

UNIVERSITY FOR YANKEE SOLDIERS

Anson Phelps Stokes Directs Educational Work in France.

WORLD CLASSES IN Y. M. C. A. HUTS

Purpose of Plan is Not Only to Increase Efficiency of Fighting Men Which Engaged in War, but to Prepare Them for Vocational Usefulness After War—Many Experienced Educators Available for Work.

With the sanction of General Pershing, E. C. Carter, the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association with the American expeditionary forces has begun the organization of a university for the American soldiers in France. The purpose of this institution is not only to increase the efficiency of the fighting men while engaged in war, but at the same time to prepare them for vocational usefulness after the war.

As a nucleus for the faculty for this far-flung university, which will have classes in all the five hundred Y. M. C. A. huts along the French front, there are among the two thousand secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. abroad more than one hundred college presidents, public school superintendents and principals, and others of wide experience in educational affairs.

Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale university, who has been in France some time, has consented to assume charge as director until another educator competent for the position can be obtained. And, ultimately, the control of the "university" will be placed in the hands of an army commission composed of three Americans of large educational experience.

The "university" which is really a component part of the United States army, will be officially known as "the department of education," and General Pershing has placed at the service of the university all soldiers who are experienced instructors and who will act as such whenever they are available and not needed in the more grim duties at the front.

The department of education will act in close co-operation with the lecture and the library bureau, which are already in full swing.

The French are extremely delighted with the new educational venture and declare that it will tend in no small measure to consolidate the friendship between France and America. Monsieur Petit Dutailh, director of the "Office National des Universités Ecoles Francaises," represents a group of French educators who have professed their services enthusiastically toward the upbuilding of the unique university.

The project contemplates primarily an elementary course calculated to familiarize the soldiers with the institutions, customs, ideals and genius of America, France, England and the other allied nations, and, by contrast with the present-day ideals of Germany, to bring the soldiers to a keen realization of the transcendental glorious cause they are fighting for.

Elementary English will also be taught to American soldiers of foreign parentage; and even the "Three R's" will have their place as part of the curriculum. But there will be provision also for more advanced students for the men who have had to break off their college studies to take part in the bitter struggle to make the world a decent place to live in.

The French language will be taught by native French teachers, who will employ the direct method, refraining from the use of English entirely during the instruction.

Prominent Educators at Work. Among those already at work in the higher branches of the curriculum are Professor Daly, head of the department of biology at Harvard university, both of whom are Y. M. C. A. secretaries.

Mr. Carter says that the objects of the new university are of so eminently practical a nature and fraught with so much good in so many directions that it is very likely that every soldier in the American expeditionary forces will gladly embrace the opportunity to avail himself of what it has to offer.

The educational system is being organized in a flexible manner, so as to make it equally useful during the war and after hostilities have ceased and the period of demobilization has set in. It is designed especially with the latter end in view, to give the army the largest possible industrial, vocational and other educational advantages which will stand the men in good stead during the long period of reconstruction after the war.

Certificates will be issued to those who have made good use of the educational opportunity thus offered, and these certificates can be presented for credits at American educational institutions, and will also aid their holders in securing business advancement.

Pig Kept in Bath Room.

The old song, "They Kept the Pig in the Parlor," is now supplanted with "They Kept the Pig in the Bath Room." Mark Kessler, commissioner of public safety of Oklahoma City, said a family had been discovered which had kept a good-sized pig and reared it from a shoot in the bathroom of their flat there.

NOT BOTHERED BY WORRY

Trouble in Colored Man's Case Most Certainly Did Not Induce Insomnia.

Representative Carter of Oklahoma was telling some of his colleagues in the cloakroom of the house the other day a story of a negro in his state who, under persuasion perhaps, had forsaken the Republican party and cast his fortunes with the Democrats, says the Washington Post. He gained a local reputation and soon his former associates in the old organization began to talk among themselves. Finally they determined to get the deserter back, if possible. A committee went to the recalcitrant and urged him to come back, but the Democrat was stubborn.

"Well, if you don't give up the Democrats we're goin' to tie your hands and feet, put a gag in your mouth and take you down to the old cave you know about and drop you in," they threatened.

The threat had its effect to the extent that in confidence the deserter told a white friend, a lawyer, of what he had been told.

"Don't pay any attention to them," advised the lawyer. "They wouldn't attempt anything like that."

But the negro wasn't satisfied. He continued talking about what his brethren were going to do to him.

"If they were to do anything like that," said the lawyer, "they would be arrested, and if you should be found dead they would be hanged."

"That's all right," said the negro, "but it wouldn't do me no good to have 'em hanging if I was dead."

"I knew there had been something wrong with you," said the lawyer. "I have seen you brooding for some time, and if you don't stop it the first thing you know you will go out and commit suicide over your troubles."

"Naw, indeed," said the negro, "I ain't no chance of dat! Whenever I git to worryin' 'bout mah troubles I jes' nachilly goes to sleep."

ONLY MADE MATTERS WORSE

Woman Might Better Have Refrained From Attempt to Relieve an Embarrassing Situation.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington club turned to the way in which we occasionally sink deeper and deeper trying to extricate ourselves, when Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont recalled a little incident along that line.

One of the features of an entertainment that was given for charity some time since was a vocal selection by a woman. Midway in the audience a meek-looking little man listened attentively.

"That is the most atrocious singing I ever heard," remarked a woman to the meek little man. "I wonder who the vocalist is?"

"She is my wife," was the startling rejoinder of the meek little man.

"Oh, I beg your pardon!" responded the other, greatly flushed. "The fault may lie with the music, which is really barbarous. Have you any idea who composed it?"

"Yes, madam," replied the other, administering yet more embarrassment. "I did."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Pathetic War Incident.

Lieutenant Turner of Saskatchewan lost his eyesight at Ypres. Some time ago he was taking his coat from the checker in a prominent London restaurant when a man beside him, noticing his blindness, took it gently from him and held it while he slipped his arms into the sleeves. Believing the service was rendered by an attendant, Lieutenant Turner offered him a shilling as a tip.

"That won't be necessary," kindly said a friend of the lieutenant, with an apologetic nod to the man who had held the coat. "The man who helped you was General —"

The blind soldier blushed and asked the pardon of the general, but the latter was equal to the occasion.

"I won't accept your apology, but I'll accept your shilling and I'll treasure it as a souvenir of one of the best soldiers who ever fought for Canada and the allies."

Fish Wear Out Bridge Piles.

John Shafer, Jr., deputy in the office of County Surveyor Frank Haycock of Hennepin county, New York, says that fish have butted and rubbed up against the piles of the bridge at Orono, Lake Minnetonka, until that aged edifice has become weakened, necessitating its closing.

Shafer and Edward Terrell, another deputy, were sent out to inspect the span.

"Yes, sir," said Shafer, "those fish kept on butting up against that pier until the wood was almost worn away. In order to get there we had to pound the water around the place to keep the fish things away until we could finish our inspection."

"Why, those fish are so numerous at Minnetonka this year that they get pushed through the narrow passage so swift that they simply wear out the wood."

Trophies of German Airman.

From an illustration appearing in a recent issue of La Guerre Aerienne it is gathered that Baron von Richthofen, the well-known German in command of a German fighting squadron or "flying circus," has a special hobby for souvenirs of his combats. The walls of his "den" are decorated with the numbers or distinguished marks of machines he has shot down, while the chandelier consists of a rotary engine from a victim's machine.—Scientific American.

COLONEL LEADER

ADDRESSES GUARD SUNDAY MORNING

Continued from page one.

States.

"There are two great vices that the people in America do not have. The first is that there is never a strain of yellow and the second is that the people are not traitors and sure deliver the goods once they get going."

"When I see how rapidly the United States was in getting ready for war I know your grandfathers. The present battle is going better than any soldier ever hoped for. However the slaughter is absolutely sickening. It is like killing rabbits in a bag."

"I remember in one battle where a thousand Boche guns advanced and the Allies advanced a thousand and knocked out at least a thousand Fritz. The Allies advance into a curtain of shells which formed a wall. One fellow wrote and said that he got quite a bit of rest by leaning against the wall of shells."

"There is nothing thrilling in France in the trenches. There are no flags waved as illustrated in stories. In fact there are no flags in the trenches. At one time a double cartoon came into the trenches. One part showed an American soldier leading a company into battle and saying 'Come on fellows we'll knock the stuffing out of these sausage eating swine dogs.'"

"A very funny incident happened on the arrival of the American troops and Pershing. Of course we wanted to play their national anthem and the band master asked all of the fellows in the band regarding the song. Several thought it was 'America,' some said 'Star Spangled Banner,' 'Red White and Blue' and a great many others but one man was positive and they took his word. When Pershing arrived he was greeted by a rag time piece, 'Ragtime Tune.'"

"Following the regular custom Pershing on his arrival visited the tomb of LaFayette where he made the greatest speech ever made in France. He said 'LaFayette, the Americans have come.' This was indeed the finest speech ever made in the stricken country."

"At present there are no less than forty thousand Germans in Mexico ready to go against the United States at any time. In Lane county there are three thousand men training to be efficient fighting men and with only ten thousand more men in all of Oregon Fritz will be welcome to come forward. A sergeant at home shows much patriotism because he must stand the sneers of the Boche without putting up much of a fight."

"When the Canadians first came over to the trenches they were very raw material. They had no discipline at all. One night a sentry challenged saying 'Halt who goes there?' and the answer was 'Who the — — — wants to know anyway?' The sentry answered 'Pass Canadian soldier.' A great many of the boys like to fool with the army chaplains too, especially if they are Catholic. One little incident was concerning a sentry who as usual made the challenge and received the answer 'Army Chaplain' and the sentry said 'Pass Charlie Chaplain.'"

"The French soldiers are hit the hardest yet kick the least. When the French soldier was raised to fifteen cents a day he said, 'We are working for the freedom of the country and expect no raise.'"

"Do you realize that there are a lot of people here in this country who are living at the expense of the German government?"

"There are animals in the trenches in France. Some are greatly affected by the confusion while others are not in the least. The rats are very scared at the noise of a battle but the birds sing and never seem to notice it at all. A great pest of the trench is a certain kind of a bug known to nearly everyone. They say there is only one way to get rid of the pest. They are very fond of the water and the fellows give the method of a sure cure. It is to go down to a water hole and take off your clothes, salt them and the bugs will jump into the water and then you grab your clothes and run before they can get out of the water."

"Every army has its animal. The English have a lion usually but an English regiment once took a goat into the trenches. The name of the goat was Violets and she was very unpopular."

"The greatest award in all of Europe is the Victoria cross. Lieut. David Curl was the first one of the Americans to get the cross. His parents have never been located. There

is not much time for individual burial in France but there is a grave for David Curl.

"I hope that some day in the near future Berlin will resound with the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

"I want to tell you about the battle of the Somme. The opening day was to be July 1st and all nine divisions of us were ready to charge at the dot of ten that morning. One colonel went mad under the strain at the sound of the shells bursting all night. A night-encampment in a standing tree near by sang all of the time and near the end of our wait I counted the minutes by his notes. In that battle England lost ten times as many men as in the war with Russia but it broke forever the caste of soldiers."

"We charged at 7:30 A. M. and at that time seven mines went off. A Canadian regiment went over the top and not one came back. Ten per cent of the Canadian soldiers are Americans. Then came the final and last charge. Those who were left charged with bayonets. All of the time they were singing the song of 'Never Surrender' and that night we captured the third German line and three thousand Boche. Then the fourth line was taken by the machine guns which arrived just in time. About two hundred men were lost, the song of 'Never Surrender' had won the fourth line and only one young officer went mad. It must have been the performing of some strange miracle that gave the worn men the life to take the honor of the day."

"WATCHERS AT THE CROSS" IS SUBJECT

(Continued from page one)

vival meeting. Indifference will kill a church and kill the preacher quicker than anything else.

"Next the centurion. He watched with an open mind and saw divinity. Any man who will come to the Bible with an open mind and consider carefully the claims and life of Jesus will exclaim with the centurion of old 'Truly this was the Son of God.' We should study our Bible with an open mind. Too many of us come to the Word of God with a desire to prove our own theories than to see just what the Book has to say."

"Then there were two thieves watching at the cross. They were both crucified for the same sin. They were both within the same distance of Jesus. One watched with hardness of heart and saw a malefactor. He was lost. The other watched with penitence and saw a King. He cried out 'Lord remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom.' This man was saved. Friends, your salvation now depends on your attitude toward Christ. If you are not saved it is simply that you will not turn unto him in faith and obedience."

"There is one other at the cross. We would all be disappointed if she were not there. It is Mary the mother of Jesus. She watches in anguish and sees her son. Jesus appreciated his mother's love. Though suffering untold agony on the cross yet in his dying hour he thought of her who had given him birth. He lovingly turned her to the care of the apostle John."

"Young people from this act of Christ, learn to honor thy father and thy mother. There is no love in all this world like a mother's love. She it is who clings to the wayward child when all else fails. She it is who is always willing to sacrifice for the welfare of her children. A mother's love is the most beautiful thing in the world. It illustrates in a measure the great love of Jesus for humanity. Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for a friend. Jesus laid down his life for his enemies. His love was perfect. How do you watch as you think this morning on the tragedy of Calvary?"

Advertised Letters

Letter advertised at the local post-office are: Miss Dora Turpin, Mrs. Clinton Shelly, Anna M. Dilton, Henry Hebey, Sullivan Lbr. Co., Mr. Alfred Williams, Miss Vera Thompson, Mr. R. F. Walker and Mrs. Ida Wicks. A charge of one cent will be made on all advertised letters. Herry M. Stewart postmaster.

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