

"WE are never without Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in our home and never will be as long as we can get it. We have used it for the past four years and it has saved us many a doctor's bill. It is fine for the children and they love to take it."

(From a letter to Dr. Caldwell written by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robbins, 2207 So. A St., Elwood, Ind.)

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

The Perfect Laxative

Sold by Druggists Everywhere 50 cts. (Two Size) \$1.00

Constipation makes children uncomfortable, cross and irritable, just as it does older people. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin acts easily and naturally and promotes normal regularity. A trial bottle can be obtained free of charge by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 458 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

Saturday Night--"THE UNITED STATES"

The destiny of this nation is clearly outlined in prophecy. Also the work of some of its enemies is exposed.

THE HAYWARD-DICKSON MEETINGS

NAVY EVER ON THE ALERT

Case of Carelessness at Sea Is a Thing That Commanders Punish With Necessary Severity.

With not a light showing the transports plowed the Atlantic, bringing American soldiers to France, writes a naval officer in the Saturday Evening Post. Lookouts high and low, under navy discipline, searched the seas for hostile periscopes. The convoy, the apex of which was a big cruiser, was invisible in the black night. The vigilance of the navy training protected the soldiers, sleeping with their life belts on.

Suddenly out shot a bright light on the leading transport; a merchant sailor, one Jesus Fernandez Mendoza, a Spanish fireman, flashed an electric torch, fumbling about the deck. The light could be seen for miles. Instantly a navy lookout reported the occurrence to the navy officer in charge of the ship. A sharp command, a scuffle on deck, a bluejacket kicking the torch overboard stayed the Spaniard's desire to fondle an electric flashlight in the submarine zone. Five days' solitary confinement ended the lesson. Showing a light on a man-of-war at night in time of war is a court-martial offense; even lighting a cigarette or having matches. The navy commander, in absolute charge, enforces military discipline on a merchant vessel carrying troops and punishes the guilty.

Because of the navy, criminal carelessness and conduct involving the safety of thousands of men came to naught and a possible catastrophe was averted. The navy was in command.

"Damn The Kaiser" Says Judge On Bench

Chicago, July 26.—Eighteen men representing eight nations wearing the sash of Uncle Sam's army, stood before Federal Judge Landis and took the final oath that made them citizens of the United States. Concluding the ceremony, Judge Landis addressed the men. "I hope it falls to the lot of one of you men," said the judge, "to puncture the line of the army that is defending the Kaiser's sons. I hope it will fall to the lot of one of you to kill one of the Kaiser's sons and then the Kaiser himself." "Damn the Kaiser," the judge concluded, and the new citizens echoed enthusiastically.

PUT THEM TOGETHER



Community canning proves that two heads are better than one and three are better than two. Join forces with your neighbors. Free book of instructions on canning and drying may be had from the National War Garden Commission, Washington, D. C., for two cents to pay postage.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

YANKEE FOUGHT HARD TO CAPTURE EPIEDS

Village Changes Hands Several Times—War Devastates Whole Area

By Frank J. Taylor. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) With The American Armies in France July 25.—(Night.)—Americans continue to set the pace in the fighting northeast of Valenciennes. One Yankee outfit advanced several kilometers through villages, woods and grain fields, changing from street fighting to open fighting of the Indian warfare of the forests without any change in efficiency. German resistance is stiffening as the enemy exerts every effort to protect the removal of his supplies and guns. Villages, chatons and crops are shattered as attack and counter attack rages back and forth across the countryside. I rode past fields pitted with shell holes, uprooted trees and congested, dug-up roads into Epieds this afternoon where five hand to hand fights had finally resulted in the Americans holding the town. It was lost twice but the allied artillery raked the buildings and streets alternately, after which machine gunners and infantry charged and took the place. Epieds lies in a secluded valley. Its cathedral is on a hillside. Its tower and front walls of medieval Norman architecture are pierced with shell holes. Boche guns, helmets and equipment are scattered about in profusion, testifying to the losses suffered by the enemy in attempting to delay the Americans, the moppers-up already have buried the bodies. A big mine-warfare attracts attention on the main street, where it was hastily deserted by fleeing boches. Every building testifies to war's presence with battered down walls and caved-in roofs. The Germans are trying that old Belcaire wood trick of theirs in trying to delay the Yankee advance. They are placing machine guns in trees. This does not worry our men, who like to test their sharpshooting ability on every occasion. "We enjoy seeing the boches drop," said one. "The higher they are, the harder they fall." Day and night German aviators are trying to keep track of the advancing Americans and bomb them. At night they use parachute flares, which brightly light the roads, but allied planes and anti-aircraft guns are effectively preventing any serious German air warfare. From prisoners it is learned that the German units are greatly weakened, some of them being cut to less than half their original strength. They have lost heavily in machine gunners.

WHAT SALEM HAS PAID FOR BRIDGES ACROSS RIVER

Interest Paid On Money Borrowed to Build First Bridge Large Sum

The city of Salem is paying this year the sum of \$1900 for interest alone on bonds issued for the first and second bridges across the Willamette river. Of this amount \$900 is for interest on the first bridge, erected in 1886 and \$1000 for interest on bonds for the building of the second bridge, built in 1890. The first bridge across the river at Salem was completed in October of 1886 and the city issued \$30,000 bonds with which to pay its share of the cost. Until April, 1915, not a dollar had been paid of this indebtedness of \$30,000 incurred in 1886. For more than 28 years, the city had been an annual interest of \$1500. This interest amounting to \$42,750 is not very far from the original cost of the bridge. In October of 1914 it was voted by the city council to convert this \$30,000 bridge indebtedness into serial refunding bonds, to be paid at the rate of \$3,906 a year. The first payment was made April 1, 1915, reducing the indebtedness to \$27,094. Each succeeding year since then, a \$3,900 bond has been paid off, until now the indebtedness of the city on the 1886 bridge is \$18,000. By the paying of \$3,000 a year, the interest account on this first bridge has been reduced \$150 a year. Hence for the year beginning with April of 1915, with \$18,000 still due, the city will pay \$900 interest, as the bonds draw five per cent per annum. The last payment on the 1886 bridge will be on April 1, 1924, provided the city redeems annually a \$3000 bond. However, by that time the city will have paid on the first bridge in interest alone, the sum of \$49,500. Including interest and principal, the city of Salem has paid, or will have paid by April 1, 1924, the sum of \$79,500. The total cost of the original bridge was \$19,901.11, of which Salem was in for \$30,000, Polk county \$5,999 and Marion county, \$15,000. On the second bridge built across the Willamette at Salem, the city owes \$20,000. The bridge was completed October 1, 1890, and bonds for \$20,000 were issued bearing five per cent interest. On that bridge the city has not paid a dollar. It has, however, paid annually for 28 years, the interest amounting to \$1,000 a year. The bonds were originally due October 1, 1920, and by that time the city will have paid \$20,000 interest on its original issue of \$20,000 bonds. If the second bridge bonds are paid in 1920, the city will then have paid in principal and interest the sum of \$50,000 on the bridge, which is now doing temporary duty. If the city continues to pay off the first bridge bonds at the rate of \$3,906 a year, by April 1, 1924, when the last payment is made, the city will have paid in principal and interest \$79,500 for the bridge which after standing little over four years was washed away in the big flood of February, 1890. Fortunately for Salem, the third bridge will be paid for by Marion county, excepting the sum of \$41,270.79 to be paid by Polk county. The cost of the new bridge is about \$250,000.

CLASS ONE EXHAUSTED IN MANY DISTRICTS

Enlistment From One In Navy And Marines Ordered Suspended

Washington, July 26.—Rapid exhaustion of class one to the extent that some local draft boards may be unable to fill the August call, was indicated by instructions issued to the boards by Provost Marshal General Crowder today. Crowder declared that he will be unable to place further August calls until the men who registered June 5 are finally examined and classified. He ordered boards to halt immediately all releases of class one men to the navy and marine corps and emergency fleet corporation until enough men are in sight to fill the calls to be made in August. Crowder's instructions bear out statements by members of the house military committee that there will be only 100,000 men left in class one by September 1. Draft executives have been notified by Provost Marshal General Crowder to scrutinize carefully any local board which fails to classify at least 50 per cent of the 1918 registrants in class one. The studies of the prior operation of the draft, Crowder said, indicate that 50 per cent had been minimum. The only exception which can be recognized by him, he said, is where an unusually large number of registrants of this class are aliens. age filled with the national spirit of determination to win. They are superb soldiers."

Secretary McAdoo Congratulates Pershing

With The American Armies in France July 26.—General Pershing received the following cablegram from Secretary McAdoo: "America glories in the achievement of your gallant army and our French comrades. "The country is thrilled with the valorous deeds of our heroic soldiers." Pershing replied: "In the name of the American expeditionary forces, I thank you for your cordial message. Our officers and men

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CUPID NOT IN THIS DEAL

One Case of Courtship That Was Conducted Along the Strictest of Business Lines.

Everything was strictly business with August Rinick. A sign on his desk said: "This is my busy day," and a sign above his desk said: "There are a quarter of a million words in the English language. Be brief." He regarded his office force merely as machines of varying degrees of efficiency, and it was therefore several months before he realized the luscious physiognomy and many virtues of Miss Perch, his stenographer. But, with August Rinick, to think was to act, and, the very afternoon on which he finally realized, he summoned Miss Perch into his office. "Miss Perch," he said, "take a letter." And he dictated as follows: "My dear Miss Perch: It has lately come to my attention that you are a young woman of exceptional facial embellishments, mental endowment and moral efficiency. The limited time at my command will not permit me many details, but I may mention that since you have been in my employ I have never yet seen you masticating chicory—commonly known as gum—or applying powder to your nose (an organ whose extreme delicacy of contour and pleasing abbreviation much impressed me). In short, my dear Miss Perch, the idea has come to me to endeavor to induce you to have your surname legally changed to Rinick—in brief, to become my wife. I will cheerfully give you a day to think this matter over, and shall be pleased to hear from you at your leisure. Very truly, A. Rinick." In the next day's mail he received the following reply: "Mr. August Rinick: Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 20th inst., would say that I am otherwise engaged. Very truly, Thelma Perch."—Exchange.

QUAINT OLD INDIAN COINS

So Adulterated That They Were Not Even Accepted in England as Value in Metal.

In 1908 the independent state of Hyderabad, India, obtained a modern mint and called in the coins that had been current up till that time. The old mint of Hyderabad was little more than a coppersmith's shop in which scrap copper of all sorts was melted up, hammered into plates, cut up into very rough approximations of one tola in weight, and stamped between dies, one of which was in the anvil and the other in a toll held in tongs. A blow from a sledge hammer made the impression. There was no regularity in shape, weight or stamping, nor was the metal uniform in quality. The mint could not furnish supplies fast enough, and licenses were issued to coppersmiths to assist in production. Naturally, the Scientific American states, nonlicensed persons began to manufacture, and adulteration with lead was so flagrant that when several tons of these coins were sent to England as old metal they were returned on account of their impurity and were finally worked up into brass for local consumption. A "dub," if held in the flame of a spirit lamp, would before it reached red heat begin to discharge very fine jets resembling mercury; the lead, having reached its fusing point, burst from the copper with a force indicating a very high internal pressure.

BRITISH MUNITIONS STRIKE IS GROWING

Hundreds Of Thousands Of Workers Are Now Idle In War Factories

London, July 26.—Striking munition workers now number 200,000, not including tens of thousands of persons who have been forced into idleness by the strike. Unless offences are adjusted by Tuesday, it is believed here that half a million workers will be out. The situation is the result of an action taken at Leeds, when delegates representing 300,000 workers in fifty districts throughout the united kingdom voted to strike unless the embargo on labor was withdrawn. Strikers and the government are deadlocked. The government is refusing to withdraw the embargo, offering instead an inquiry into conditions if the strikers will return to work. Delegates of the strikers at Birmingham have rejected this proposal. The situation is plainly up to the government, which must offer a further compromise or carry out its threat to force idle army eligibles into the war.

Japan Fully Agrees To American Plan

London, July 26.—Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czechs in Siberia, an agency dispatch said today.

The Kaiser's Shadow Is Coming THE OREGON

EMERGENCY FLEET FREEDOM'S CAUSE CHAIRMAN HURLEY

Commercial Freedom of Small Nations Must Be Forever Assured

Philadelphia, July 26.—America demands commercial, as well as political freedom for small nations. To this end, she will continue her struggle for world wide democracy even after German militarism has been crushed and the after-the-war trade competition begins. This message of Chairman E. N. Hurley of the United States shipping board was given to Latin-American diplomats from Washington at the vast Hog Island shipbuilding yards near here today. Hurley declared that the great emergency fleet now being turned out is dedicated to freedom; that after it has served its immediate purpose of defeating the common enemy it will be equally effective as an instrument of an enduring peace. It should bring good to all the Americas, he held. "President Wilson has demonstrated to the world that the people of the United States are fighting for the permanency of their own liberties alone, but for the liberties of civilization everywhere," he said. "The selfish purpose of this country in the present war is recognized. I think by peoples of the nations. The United States, mobilizing all its strength against the German government, is fighting for its own protection and for your protection. Even Germany recognizes the fact that the United States has no desire to extend its own dominion. "America stands squarely in the path of world conquerors. The world's greatest shipyards, established here, was part of our answer to the challenge of the German government, which set out to sink our ships and our cargoes, and American citizens traveling the ocean highways. It was intended primarily to serve civilization in the great war emergency, but it will serve civilization, as well as the enduring peace that will be born out of the victory of the allies and American. "You may send back to your own peoples the word that these ships will not be used exclusively for this nation's aggrandizement in peace, any more than they are used for such aggrandizement in the war that is now waging. "It has been laid down as a rule of conduct at home during the progress of this war that no excessive profit shall be made out of the struggle of humanity. That rule will not be lifted when peace comes. It is the exploitation of weaker nations by those that of the wars of the past, and the peace for which America is fighting with all her gathering strength will mark the end of feudal corporate greed, as well as feudal military rapacity. "If our ships do not bring prosperity to our neighbors as well as to ourselves, our own pride in the achievement will be diminished. The great fleet that this country is building will be operated after the war upon principles which recognize human and national rights and equities. That fleet will serve the Americas. It will serve Latin-America as it serves the people of the United States. It will serve the world, as America is now serving the world, in fighting for the cause of liberty."

Guard Your Breath.

KILLED HER ASSAILANT.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—Bernice Jennings, 17 year old night telegrapher at the lonely Eureka, Mo., station on the Fresno road, early today shot and killed James McGraw, aged 18, who, she said, attempted to attack her. In the course of a struggle she reached her key and called for help. Before aid arrived she found her revolver and killed her assailant. "A man's breath," says Popular Science Monthly, "is often a betrayer of secrets. He may have been out late, sitting up with a sick friend, but when he reaches home his loving wife at once opens up her battery of reproaches. "Now comes the news that two inventors in Osceola, Ark., have jointly invented a breath-guard of a new pattern. It is said to be efficient, but not in the manner you were thinking of. It is intended to protect dentists, barbers and physicians from inhaling the germ-laden breath of their patients or patrons. It consists of a small curved shield of glass placed so as to cover the nostrils and held in position by a spring clip gripping the partition wall of the nose on the inside. Many diseases are directly communicated through the inhalation of tainted air, and a device of this kind should be a boon to professional people who are compelled, by the nature of their duties, to be in close proximity to those whom they serve."

Suttee.

Singing Makes Work Easy.

The English government, after long discouraging suttees, by the agency of Lord William Bentinck formally abolished them in December, 1829, but they have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the Rajah of Beygon thus perished in June, 1884, and several wives of Sir Tung Bahadur, minister of Nepal, on March 1, 1877. One voluntary suttee occurred at Poona, in November, 1890, and it has continued to the present time in isolated parts of India, for even as late as 1905 several persons who took part in a suttee in Behar were condemned to penal servitude. Singing makes work easy. Singing makes the daily work easier of accomplishment. Sailors were among the first to recognize this and they sang as they stored away the cargo, keeping time with the music as they pulled on ropes and windlass, changing to presto when the work demanded it. Here is a favorite ditty: A Yankee ship and a Yankee crew, Tally hi ho, you know.

TODAY

END BENNETT in A DESERT WOOING

Mack Sennett Comedy HER SCREEN IDOL WEEKLY The OREGON

China Contracts To Build Ships For U. S.

Washington, July 26.—Blazing the way for bigger things in China, Chairman Hurley of the United States shipping board late today signed a contract with Minister Wellington Koo of China, by which the Chinese government agrees to build eight 10,000 ton ships for the United States. Chairman Hurley remarked when affixing his name to the contract that ships built by China were built not only for this government, but for her neighbors and commercial friends as well. He assured the Chinese ambassador that America eagerly awaits opportunity to aid China and this ship contract is only one of many concrete expressions of the friendliness which this government hopes to give.

CAST

THE KAISER'S SHADOW IS DOROTHY DALTON'S NEWEST PHOTOPLAY

Story Deals with Machinations of German Spies In This Country and Every Scene is Filled With Mystery and Suspense "THE KAISER'S SHADOW" CAST Paula Harris, a French Secret Service agent posing as a maid. . . . DOROTHY DALTON Hugo Wagner, a Secret Service agent, posing as a German spy . . . . . Thurston Hall Clement Boyd, an American inventor. . . . Edw. Cecil Dorothy (Robinson) Boyd, his wife Leota Lorraine Frederick Fischer, a German chemist Otto Hoffman William Kremlin, a German spy. . . Charles French Produced by Thos. H. Ince

SUNDAY and MONDAY

THE OREGON



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