

Methodist Open Great Exposition

Columbus, Ohio, June 21.—Yesterday was the opening day of the Methodist Centenary Celebration. Until July 13 the gates of the exposition grounds will remain open to welcome the hosts of Methodism and their friends. It is regarded as the most ambitious demonstration of missionary effort in some and foreign fields ever attempted. With pagantry with music, with life plays representing the daily existence of strange peoples in far away lands, with replicas of far off communities and with innumerable features and exhibits, the Centenary Celebration, which marks the one hundredth anniversary of the Methodist Church's entry into the mission field.

It is an all American exposition. The Methodist church and the Methodist Church South have joined in a demonstration of the strength of their denomination. Eight exhibit buildings house the exhibits and life plays. In the Coliseum, seating 7,000 persons, the pageant, "The Wayfarer," is to be presented nightly, excepting Sunday, while a children's pageant, "The Children's Crusade" is to be presented two afternoons each week.

Seventeen thousand participants have been enlisted to make this gathering a success. A choir of 1,000 voices has been drilled for the pageant "The Wayfarer," which has also an orchestra of seventy-five pieces and the aid of the \$50,000 pipe organ, especially conducted. The children's pageant has duplicate choruses of 500 voices each. In addition there is the Centenary Celebration, Trombone Choirs of one hundred trombones, the only organization of its kind in existence.

Noted men of this and other countries have been invited to participate, and acceptances have been received from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William Howard Taft; William Jennings Bryan and Major General Leonard Wood. Endorsement of the Methodist Church has signified their intention of participating.

The various exhibition buildings are assigned to national having buildings in

the mission field. The China building contains a walled Chinese city complete in all details, with temples, pagodas, restaurants and gambling places. The Africa building contains thatched jungle huts and the masonry structures of North Africa, remnants of Roman civilization.

The India building contains the bazaar, shrines, burning ghats, and other pertinent features of the mystic empire. The Korea-Japan-Malaysia building encloses tea houses, temples, island huts and industries. The Europe-Latin America building presents bits of war-torn France and Belgium, shell-shattered cathedrals and an accurate replica of the Chateau-Thierry battle ground.

Everything in the home mission field is represented in the twin American buildings. In the insular American building are found replicas of the dwellings of those Americans living in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The largest screen in the world, a spread of white, 110x110 feet has been erected for the exhibition of a great series of pictures from all over the world, culled from the collections of missionaries.

A special corps of youths, the Centenary Cadets, one thousand strong, was recruited to guard the grounds and act as guides and messengers. As nearly as possible, one cadet was drawn from each church district in the United States, forming a unique church cadet body.

The Centenary Celebration was opened under the auspices of the Joint Commission of the Methodist Church and the Methodist Church South, of which W. W. Pierson is chairman, S. Earl Taylor is director-general of the celebration; with Dr. James E. Crowther as his assistant. W. B. Beauchamp is associate director-general, while the organizing work was done by H. B. Dickson.

To relieve congestion on the railroads and provide a delightful summer out-of-town, the celebration management arranged for automobile caravans by which thousands of attendants could motor to the exposition. One caravan formed in Illinois announced it had 1,000 automobiles.

Great clouds of grasshoppers are destroying the orchards and grain fields of southern and central California.

In her trial trip at San Francisco Monday the destroyer Chauncey maintained a speed of more than 35 knots an hour for more than four hours.

Foley's Honey and Tar

For
COUGHS-COLDS-CROUP

For many years the Standard Family Cough Medicine
Takes No Substitutes For Foley's Honey & Tar
J. C. Perry's.

PROPAGANDA STILL RAMPANT IN BERLIN AGAINST AMERICANS

Most Yankees In Germany Treated Courteously By Populace But United States Yet Defamed.

By Carl D. Gross
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Berlin, (By Mail).—How are Americans treated in Berlin? This question has been frequently asked—and the answer, at present, is that they are unharmed, and for the most part are treated courteously.

For a time, it is true, American officers traveling were counseled to get into Berlin, rather than take chances of inciting some loathsome trouble. In the case of couriers coming and going between Paris and Berlin appear in uniform and are rarely annoyed, though occasionally someone tries to crowd on a sidewalk or gives the officer an ugly look. As far as civilians, there are only a few here—mainly newspapers—and they are treated respectfully.

This represents the individual situation regarding Americans. As for the United States as a whole and American citizens as a whole, there is still prevalent some propaganda of an unpleasant sort.

President Wilson has been denounced because the peace treaty did not develop according to the way in which the German people felt his quarter points should have been interpreted. But there was little of personal attack against the president and only here and there articles with an anti-American tinge.

However, in the last few days, a propaganda movement—somewhat limited, but nevertheless more or less persistent—has sprung up. One hears of late that "really an American food is coming in" though it is, of course, well known to the government that money was put up by Germany even before presentation of the treaty, intended to pay for certain American government supplies. Not in all cases, however, is there complaint that America has failed to send what it agreed. On the contrary one hears now and then that the government is passing off its old army bacon, and saving the newer, better American bacon for the guards or for other purposes. In any case, the average Berliner doesn't overlook the fact that America's food supply has helped to keep the wolf from the door

when he was getting near to biting off the door-knob. Recently one or two rather vicious articles have appeared in the press, seeking to detract from the American soldiers in the Rhine country. One is "Der Tag," for instance, avowed that the Americans had introduced "wild west manners" in the occupied territory; that they drank to excess; that they ousted people from their homes and often went in, demanding "wine and blonde women." The writer referred to them as "Arianic kickers."

The above extracts, however, were overshadowed by the printed claims that women had been criminally attacked, and that one, at least had been choked to death.

The American mission had under consideration protesting against such articles, but it was understood that nothing resulted, in view of the fact that the article above mentioned, though though grossly exaggerated and displeasing, was nevertheless an isolated case.

However, at about the same time, one of the German papers raised the complaint that American soldiers in the occupied area, wasted, meats and fats rather than allow them to fall into German hands. While the Germans made no claim that foods were theirs by right, they argued that such waste was improper when part of the world was suffering for fats.

GERVAIS NEWS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jensen June 8th, a 13 pound girl.

At the annual school meeting Monday night, J. S. Harper was elected director for three years and F. A. Mangold clerk for one year. There was no opposition.

Lawrence Weiss, Mr. Weidman and son of Portland, Frank Weiss and family and John Becker of Woodburn, were visitors at the Albi Weiss home Sunday.

Carl Nye is receiving a hearty welcome by his many friends. He was among those on the ill-fated Tasmania as a member of the 29th engineers, when it was torpedoed and sank off the coast of Scotland. He had many experiences but is sound and well.

Miss Katherine Marshall entertained Saturday night June 14 in honor of her 18th birthday, at their home just west of town. Games were played and a general good time was had. Ice cream, cake and punch were served, and the young people departed at an early hour in the morning, wishing Miss Marshall many happy returns of the day.—Star.

HARD SURFACING ON HIGHWAY PROGRESSES

The most interesting part of highway building, at least to the uninitiated

Horlick's the Original Malted Milk—Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

SORENESS

In joints or muscles, give a brisk massage with—
VICK'S VAPORUB
"YOUR BODYGUARD"—30c, 65c, \$1.20

ed, putting on "the hot stuff," began on the Pacific highway at Hubbard on Wednesday. It was also at this time that the most trouble began for the auto tourists. A number of California tourists came through and they willfully charged along the ditch line or made detours around the town, for as one of them expressed it, "they knew the good days of travel. There were ahead of everybody." Though not officially given out, it is understood that hard surfacing will go forward north from the county road at Hubbard to the mixing plant and then join forces with the plant below Gervais and work this way. It is estimated 500 feet per day will be laid when working without delay.—Hubbard Enterprise.

DONALD NEWS NOTES.

(Capital Journal Special Service)
Donald, Ore., June 21.—Donaldites will have no need to fear dust on their streets this summer, from the amount of oil spread upon them.

Mrs. E. Oberg and Mrs. J. Drummond of Champego, were shopping in Donald on Friday.

Revel meetings are being conducted at the Fargo church this week and next.

Mrs. Chas. Hoskins and son, Vern, of Portland, were Donald visitors on Monday, the guests of the O. O. Freemasons.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bushman and children Georgia, Virginia and Harold of St. Helens are visiting at the home of Lois and Ben Eppers.

Moses O. Isham of Gervais and Morgan of Silverton were guests at the Bert Landers home on Sunday. Mr. Isham is a brother of Mrs. Landers.

Mr. John Milan and son Wayne, arrived from southern Oregon on Tuesday evening to visit Mrs. Milan and Mrs. Mercer, mother and sister of Mr. Milan. Wayne will remain in Donald for a month's visit with his relatives.

Miss Estelle Marx came out from Portland on Sunday to spend the summer with her father E. C. Marx, they are boarding at the Seashell.

Mrs. Gerrie Rasmussen and Anna Ingram of Fargo were Donald visitors on Friday.

Mr. Sibley was a business visitor to Portland on Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Geisy is visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Geisy, who is Geisy is serving on the jury in Salem.

Mr. Fred Yergon entertained the wives of the Masons on Saturday evening, while the Masons were holding their regular session.

Mrs. A. E. Feler and Mrs. Frances

Germany Still Has Dreams of Conquest

By Carl D. Gross
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Berlin, (By Mail).—Germany hasn't altogether lost her dream of military conquest. Or, perhaps, it is more accurate to say that some persons within Germany still cherish hopes for the regeneration of militarism.

A few ambitious men are anxious to have Germany build up her youth

through physical training in their schools, so that some day when the present war is well in the background and peace is years old, Germany can build a new military machine.

To say this is a general hope would be far from the truth. The common people don't want any more war. Some of them frankly say they had enough of it the first day they were in it. And there are plenty who now say that the Kaiser misled them, and that the military crowd betrayed them.

Certain it is that the liberals feel that there was much blindness about the causes of the war, and the reasons for continuing it. Germany was fed on patriotic propaganda for a long time and with successes came a lust for more victories and more territory. But, reverse and the final glimmerings of the truth as to the Kaiser and militarism converted many Germans from the policies of iron and blood.

True, there was from the time of the armistice to the time of presentation of the peace terms many of the "old guard" in power. And some of these felt that there was a chance for Germany "to come back." To them, the allied peace terms proved the greatest shock, though everywhere there was surprise that the victors' terms proved as strong as they did.

The liberals complained that Germany clung too much to the things of the past—that too many men with Kaiser affiliations stayed on after the republic was formed. And, strange to say the flag of the empire up to this writing has been more in evidence than the flag of the republic.

In fact, in the demonstrations of May 18, an American hero for several months declared that he had seen the republican colors for the first time.

An example of how Germany has persisted in the things of the past is illustrated in its publicity. Here, there is still "propaganda"—and considerable figuring as to whether this or that piece of news will be favorable to Germany when it goes abroad.

The first day that this writer talked with a German official he was asked as to whether certain bits of information would be kindly received in America. And so it goes.

Many believe, however, that, after all, a new deal is about to come in Germany which shall make her more truly liberal than she has been in recent years. As for militarism, nobody seriously believes that it can rear its head for years to come—if ever.

Try Salem First in Buy

Salem's a Good Place to Trade

Enforcing "Bone Dry" Prohibition! Women Searched in Pullman Berths, Coffin Broken Open, Trunks Rifled

Officials of the government handling the bone-dry law are rapidly whipping into shape the machinery to enforce it. The faint hope held out by some that Uncle Sam would overlook the rigid application of the law seems more and more remote, judging from preparations being made to make the country bone-dry in fact.

Trained secret service men, who performed marvelous work in trailing and jailing enemy aliens for Uncle Sam during the early stages of the war, will be utilized in the work.

In addition to these slouths, William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, has already launched a new national patriotic organization known as the Allied Citizens of America, Incorporated. Although not a prohibition organization, its first objective will be to carry into effect the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Members of this organization will co-operate with the Federal Government in running down violators of the new law.

Uncle Sam's secret service operatives, trained under Bruce Bielaski, former chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, will be under the immediate charge of William E. Allen, recently appointed to fill Mr. Bielaski's place. Mr. Allen is from Texas, a dry state, and is thoroughly familiar with prohibition. It is expected his knowledge in prohibition matters will be useful to his men in running down those who may attempt to evade the law.

It would seem from this that an evasion of the law would be an impossibility with the Anti-Saloon organization and the Federal operatives working hand in hand.

Aside from the preparations being made by Uncle Sam to carry out the provisions of prohibition, it is learned that the government has found that income tax delinquents are nearly always reported to them by somebody who has a grievance against the delinquent. Those entrusted with enforcing the law hope that jealous neighbors, discharged servants and people with grievances will furnish information where nearly every bottle of hidden liquor can be found. With the law punishing "the possession of liquor," it will not take long to search out all the liquor that has been stored for private use and punish the people who possessed it.

Undoubtedly, every eye is being focused on the National Capital for some specific interpretation of the law. Those having the matter in charge here intimate that not only will whiskey and beer come under the Government's ban but the old family home-made wines like grand-mother used to make, as well as cider produced in the hand-driven mill under the old apple tree. The alcoholic content of cider is often as high as 13 per cent, while cranberry wine is



Mrs. Sidney Drew
William E. Allen
Temporary Successor to A. Bruce Bielaski

about 2.3 per cent. Beer is ordinarily 2.75 per cent.

Within the past few days, bills have been introduced in Congress to prohibit the making, possession or using of any beverage containing over one-half of one per cent of alcohol and also making provision for an appropriation of three and one-half million dollars for a Commissioner of Intoxicating Liquors and his assistants.

This first provision will prohibit all home-made beverages such as cider and native wines, as well as many of the soft drinks. The Commissioner of Intoxicating Liquors will have an army of agents to enforce the provisions of the dry laws.

Exactly how this situation is going to work out is not yet known. If the family cupboard is to be robbed of home-made wines and the cellar of its cider, undoubtedly a nation-wide protest will result. Officials of the Government are gathering together all these phases of the new law and it is hoped here that the Internal Revenue Bureau will soon announce



Gecy Dinwiddie of Anti-Saloon League
Senator Morris Sheppard Author of Prohibition Bill

open a coffin on a through passenger train. In the coffin was the body of Robert E. Chapman, who had died in New Haven, Connecticut, and his corpse was being sent to his home at Norton, Virginia, for burial.

Former Judge John Barton Payne, now general counsel for the Railroad Administration, declared in a letter to Governor Davis: "Nothing has done so much to injure the good name of Virginia as the conduct of the prohibition officers."

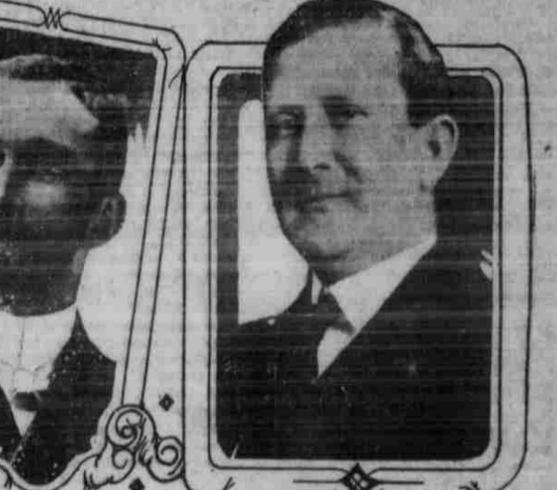
The activities of the liquor deputies on the railroad trains have brought vigorous complaints to the director general of railroads, particularly from Parker Quincy Moore, Mayor of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Mayor Moore's protest was written to the director general of railroads, but it is not the business of the railroad management to bother with liquor laws. When a train of cars comes into the State the local town, county or State authorities have the right to enforce the local laws on that train. The energetic prohibition agents in Virginia in the discharge of their duties need pay no attention to the protests of the mayor of a North Carolina city or any comments the United States railroad officials might make. The legislature of Virginia has the right to enact any anti-liquor law the people of the State want and to see that its officers rigidly enforce it.

Virginia Has Rivals.
Virginia is not the only State with a bone-dry liquor law, and, of course, Virginia is not the only place where search and seizure activities are going on. In Nebraska the watchful prohibition officers are very much

which cross the border of the State at night were not much disturbed. But why should the law halt in the presence of a sleeping woman or child—the officers reasoned. Nestled in the warm silken folds of her nightgown or wrapped in the embrace of her consort might possibly be hidden a flask of contraband brandy—the Pullman berths must be searched!

And as the searchers in the Pullman sleepers were at their work with new zeal, invading the berths and women's dressing rooms and toilets, so also the searchers in the baggage cars redoubled their efforts. At Roanoke, Virginia, the officers broke



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alive to make sure that no guilty drop of liquor escapes them.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, the dramatic stars, were entertaining friends in their rooms at the Pountenelle Hotel, in Omaha, recently. Suddenly the door burst open and policemen rushed in. A search of the rooms revealed a suit case with some liquor in it. The police marched Mr. Drew to the police station and carried the seized bag and contraband contents along with him.

Michigan also has a bone-dry law. This law has been in operation for more than a year, but penalties were not quite stiff enough. In the other day the Michigan legislature put some more teeth in the law, and now you pay \$1,000 and go to jail for two years if you are caught with liquor in your possession. The officers can search around trains, automobiles, and baggage.

In Maine prohibition has been in operation for many years, but never was so stringently enforced as now. Trains coming into the State from Massachusetts are met by four separate sets of liquor hunters—United States Department of Justice detectives, Maine State liquor special agents, county sheriffs and the local town police. Thus the Federal government and three different sets of State authorities are all charged with the duty of stopping liquor from coming into the State.

So it is now one of the various duties of the Department of Justice to see that this law is enforced. To be perfectly safe, if you have a little home-made wine, or some cider, or a precious bottle of the "goods," you had better consult your lawyer.