

WILL ORGANIZE NATION BY UNITS TO AID IN WAR

Prominent Men and Women Start Movement Whereby Everyone May Help.

TO EXTEND COMMUNITY IDEA

Works Out With Great Success in New York—Plans to Co-ordinate and Direct on Nonmilitary Side Patriotic Efforts of All Citizens.

By DAYTON STODDARD.
New York.—Prominent men and women here have started a movement whereby every man, woman and child in the United States may aid their government to win the world war.

It has been under way but a short time, yet assistance of great value was given to both the Liberty loan and Red Cross campaigns; the next goal set is such co-operation with "Hoover of Belgium" as to make waste in the kitchen and on the table a problem of the past.

The new organization is called the Patriotic Service League. It was conceived by Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, expert on international affairs and member of the Columbia university faculty. The league's purpose is to weld the nation together, with the community idea extended to include the whole people.

"Impossible," you may remark. "It can't be done. Community spirit is very fine for a small place or for a section where folks of similar interests and tastes live. But it wouldn't work out in a big place. Not a bit."

"Works" in New York.
But it has worked out in New York and that in a section where live both reformers of the purely theoretical type and insurgent workmen in a board strip running across New York city, the political designation of which is the Nineteenth congressional district. It includes the homes of some of the richest and the poorest families of the metropolis.

In New York, of all places, the community idea of nationalism has worked out, and very successfully, too. As the terms "community spirit" may seem rather indefinite to some, the exact significance of what Mr. Stowell means when he uses the term may best be set forth by himself.

Several months ago, when the necessity of rousing the country to the fact that every resource of the United States should be available for war, Mr. Stowell thought of the old town meetings in New England.

"If," he asked himself, "this plan worked to weld together a town or village, why could not the same principle be applied to the entire nation?"

Intensive thought on the question confirmed his idea that it could. He selected the congressional district as the best geographical division for a unit of the league.

He chose the Nineteenth congressional district to try out his plans. He had as coworkers other members of the Columbia university faculty and women who volunteered their services.

Canvas House to House.
Friends of those working directly with Mr. Stowell were obtained and a committee was made up with at least one representative from each election district. These, in turn, canvassed apartment houses and dwellings in every one of the 115 districts.

The surprising part about the beginning of the movement was that the pioneers found no hostility, only welcome, in the houses they visited. This in spite of the fact that although they may have lived for years adjacent to a family, neither had spoken. It was a means never before offered for everybody in the district getting to know almost everybody else.

When the district had been canvassed, a meeting was called. Temporary officers of the small unit of the league were chosen. All it was necessary to do to become a member of the league was to pay 50 cents initiation fee. This is the only contribution paid to the league per person; other contributions depend solely on the expenses and aims of the organization in each congressional district or in each election district.

Suppose that your own meeting, after it had been organized, decided that it would be a mighty good plan to adopt one or more orphans across the sea. Such a plan was actually put in operation in one of the precincts of the Nineteenth congressional district. Two French orphans were adopted, a little boy and a little girl, and the monthly cost of \$7 is being raised by leaving a tin box out at every meeting in which contributions may be dropped.

In the Nineteenth district, one of the first steps taken was the enrollment of every woman by woman workers. Every woman was asked what line of work she was best fitted for and the list was made up, election district by election district, so that Mr. Stowell, as chairman of the entire Nineteenth district, knew exactly how many stenographers, cooks, clerical workers, members of any calling, were in his territory.

The actual good this does is that it allows every chairman to know the "home strength" of his district. He can tell you, after consulting his lists, just how many cooks, nurses and other

workers are in his district. That, however, is not the object so much as the power of being in personal touch with people. Mr. Stowell emphasized this when he received a call for cooks to go with the Red Cross.

He sent out the notice to leaders in the election districts and shortly afterward they had obtained a score or more of the men desired. One district leader himself persuaded two men to enlist. It is this "neighborhood" touch, this knowing everybody in the apartment house or city block or county township where you live, that makes the possibilities of the plan so great, according to Mr. Stowell.

Purposes of the League.
"We are organizing that we may serve the government of the United States," said Mr. Stowell, "and assist to the full in this great fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

"The Patriotic Service League aims to form in every congressional district an organization to arouse, co-ordinate and direct on the non-military side the patriotic efforts of all citizens of both sexes and of every age, so that an early and successful termination of the war may result."

"There are other war organizations in existence, but not on local geographic lines. For an organization such as the Patriotic Service League, which is formed upon geographic lines, there is real need. These societies with their particular objects will find contact through this local unit of neighbors with the individual men and women in every household by whose loyal service the nation's task will be accomplished. We are not competing, we desire to co-operate."

"It is at this time obviously impossible to name all of the activities in which the organization may become engaged. But it is wise to state some present specific duties."

Help Get Recruits.
"The government has called for volunteers to fill the ranks of our existing military forces. We should see that those recruits are obtained, due attention being paid to exemptions."

"Cases of need in the families of soldiers will occur. We should find them and co-operate with the Red Cross in aid."

"We must have a bureau of employment for those who have lost their

Jobs and for those who must now seek employment—wives and sisters.
"Preparing surgical dressings and all the other activities of the military end of the Red Cross will demand time and effort. Let us all see we do our share."

"We must make sure we do not have such juvenile delinquency as has occurred in England and in Germany. The Boy Scouts, the Junior Navy League and the Junior Police must be part of the boy power of the community. The farmers of the state need 22,000 laborers."

"Food will be scarce. We must find how to use it to the full. And we must make known to all the methods of this conservation. Only by intelligent efforts for ourselves shall we be able effectively to stand back of those younger than we who fight."

"Finally, the Patriot Service League, realizing it is more difficult in a democracy than in an autocracy for the government to initiate and to get things done will bring home to every citizen through speakers and literature the necessity and the opportunity for universal service in this fight for democracy."

Prominent Men Enlist.
George W. Wickersham, former attorney general; Alton B. Parker, once Democratic candidate for the presidency; Oscar S. Straus, former ambassador to Turkey—these are but a few of the men who are working to extend the Patriotic Service League.

The league has now been organized in the Seventeenth congressional district, adjoining the Nineteenth, here, and has been successfully inaugurated in Boston.

"The plans for extension throughout the country have been formulated," said Mr. Stowell, "so that it may be possible to marshal the combined force of all loyal citizens behind the president. The spread of the league will save an immense amount of duplication. In each community the loyal officers will know their own people. They will, for example, easily secure cooks and attendants for departing hospital units. They will find needed mechanics. They will direct their appeals for funds to all those who are willing to contribute. The Patriotic Service League furnishes the machinery by which the wisdom of Hoover can be brought with emphasis to every kitchen in the land. The citizen leaguers constitute the 'third line of defense.'"

Mr. Stowell said that the term "citizens" was used in its new accepted meaning to include women in the fullest sense. He pointed out that the success of the project in the Nineteenth district was due, in great extent, to the energy of women, prominent among whom was Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, wife of the president of Columbia university.

Another of the women was Mrs. James N. Taylor, who is devoting most of her spare time to the league.

SHE RUNS AN ELEVATOR



Washington.—This city with considerable timidity has licensed its first woman elevator operator. She conducts an old-fashioned outfit worked by a rope and located in the building occupied by the Y. W. C. A. She is a buxom Irish lass, well able to take care of any persiflage from male passengers. Her name is Margaret E. Thompson.

CARTOON CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Nothing Funny About Charges Against Scion of Celebrated Elephas Family.

New York.—Formal charges against a scion of the celebrated Elephas family of Africa have been preferred by Dr. William T. Hornaday. The defendant wasn't in court when the charge was brought, being detained in the Bronx.

The defendant's name was Cartoon, but the complaints against him were anything but funny. He was charged with being nasty and not letting his keepers enter his cage and acting in a perfectly ungentlemanly fashion. Consequently Doctor Hornaday, host at

the Bronx zoo, asked the board of estimate for \$1,400 with which to build an adjoining cage, so that while the keepers clean one cell the elephant can be shunted into another.

IS LOCKED IN REFRIGERATOR

Facing Death in a Sound-Proof Box Is Thrilling Experience of Kansas Butcher.

Goodland, Kan.—E. W. Sullivan, the butcher, has just had an experience that gave him some idea of what it means to be entombed with little or no prospect of being rescued.

He entered his shop, locking the door after him, and then entered the big refrigerator. The door closed and the snap lock shut him up in a temperature of about 32 degrees. The big ice box is straight and sound-proof, so that it was impossible to make enough noise to attract persons passing on the street.

A large hook was used to make a hole in the door, but without success, and it was only when Sullivan discovered a cleaver in one corner of the refrigerator that hope was renewed. A hole was cut in the door near the lock and the butcher secured release after an hour's work.

FINDS CURE FOR GANGRENE

New York Doctor Announces Discovery That Will Probably Save Lives of Many Soldiers.

New York.—Dr. Carroll G. Bull of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has announced a discovery which will probably save the lives of thousands of soldiers during the war. It is a discovery of an antitoxin that neutralizes the work of germs in wounds where gangrene usually develops.

Doctor Bull has tried the experiment out on guinea pigs with splendid results. He is the first American doctor to make such a discovery.

GIRLS FORM CLUB-TO CHEER SOLDIER BOYS

Cleveland, O.—The Young Women's Liberty club has been organized here. Its object is to cheer lonesome soldiers in camp or at the front. Each member writes to some soldier boy who hasn't any relatives or sweethearts. The membership is growing rapidly.

There is a reaction in Norway against encouraging the investment of foreign capital in that country.

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.

Urges More Food Conservation.

Spokane.—Care in investigation of facts before interference with normal channels of distribution, lest sudden readjustment might force prices even higher, was urged by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of the department of Agriculture, in addresses here Wednesday. Mr. Vrooman also urged conservation of the food supply. The U-boat has been defeated, he declared, basing his assertion upon the fact that food is being transported in quantity and with regularity. The fuel problem of Italy is also being met, he said.

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 grass hay, \$15.00.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 80¢ per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per crate; cabbage, 1¢ @ 2¢ per pound; lettuce, 35¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 40¢ @ 85¢ per dozen; peppers, 30¢ @ 40¢ per pound; peas, 5¢; spinach, 6¢; beans, 7¢ @ 8¢.

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

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

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 35¢ per dozen; ranch, candled, 38¢. Poultry—Hens, 16¢ @ 17¢ per pound; broilers, 19¢ @ 21¢; turkeys, 20¢; ducks, old, 15¢; young, 18¢ @ 20¢; geese, 10¢ @ 12¢.

Veal—Fancy, 15¢ @ 15¢ per pound. Pork—Fancy, 19¢ @ 20¢ 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—Lamb, \$6.00 @ 11.50; yearlings, \$6.50 @ 9.00; wethers, \$7.00 @ 8.00; wens, \$3.00 @ 7.50.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

State Fair Rules Out.

Salem.—Secretary Lea, of the State Fair board, has announced rules which will govern the entries of all exhibits for premiums at the fair and declared that these rules, which are as follows, shall be rigidly enforced:

"The fairgrounds will be open for the reception of all articles six days before the commencement of the fair, and all entries for premiums must be made in person or by letter with the secretary, as follows:

"In the horse, cattle, sheep and swine departments on or before September 15; in the poultry and industrial department, on or before September 20, and in all other department before 6 o'clock in the afternoon of September 23. The board reserves the right to accept entries in the livestock department after the expiration of September 15, but if this is done a penalty of 25 per cent of the premiums earned by the entry will be exacted."

"All goods, articles and animals must be in place on exhibition by 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the opening day of the fair, and all horses entered for speed contests must be in stalls and entered in accordance with the rules governing the racing program."

Fifteen hundred pounds of cherries from one Bing tree on the L. B. Haberly place, northeast of Salem, with a value of \$90 for the product from the one tree, is a record just reported. The cherries sold for 6 cents a pound.

Eighteen were injured when the O. W. R. & N. crack Overland Limited passenger and mail train No. 17 crashed head-on into a 2200-ton freight at Hindman, 16 miles east of Baker at 6:20 o'clock Monday morning. One man may die from the effects of his injuries.

Fridays will be meatless days at the Arlington Club, Portland, in future in order to help along the cause of food conservation. Members of the club unanimously approved the plan by ballot. Judge C. H. Carey, president of the club, suggested the idea as a patriotic step.

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 Cooperaage 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.

De Witt Van Ostrand, owner of extensive timber interests in Douglas county, arrived in Roseburg recently from Grants Pass, where he is developing the Waldo copper mine. Mr. Van Ostrand says he has enlarged the stamp mill at the mine and its capacity is now six times greater than the original plant.

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.

Sheridan's cannery, built by the fruit growers to handle the fruit, vegetable and berry market of that district, began this week on its first regular run for the canning season, and marks the initial venture of any cannery in that district. The first two or three weeks will be spent canning the berries and the last of the season will be devoted to making juice.

School Superintendent Churchill has issued a ruling affecting male teachers of the state who have enlisted, in which he holds that any person who has enlisted either in the army or navy, and who is properly qualified, may have his certificate within one year from the date of expiration of his term of service with the Federal government. Many teachers who have enlisted are entitled to teachers' certificates, either through examination or from having completed a teachers' training course.

The Marion county court has finally signed up the contract for the construction of a new steel bridge across the Willamette river between Marion and Polk counties at Salem. The bridge will cost \$237,901.

Sheriff Needham and Constable Varne returned to Salem from the Santiam country late Wednesday night with Ray Graves and Mrs. Ruth Abbott, charged with threatening the life of ex-Sheriff Tom Word, of Portland, along with other persons who went with Word to claim ownership to the Black Eagle mine near Breitenbush.

WANT METRIC SYSTEM

Uncle Sam's Commercial Attaches Urge New Standards.

Action Made Necessary, It Is Declared, Because of Changing Character of American Exports.

There is a growing demand among Uncle Sam's consular officers and commercial attaches that the United States abandon its standards of measure in favor of the metric system. In the last decade or two the character of American exports has changed. Formerly our exports were of raw materials. But where formerly we sold lumber, now we are selling chairs, tables and desks. Where we used to sell pig iron, we are selling knives, plows and machinery.

"Our changing foreign trade demands a change in our customary measures," says W. C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan-American union. "So long as we cling to our inches, yards, pounds and gallons, we carry a weight, a useless weight."

"The importance of the metric scale in foreign commerce even now presses hard upon us. We must adopt the metric scale, because nearly all the rest of the world, save England and Russia, have adopted it."

"Furthermore, we should adopt it because of its inherent merits, its vast superiority, even for domestic use, over our present system. While any intelligent child can learn the metric system in three lessons, and any adult master it in one hour or less of serious study, no man ever has, and probably no man ever will, master the United States system of weights and measures."

"Take the case of bushels and barrels, measures on which millions on millions in values of products are bought and sold; there are scores and scores of different barrels, customary, standard and legal, in use in the United States."

"The metric system is simplicity itself. It has many merits in nomenclature, in the interchangeability from lengths to weights and to volumes, but the chief merit is that it has the same base ratio throughout. Measures should have the same base ratio. That they have not is one of the principal inherent weaknesses of our English system as compared with the metric system."

"We cannot help ourselves in the foreign trade, for there we must come to the metric system. It is, of course, quite possible to have two systems, such as in fact exist in England today, and even in this country to a lesser degree. The United States, Great Britain and Russia are now almost the only countries outside the fold of the metric system."

PASSING THE FOOT TEST



Uncle Sam's army surgeons examine applicants for enlistment carefully to detect flatfoot or other foot troubles which would unfit the would-be soldier for active duty in the field. The picture shows an applicant undergoing this test, which is very severe.

PARKS ARE OPENED TO STOCK

National Playgrounds to Be Used for Grazing Purposes to Increase Country's Food Supply.

Yosemite National park has been thrown open to cattle grazing by an order of the National Park Service.

Sequoia and Lassen parks were previously opened to the same purpose. About 100,000 acres of land are available for grazing in Yosemite. This action was taken in line with Secretary Lane's policies to increase the national food supplies.

Officials of the national park service say that grazing will not be allowed to interfere with or annoy tourists in the parks.

The grazing possibilities of the forest reservations are to be taxed to the utmost to increase meat production during the war, and sections heretofore reserved for campers are to be used as pastures. More than 20,000 head of cattle and 50,000 head of sheep were added to the herds on the reservations in two weeks.