GERMANS FIND

Continued from page one)

and French artillery along roads in the boche rear.

General Humbert is pushing toward LaFere and St. Quentin and the British are improving their positions before Cambrai and Douai.

The Armentieres salient in Flanders has been practically wiped out and the British are on the edge of Armentieres itself. Thus the Germans are practically back against the old Hindenburg line everywhere and the allied troops are across it in places.

The hour has nearly arrived when Hindenburg and Ludendorff must at the very least attempt to make some sort of a stand, even if they essay nothing more ambitious than to prevent absolute panic at home.

De-Sulphating--A Cure Worse Than Disease

Mixed with the helpful information in the popular scientific papers is a good deal of battery advice that should not be followed. Read it if you will—but don't take it too seriously until you have an expert opinion.

This sound advice to car owners by Mr. Burrell local Willard expert.

"Every once in a while," says Mr. Burrell, "there appears in one of these publications an article describing in detail just how sulphating of plates can be cured after it had been allowed to proceed. Of course every battery-user knows that sulphation, if allowed to gain headway, is injurious to plates, and most everyone knows that it can be cleared up by a special charging process. According to the magazine articles, there is another and much simpler way, which involves doctoring the batteries.

"Writers of these rather misleading articles on battery cures usually go on to explain how some very simple chemical can be added to the battery to produce results that seem little short of wonderful. Usually the instructions are made vague enough and enough "ifs" and "howevers" and qualifying phrases put in to make you think it is your own fault if through a trial the cure you succeed in ruining your battery. Most of the writers of these popular battery articles play safe by being rather indefinite.

"As a matter of fact, there is no material that can be put into a battery to cure ills that have been caused by neglect or abuse. The best course to follow is to have your battery inspected every week or two by experts, which would enable you to steer entirely clear of any serious trouble. If for any reason this is not done the one thing to remember is that the only remedy for battery trouble is pure water, charging and finally, expert attention at the hands of a man who knows his business. Chemicals and extra acid never do anything but ruin batteries.

TRAPSHOOTINGS' YOUNGEST AND OLDEST CONTESTANTS

GEORGE ANDREW MILLER (9 years old.) CAPTAIN ANDREW MEADERS (79 years old.)

Captain Meaders hails from Nashville, Tenn., and Master Miller from Brewton, Alabama. They were the youngest and oldest contestants in the Grand American Handicap—the premier trapshooting event of the year. The youngest fired the first shot and broke the first target in the Handicap with a 20 guage gun, the only one used in the event. This is the third successive year that Captain Meaders has posed as the oldest participant. The ages of this pair bears out the expression that trapshooting is the sport of all ages.

Pig Club Will Meet In Salem Tomorrow

One hundred or more school boys from all parts of the county will assemble Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the auditorium of the Commercial club. This is not to be an especially high brow meeting as there will be but one subject under discussion and that is "pigs."

For the meeting is that of the U. S. National bank pig club and this means boys as well as girls. As the state fair is coming soon, members of the club have been called in to have their say about the exhibits and just how they would like to have several of the minor affairs attended to.

For instance, last year at the exhibits at the state fair, there was some dissatisfaction as to who would feed the hogs and how and what the feed would cost and such things that are of vital interest to the boy who has a healthy hog on display that has a normal hog appetite.

The U. S. National bank pig club was organized about a year ago just as a means of developing the business instinct in a lot of boys and girls. It was such a success last fall the bank paid the expenses of about 60 boys and girls to Portland and return, where they were shown through the stock yards. This spring the bank again made life pleasant for 100 or more enterprising youngsters by taking them all to the Sells-Floto circus.

This year the bank will offer a silver cup and cash prizes of from $2.50 to $7.50. The young folks who enter will also have the opportunity of competing for all state fair prizes.

Mrs. Junk's Recital Was Pronounced Success

Mrs. Lois Lucile Junk, in her recital of her own compositions at the First Methodist church, was given a most enthusiastic reception last evening by the music loving people of Salem. The recital was the first of its kind in the city wherein a Salem musician appeared before a home audience presenting for approval her own musical works. The audience was not only very cordial in its reception to the composer, but showed its appreciation by insisting on frequent encores.

The numbers that seem to touch the audience and which received repeated encores were "Yearnings" and "Faithfulness" from "A Love Rosary," and "Loves Rosary" from the same collection. These songs Mrs. Junk has had published. Others on the program are as yet in manuscript but will be published the coming winter.

R. H. Zercher, who has become a favorite with the Salem public was appreciated in his singing of "The Pipes of Gordon's Men" to which style of music his voice is especially adapted and also in his rendition of two of Mrs. Junk's compositions. Jean Miller Rahn gave two recitations from poems written by Mrs. Junk, the favorite being "Philosophy."

Mrs. Junk will appear next week in Portland in several recitals of her own compositions and later leave for Chicago where she will continue in her musical work.

Army Recruiting Station Was Closed Today

The army recruiting station in Salem, was closed today, according to an order received this morning by Sergeant Davis, officer in charge, from Colonel Young at Portland. The instructions were that all recruiting stations were to be abolished and thot the local recruiting officers would be transferred to the army with their present rank. Sergeant Davis will be ordered to Ft. McDowell, Calif. All the U. S. property of the office will at once be shipped to headquarters.

The army recruiting office in Salem was established July 19, 1916. Sergeant Davis has been in charge since Sept. 1, 1917. The heaviest recruiting for any one month was 89 during last December. This was due to the fact that after Dec. 15, 1917, voluntary enlistment of drafted men was discontinued.

The enlistments in the various branches of the army for 1917 and 1918 were as follows: August 9, 1918 being the last day in which volunteers were accepted: For 1917, January 19; February 22 March, 22; April, 39; May, 43; June, 46; July, 38 August, 44; September 16; October, 17; November, 36; December, 89.

For the year 1918, voluntary enlistments were as follows: January 14; February, 16; March, 19; April 21; May, 9; June 24; July 24 and up to August 9, only 3.

It is thought that after registration day, Sept. 12, some arrangements will be made for those who wish to enter the navy, but as the matter now stands, voluntary enlistment in the army during the war is closed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Two marriage licenses were issued yesterday and a third was applied for but the parties changed their minds. The first license was issued to William Frederick Kremz, 26, of Silverton and Leona Hubbard, 19, of Silverton. They were married by the Rev. R. N. Avison. The second license applied for was issued to Ben Isaac Maxwell, 20, a student, and Louise Augusta Hager, 19, a student, both of Salem. They will be married tomorrow. The third license applied for but not issued was for Grover C. Wallace, 36, of Linn county and Jessie Rosie Kirk, also f Albany, Linn county. The prospective bride in this case had been living in Marion county for several weeks but no ne would make affidavit that her home was in Marion county. Hence, to be quite sure about it, they decided to go to Albany and get married. The license can only be issued in the county in which the prospective bride lives. It doesn't make much difference about the groom.

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

"BUILD THE SHIPS"

By Virginia Frazer Boyle of the Vigilantes.

Oh! sinews of the nation have you heard
the clarion call,
From the heart of her who made you
what you are?
A million men in khaki wait—a grim
unbroken wall—
And the planes and guns are ours to
win the war.

Oh! men that swing the sledges—oh!
hands that drive the nails,
She calls to you in trust to meet her
needs;
Shall it be your blame forever, if the
cause of freedom fails—
When you've taught it in your unions
and your deeds?

Bring the tamarack from Wisconsin, and
the pine from Tennessee—
The cypress from old Mississippi's heart
For the khakied sons of liberty shall
win across the sea,
When brawn and muscle comes to do
its part.
Oh! stalwart sons of labor—oh! men of
horny hand—
The building of her ships is all she
asks;
With saws and hammers, chorus out the
glory of your land,
And the loyalty and knighthood of your
tasks!

The fight is yours, to win it, and the
trust is yours to keep
Faith with the sunlit land that gave
you birth;
You have waited for this hour, and if
strikes upon the steep,
The breaking of the shakles of the
earth.

Oh! men! this is the meaning of the
fifes and drums that passed,
This marching out, into the war of all
wars;
This mother's prayer for all her boys,
—her baby boy—the last;
This crowding of the service flag with
stars.

Then, sinews of the nation! build the
ships until the quake
Of Armageddon stirs above the sod;
With the heart of freedom beating in
every stroke you make,
For the love of Country, Liberty and of
God!

FINANCIER SAYS "DER TAG" COMING TO GERMANY

Enemy Unable To Withstand Allied Assaults, Breaking Down Within

New York, August 31, 1918.—Inspiring news comes from the front. "Der Tag" is surely coming to Germany, but in ways the reverse of what were expected. The enemy is not only unable to withstand the allied onslaught, but is seemingly breaking down within. Internal dissatisfaction and disappointment are rapidly rising among the German people, who are gradually awakening to the fact that they have been cruelly deceived by their own rulers and that they have made lasting enemies of the entire civilized world. They are not only awakening in this respect, but are realizing the terrible consequences of the worldwide ostracism and economic boycott which they have brought down upon themselves. Germany's fall is self inflicted, and there is dramatic justice in the fact, that the policies which she aimed to impose upon others are likely to fall upon the German people themselves with crushing force. As despair grows in Germany, hope strengthens daily with the allies, and confidence in victory was never more vivid nor better founded. Overconfidence may be dangerous, but peace on allied terms is practically assured and cannot be far distant. If Germany's armies collapse under Foch's strategy, as now seems imminent, the end may come sooner than expected.

July returns showed an encouraging revival of our foreign trade, which had suffered previously owing to submarines and the diversion of tonnage to war purposes. The total exports were $508,000,000 in July against $485,000,000 in June and $374,400,000 a year ago. Our imports totalled $341,000,000, compared with $225,900,000 a year ago. The net results of these figures was an excess of exports in July of $267,000,000, as against $148,500,000 same month in 1917. As a matter of fact our foreign trade was the heaviest of any July on record, a result doubtless largely due to the big tonnage recently turned out in American and other shipyards; in other words, to the failure of submarine warfare.

Crop conditions have not been satisfactory, the damage to cotton from drouth and heat having been very serious, especially in Texas, and the next government report is expected to show condition about 60 per cent, a drop of about 17 points during August. As a result the price of this staple again touched record prices. If peace comes, there may be a scarcity; though on the other hand if war continues there may still be enough cotton to meet requirements. The grain crops, however, made fair, though conflicting progress. The wheat harvest is satisfactory and corn promises well, except in the drouth district. Fortunately the world's cereal crops promise a sufficient aggregate yield, the countries outside of the war zone reporting satisfactory conditions. England reports a large increase of 32,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 bushels of oats. France is raising good crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley. Italy's crop is figured at 170,000,000 bushels or fully 30,000,000 bushels greater than last year. Even Russia's crops are above the average, but their harvesting is doubtless a problem in a country so badly disorganized. It is quite evident, however, that our allies will not be so dependent upon us for cereals as they were in 1917-18.

The spirit of optimism on the Stock Exchange became much more pronounced under favorable war news and some relief in the monetary situation. Security markets will naturally discount peace in advance. Quite an advance has already occurred on this account, and while reactions will follow it is reasonable to look for a strong undertone as long as the war tide runs in our favor. The rise is also considerably hampered by limitations of the money market and the policy of the banking community in conserving credit for the purpose of aiding the forthcoming Liberty Loan. Steel shares were temporarily strong, apparently upon the expectation of still further activity because the government requirements are expanding upon an enormous scale, and it is calculated that total requirements for the second half of 1918 will be 23,000,000 tons, while the output is expected to be only 18,000,000 tons. Other war industrials were also affected by the probable heavy demand for munitions, but the sharp advances in all the industrials induced more or less profit-taking. There is a hope that the making of call loans against acceptances may result in less tension in the market for collateral loans. As is well known an insufficient supply of money, especially in the form of time contracts, has been a stumbling block to an advancing market for a long time past. Any improvement in this direction, therefore, is joyously hailed. An encouraging feature is the increased demand, largely for investment purposes, of the standard rails. This class of stocks under government guarantee has a very attractive side, and with the signing of the formal leases it is expected that the floating supply, which is already small, will be further reduced. As is customary when the market displays marked strength, sentiment on the Exchange has become quite optimistic; as a result traders are not only retiring short commitments, but a number of them are making purchases being quite willing to follow the market up so long as there is a paucity of offerings as at present.

The various government issues were strong owing to favorable progress of the war. Americans displayed added strength on reports of organized support to Liberty issues in order to assist placing the next loan. Railroad earnings made very encouraging returns in July; Pennsylvania for example showing a gain of $12,000,000 gross and $4,000,000 net; Southern, $5,000,000 gross and $2,300,000 net; Atchison, $3,200,000 gross and $2,000,000 net; Union Pacific, $2,300,000 gross and $1,600,000 net; New Haven, $2,700,000 gross and $1,200,000 net; and Baltimore & Ohio, $5,700,000 gross and $1,940,000 net. Other roads made correspondingly good reports.

HENRY CLEWS.

ALKALI MAKES SOAP BAD FOR WASHING HAIR

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.