrilles. The order went out to all the aviation camps and schools in England and France. Within a few hours the orders were being executed.

Pilots having passed their brevets were mustered out on the fields. They were told to wear two leather and rubber union suits instead of the single garment they usually wear. The gasoline tanks were filled and they were instructed to follow the leader. Then they soared off in long coveys, all headed toward the Italian Alps.

Cover Vast Territory. Some of the British machines went clear across England, traversed the channel, then soared over France and sailed the Alps and proceeded straight on to the Tagliamento line without ever descending. French machines flew from remote corners of the republic over the great mountain range and across the plains of Lombardy to Udine, arriving there before the Italians were forced to retreat from that strategic railway center.

I may not even vaguely indicate the number of airplanes that were sent from France and England, but I can state that the number of accidents was as low as the average total for a day at any of the big aviation schools.

## NONE TOO OLD TO SERVE FRANCE



That service to one's country recognizes no age limit is evident from this photograph showing Frenchmen too old to fight constructing trenches and dugouts behind the battle lines. Each man, a volunteer, has released a younger man for duty at the front. Many of these men served France in 1870.

## WORK FOR MAIMED

Plan for Re-Education of Disabled American Soldiers.

To Be Helped to Rehabilitate Themselves as Useful Citizens of the Republic.

Washington.—Now that our troops have begun to actually take part in the great war, a great problem will soon have to be faced. It will soon have to be faced. It will have to do with the re-education of disabled soldiers. It will not be enough for the government to place those who are permanently disabled in soldiers' homes and allow them to complete their existence in material comfort, but those who are partially disabled so as to make them unable to return to the occupations and trades which they left to serve their country will have to be re-educated in some employment which will enable them to re-

habilitate themselves as useful citizens of the republic.

Although the plans have not progressed enough to make a formal announcement of their scope, it is known that the war department, the surgeon general's office, is working on the theory that the re-education must commence in the hospital while the patient is convalescent.

The government will probably follow closely the plans of the Canadian government, which is to continue its military control over the badly wounded until a competent board consisting of officers, doctors and laymen pronounce the re-education complete and the soldier ready for new endeavors.

According to accepted theories, the re-employment of the faculties begins in the hospital bed with games and puzzles which excite the interest and take the mind off misfortunes. The badly maimed often lose courage and hope, and have often after previous wars insisted upon being supported by the government in soldiers' homes without effort on their own behalf.

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tony Ross and Lawrence Whitsette, of Gold Hill, who recently leased the Reynolds copper mine, six miles west of Waldo, are making progress in development work and expect soon to be shippers.

Withycombe Cottage is the name which the Board of Control has given to the new \$25,000 woman's dormitory at the State school for the feeble-minded. The new cottage was accepted by the board Tuesday.

The State Land Board has granted to parties represented by Samuel Connell, of the Sam Connell Lumber company, of Portland, the right to make tests of the waters in Summer and Abert lakes, in Lake county, to determine the extent of the soda deposits in such lakes.

Captain C. E. MacFarlane, representing Colonel Disque, is on Coos Bay consulting with millmen, logging operators and owners of timber on the peninsula, with a view to opening several new camps in the spruce district, that the program for aeroplane stock may be increased heavily.

The warm, wet weather of the past month has been a boon to the stockmen of Umatilla county. In the hills where, during the last few weeks of fall, the range was dry as tinder, the grass is now green and succulent and the stock is making up for the lean months of late summer.

"No one need fear to put in any kind of a farm crop, as the government will see that the farm labor situation is taken care of," declared State Labor Commissioner Hoff, and he is advising some inquirers who have written in as to the possibility of the farm labor situation during the next harvest to go ahead and plant.

The State Fair Board, at its annual meeting Tuesday night reached a definite conclusion to construct a coliseum at the State Fair grounds the coming summer, and instructed an architect to prepare plans for a building which will seat 15,000 persons. It will cost \$22,000. This building will be used for horse and cattle shows and judging.

J. M. Peters, superintendent of the Clatskanie River hatchery, says the 5,000,000 young Chinook salmon now in the ponds are in excellent condition. The warm rains of the present winter period seem to agree with the salmon fry and an exceptional output will be the result this season. About 2,000,000 of the fry will be liberated in June and the rest in August.

The quarterly report of State Engineer Lewis, completed Wednesday, shows that 109 permits to appropriate water and 10 permits to construct reservoirs were issued during the quarter. These permits include for the irrigation of land amounting to 10,639 acres and water supply for three municipalities, the estimated cost of construction amounting to \$294,887.

Lane county fruitgrowers are applying scientific grafting of trees to make up for a shortage of bees for the pollination of cherries and pears, according to C. E. Stewart, county fruit inspector. Waterhouse cherries are being grafted into Lamberts, Bings and Royal Anns, as these three varieties are self-sterile, and Fall Butter pears are being grafted into Bartlett trees, also self-sterile.

Hair-pulling rather than a suit in court settled an alleged case of alienation of affections at Albany Friday. The affair got into the Police court, however, as an assault case. When Mrs. Charles Simpson met Mrs. W. O. Wimmer on the street the former accused the latter of alienating her husband's affections. The charge was denied and a fistie encounter ensued.

The Lincoln county court has created the office of county agricultural agent for Lincoln county. The amount of \$1600 was appropriated for the current year. O. M. Plummer, of Portland, appeared before the board and made a plea for the appropriation, from the standpoint of food conservation and as a special representative of the department of Agriculture, at Washington.

State Labor Commissioner Hoff has inaugurated the campaign for obtaining exact data on farm help and crop conditions for 1918 throughout the state, by sending out letters to all granges and farmers' unions in Oregon outlining the plan to be adopted. He also designated the first week in February as the period for concentrated effort to get information from the farmers to be sent to the Labor department for compilation.

Money supposed to belong to E. J. Frasier, who left Eugene recently after being convicted on a charge of forgery, was found on Gearhart Beach Tuesday afternoon. The money is now in possession of City Marshal Ober, of Gearhart, and the authorities at Eugene have been notified. It is thought Frasier became demented and committed suicide. A man bearing his description was seen in Gearhart.

## HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS

Opening of Reclamation Projects Advocated by Irrigation Congress.

Yakima, Wash.—Soldiers and sailors returning from the European war will find the government ready to give them homesteads on reclamation projects and prepared to set them up in business if legislation projected by the Washington Irrigation institute is enacted by that time. Legislation following the Australian plan as outlined by Dr. Elwood Mead in his address before a recent meeting of the institute will be fostered here.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the institute held here Friday evening, the proposition was discussed at length and a legislative committee composed of R. K. Tiffany, chairman, E. M. Chandler, George E. Rodman, D. V. Northland and E. F. Benson was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to congress through Washington members. The committee also decided on the date and place for the next annual meeting, fixing December 17 and 18, 1918, at Yakima.

## Cotton Grown Along Columbia.

Ellensburg, Wash.—T. Brulett, of McPherson's sheep ranch at Richmond's ferry, on the Columbia river, has raised some cotton. It is of fair quality and good color, but is not long and had not fully matured. Those interested in its cultivation think that because of the long growing season and the hot, dry summers, and the fact that the country there is only 435 feet above sea level, the cotton may be grown on a commercial scale.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white: Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white—Palouse bluestem, fortyfold, White valley, Gold Coin White Russian, \$2.03. White club—Little club, Jenkins club, white hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla—Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones five, Coppel, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less. No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$1.10. Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$60 @62; rolled oats, \$62.

Corn—Whole, \$75 per ton; cracked, \$76.

Hay—Buying prices delivered: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$25@26; alfalfa, \$23.50; valley grain hay, \$24; clover, \$22; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 50c per pound; prime firsts, 49c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 52@53c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 56@57c, delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 45c per dozen; candled, 47@47c; selects, 50c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 24@25c per pound; light, 23c; springs, 24@25c; stags, 18@20c; ducks, 20@25c; geese, 15@17c; turkeys, live, 24c; dressed, choice, 35c.

Veal—17@18c per pound.

Pork—19c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$2@2.75 per crate; cabbage, 1@2c per pound; lettuce, \$1.75@2.25 per crate; cucumbers, 85c@1.75 per dozen; peppers, 15c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.25@2.50 per crate; sprouts, 10@11c per pound; artichokes, 85c@1.10; garlic, 7@8c per pound; squash, 2c; celery, \$3.25 @4.25 per crate; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.50@1.75; turnips, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.50@1.75.

Potatoes—Burbanks, \$1.25@1.40 per hundred; Yakimas, \$1.50 @ 1.65; sweet potatoes, 5c per pound.

Onions—Buying price, \$1.75 per hundred.

Green Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.25 per box; pears, \$2.25; grapes, 8c per pound; cranberries, Eastern, \$18 per barrel.

Hops—1917 crop, 15@18c per pound; 1918 crop, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 50@60c per pound; valley, 50@55c; valley lamb, 45@50c; mohair, long staple, full year, 50c; six months, 40@50c; curry, 35 @40c.

January 9, 1918.

Cattle—Med. to choice steers... \$ 9.75@10.25 Good to med. steers... 8.60@ 9.50 Com. to good steers... 7.00@ 8.40 Choice cows and heifers... 7.00@ 7.60 Com. to good cows and hf... 5.75@ 7.00 Canners... 3.00@ 5.25 Bulls... 4.50@ 6.75 Calves... 7.00@10.00 Stockers and feeders... 6.00@ 8.00

Hogs—Prime light hogs... \$15.45@15.60 Prime heavy hogs... 15.50@15.65 Pigs... 13.50@14.50 Bulk... 15.60

Sheep—Western lambs... \$14.50@15.00 Valley lambs... 14.00@14.50 Yearlings... 12.50@13.00 Wethers... 12.00@12.50 Ewes... 9.50@11.00

## CONQUEST AND KULTUR

From all this it appears that the Monroe doctrine cannot be justified. . . . So it remains only what we Europeans have described as an inspiration. And so it remains only what we Europeans almost universally consider it, an impertinence. With a noisy cry they try to make an impression on the world and succeed, especially with the stupid. The inviolability of the American soil is invoked without there being at hand the slightest means of warding off the attack of a respectable European power.—Johannes Volpert, Alldeutsche Blatter, Jan. 17, 1903.

Usually regarded as a modern disease, appendicitis was known in Egypt more than 5,000 years ago and was accurately described in records that still exist.