



The Leavenworth Echo



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ALLIED DRIVE BEGAN JULY 18 MAY END IN GERMAN ROUTE

Miles of Territory and Many Prisoners Taken—Many Germans Sent to Happy Hunting Grounds

The fifth German drive for Paris began July 15 and came to an end July 18th when Gen. Foch decided to make his counter drive against the Boches. He may have gotten his hunch from one of our American generals who declined to take the advice of Gen. Foch. He was in command of an American division on the Marne river in the Chateau Thierry sector, and his men had been compelled to give ground—been driven back, and smarted under the ordeal. Gen. Foch advised him to allow his troops to rest before ordering a counter offensive to recover the lost ground. Instead he sent the following message to his superior French commander, destined to become a historic document:

"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable, and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us, and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter attack."

With his men he did attack, and gave the Germans a sound drubbing. Took a lot of prisoners, many guns, large and small, and several miles of territory. The next morning the great counter attack by order of Gen. Foch began. What has been done since then is now history. Every day since the 18th of July the allied armies have made gains. Taking many thousands of prisoners, much war material and from two to 18 miles of front some fifty-odd miles wide.

According to the latest accounts gains were still being made, with a possibility that a large number of Germans in the vicinity of Soissons, an important railroad center captured by the Germans in March, might fall into the hands of the allied armies.

One of the German soldiers captured by the French was asked how he thought the war would end, and replied: "We ought to win, because we've got God on our side, but now the allies have got the Americans. I don't know how it will end."

The turn in the tide of battle seems to have been reached. While we never found fault with the tactics and never lost faith in the strategy of the commander-in-chief, we yet secretly smarted under the long drawn defensive tactics. Doubtless Gen. Foch knew best. He probably delayed his offensive until he was sure he had sufficient reserves to make attacking safe. The fighting of the past week seems to indicate that he is able at last to meet the Germans man for man.

There is a bit of grim humor in the dispatches yesterday. One from Berlin states that the Germans were killing American soldiers by the hundred thousands. More than they ever before admitted were in France. That the toll taken of our boys will be large we may make up our minds to be told when the full reports come in. We have, of course, collected mortality interest from the Germans, and that helps to assuage our national grief. Best of all, we have convinced the Boches that the U. S. troops can fight hard. Our drive will not end the war, but we have hopes that it will bring the end nearer. In all probability it will not end before next year. Mr. Baker says we will have two million soldiers in France before this year's fighting season comes to an end, and to begin the drive next spring we will have five million American soldiers on French soil.

The tremendously heartening effect of the allied drive can not be underestimated. It has put new energy, new pep into every country in the allied cause.

OFF FOR CAMP LEWIS MONDAY

Ten more of our boys went to Camp Lewis the first of this week and will qualify as soldiers and help bring the Kaiser to terms. Following are their names:

Richard L. Howerton, Ashley Earl Ault, Dan Massie, George M. Bolton, Jas. P. Harris, Julius E. Burger, John Rosenberg, Harry Guy Brown, Lester Brown and William Horey.

SOLDIER BOYS WHO PASSED THROUGH HERE IN JUNE ARE NOW IN EUROPE

Mrs. Geo. Watson has been advised that her brother, Corporal Everett F. Shelton, has arrived safely on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Shelton was with the boys that passed through here from Camp Lewis on their way east on the 22nd of June. Our readers will recall that some twenty train loads passed through here about that time. It will be of interest to know that these boys are now all near the fighting zone. Also it indicates that our Uncle Sam is rushing the boys across.

ALBERT OUSLEY PASSED AWAY, AGED 72

Mr. Ousley came here last fall from Minnesota, and made his home with his step-sons, Willard and Edwin Moon, on what is known as the Wm. Douglas ranch on the head of main Chumstick. He died Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, after a brief illness, aged 72 years. The remains were laid to rest in the Leavenworth cemetery. Mr. Alfred Moon, another step-son and brother of Willard and Edwin, came here from Wenatchee accompanied by his wife, to attend the funeral.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Moore. The Leavenworth Undertaking Co. had charge of the funeral.

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

City Clerk Brown Resigned and Councilman Blocksedge Is Appointed and Resigns Council

A regular meeting of the town council of Leavenworth was called to order by Mayor Irwin at 8 o'clock p. m. Tuesday evening with the following councilmen present: Blocksedge, Daly, Ersech and Wunder.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and no objections in order same were approved as read.

The following bills as audited by the Finance committee were read and allowed:

Volunteer Firemen, G. N. ice house \$ 7.00
J. W. Elliott, insurance premium 30.00

T. L. & Water Co., street lights and supplies 129.00
Mutual Mercantile Co., supplies 3.27

Bert Williams, draying 7.00
City Employees, July salary 500.00

Moved and seconded and carried, that the committee investigating the Boyles claim for damages to car be continued until next regular meeting.

Moved and seconded and carried that the wooden street crossings needing repair be torn out and a crossing built of dirt and gravel put in.

Reading of report of Police Judge Davis and City Treasurer Woodrow. Moved that reports be accepted and placed on file, seconded and carried.

Moved that the inch and a half water service at what is known as the Massie store be shut off. Motion seconded and carried.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Water Committee meet with the Ice ditch company men and go over the work contemplated at the intake.

Reading of resignation of City Clerk as follows:
To the Honorable Mayor and City Council,
Leavenworth, Wash.

Gentlemen: Having accepted a position in Seattle I herewith tender my resignation as City Clerk of the City of Leavenworth to take effect Monday, July 29, 1918.

Thanking the gentlemen of this council as well as past councils for the many favors and the confidence placed in me while clerk.

Yours very truly,
A. R. BROWN.

Moved resignation of Mr. Brown be accepted and placed on file: seconded and carried.

Mayor Irwin then appointed Mr. Geo. Blocksedge as City Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Brown's resignation. Moved and seconded that the appointment of Mr. Blocksedge as Clerk be confirmed. Was unanimously carried.

Mr. Blocksedge being appointed clerk, resigned as councilman, which resignation was accepted.

Nothing more in order for the evening, a motion to adjourn was seconded and carried.

A SILO IS THE GREATEST OF ALL FARM CONSERVITORS

Pit Silos Can Be Built at Comparatively Low Cost and Furnish Best Feed for Small Herds

Can for the cow—in a silo. Fruits and green vegetables are canned to supply succulent and palatable foods for the family during the winter. Succulence is just as essential to the cow as to the human being. The abundant milk flow obtained from June pasture to a large extent is due to the succulence of the grass. Silage provides succulent feed in winter when pasture is not available. Silage is palatable, and no other feed will combine so well with dry hay and a little grain to produce maximum economical results.

Dairy farmers especially have appreciated the value of silage as a milk producer. But silage is good and cheap feed for beef cattle, and also for sheep and horses. Its value for beef cattle is illustrated by the fact that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with state authorities and county agents, at present is conducting a campaign to increase the number of silos on beef cattle farms. With more silos more beef cattle can be produced economically and fed during the winter. The campaign is being given special attention in the southern states, particularly in territory recently freed from cattle-tick quarantine, where the production of beef cattle is on the increase.

Siloing is regarded as an excellent way of preserving a mature crop of corn or of saving one which for any reason must be harvested before maturity. About 40 per cent of the total food material in the corn plant is in the stalks and leaves. When the farmer harvests only the ears he loses nearly one-half of the crop. On the other hand, when the crop is put into the silo the loss is very small. When drought, frost or insects attack a field of corn before it is ripe, the entire crop may be lost unless the farmer has a silo ready in which to preserve it.

No feed crops can be so successfully harvested under widely varying conditions as those that go into the silo. Only in case of drought or frost is it necessary to rush the filling of the silo. Rain or dew on forage does not injure the silage.

This is the time to build silos. The silo at all times, and particularly now, offers to the farmer one of the best means of reducing his feed bills. The present great emergency makes conservation of grain a necessity, and grain can be saved by feeding silage.

These questions are before every farmer who feeds cattle: Have you a silo? If you have not your herd is not most economically fed. Why not build a silo and fill it before frost comes? If you have one is it big enough to supply all the silage your cattle can eat before the next crop is harvested? If not, build another! You can buy one ready to erect or you can build it yourself.

Call on the extension department of your state agricultural college for assistance you may need, or write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bills of material with full specifications for silos of different dimensions. This government help costs farmers nothing.

ASHES WILL BE SENT TO JAPAN

T. Oka, a Japanese who was severely injured when a push car left the track on the Wenatchee Valley Northern railroad last Wednesday, died from his injuries in the Leavenworth hospital Tuesday afternoon at 3:30. Every attention was given him. Two physicians were called from Wenatchee who performed an operation and removed injured parts of the spine which it was hoped would save his life. He died the day following the operation. The body was shipped to Seattle where it will be cremated and the ashes sent to his native land. Oka was very popular among his countrymen, who gave him every assistance and tenderly cared for him.

The other man who was injured at the same time, also a Japanese, though severely injured will recover.

Miss Grace Harper left for Spokane Thursday after several days' visit with relatives.

JUST TWO TASKS AHEAD OF US CAN CIVILIZATION MEET TEST?

The First to Win the War—Second, Reconstruction of Nations After the War Is Ended.

The men at the front and the men in the training camps have just one matter of interest, just one thing to do—fight. Their whole life is ordered with one end in view, the making of effective fighters. If they perform their specific tasks faithfully they have done their whole duty.

But how about us at home? We have no such satisfying evidence that we are doing our full part. We are willing to do, to sacrifice, to dare; but how? We can hardly fail to be bewildered by the number and variety of tasks which present themselves—the selling of war bonds and stamps, the pushing of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives, the suppression of treason, the stimulation of patriotism, the conservation of food, the raising of war gardens, and so on, endlessly. We are willing to think, but the problems present themselves in such endless confusion—the historical basis of German oppression; the Russian situation; the freedom of the seas; internal affairs in the central powers, Italy, England; the promise of a league for peace; the labor situation at home and abroad.

It is confusing, almost maddening at times, the way these problems and propositions batter us on all sides from platform and from press. It will help us to keep our mental equilibrium, however, if we realize that after all is said there are just two tasks ahead of the American people:

1. The crushing of German military power and the discrediting of the system back of it.

2. The conceiving of a new world order according to the ideals of progressive peoples, and the working out of an organization for bringing it about after Germany is defeated.

We have this sure basis to work on then, that whatever aids in the accomplishment of either two ends is a worthy work, a real service, anything that does not vitally serve these ends is useless and unpatriotic.

Such an analysis does not solve anything to be sure. These are big tasks and many minor matters are involved in their accomplishment, but if we keep in mind these two aims, these sole ends of our endeavor, it will serve to clarify our vision and aid in directing our efforts.

The two tasks are distinct pieces of work, yet they are closely dependent on each other. World reconstruction is impossible without a decisive military victory, and victory is meaningless unless it is followed by a sane, progressive world policy. The army and the navy, with their supplementary branches are directly and solely employed in bringing about a clear-cut military decision, and a humbling of German pretensions. We civilians have a double task of supporting in every way possible the valiant work of our fighting men and at the same time learning to understand as far as we can the world situation.

THE WHEAT HARVEST BEGINS EARLY

From all over the Inland Empire come reports of an unexpectedly early harvest due to the unusual spell of hot weather which has ripened grain at a most alarming rate. Every labor agency, commercial club and employment bureau is besieged with calls for field workers. Threshing outfits are in such demand that crews are working double time and in some instances machines are running all night. Higher wages than in previous years has stimulated harvest hands to extra endeavors. There is also the added appeal of the war situation, many workers being actuated by a spirit of loyalty in helping to save every sheaf of grain. County councils of defense and other patriotic bodies are cooperating in the movement to supply all men available.

SHEEP SHIPMENTS BEGAN ON FRIDAY LAST

Ben Ager shipped six cars of sheep to Spokane last Friday. Seventeen cars went to Chicago on the same date. Butler & Knox six cars, Harder & Hendricks eight cars, and P. Schlomer three cars.

LAWN MUSICAL AT THE LAN-PHERE HOME.

The musical given at the home of Mr. W. H. Lanphere, near Peshastin, Wednesday evening, was attended by a large crowd that by generous applause indicated its pleasure. The following program was rendered:

A Heart That's Free—Miss Gladys Lanphere.

Soldiers of the King—Miss Anette Morgan.

A Parting Rose—Miss Grace Lanphere.

War Ballads—

Three Wonderful Letters from Home

Belgium

Your Lips Are No Man's Land but Mine.

Miss Gladys Lanphere

Intermission

Goodbye—Miss Gladys Lanphere

Hello, Central, Give Me No Man's Land—Miss Anette Morgan.

Trios—Summer Days—

Misses Lanphere

War Ballads—

Bring Back My Soldier Boy

Lorraine

There's a Service Flag at Our House

—Miss Gladys Lanphere

Mrs. A. Foley, of Victoria, B. C., mother of Mrs. Harry Warner, and Mrs. T. J. Noblack, of Seattle, aunt of Mrs. Warner, arrived here last Sunday on a visit. Mrs. Foley will be recalled as Mrs. Sadoski. She has made her home in the B. C. country for the past nine years.

G. N. LUMBER CO. SHIPPING LUMBER AND BOXES EVERY DAY

Thirty Cars Go Out Every Week—No Log Shortage—Labor Situation Normal.

Next to the Great Northern railroad the Great Northern Lumber Co. is the largest factor in the prosperity of Leavenworth. In the number of men employed it probably outranks the railroad company, but the great number of skilled mechanics employed by the railroad company makes the railroad payroll the larger.

The mill company employs at this time three hundred men, and could use probably fifty more, if the right kind of men could be had and therefore increase the output of lumber and boxes.

The saw mill, which is a double band saw mill, turns out in an eight hour run, one hundred thousand and over, feet of lumber. Much of the lumber is manufactured into fruit boxes and other kinds of packing cases. The fruit boxes are sold principally in the Wenatchee valley, while packing boxes are shipped all over the west and the middle states.

The box factory is equipped with the latest kind of box making machinery and has a capacity of three cars of knock down boxes every day. Since the mill started up early last spring it has run continuously with only slight interruptions, due to making repairs to machinery.

Mr. F. S. Scritsmeier, the general manager of the mill, returned Monday evening from the coast where he spent the greater part of last week, visiting Portland and Seattle. The lumber mills on the coast, he says, are enjoying an era of prosperity and running to full capacity. The demand for lumber for ship building purposes seems to be growing larger rather than diminishing. Large quantities of coast fir is now being shipped to the southern shipbuilding plants, for which purposes it is better suited than any timber they have there. He also remarked that never since he lived on the west coast have the large cities had such a bustling appearance. Yet there seems to be a feeling of unrest and uncertainty, due probably to the fact that the government is constantly widening its activities, and may any day determine to take over this or that line of business.

WAR WORKERS GAVE SOLDIER BOYS PLEASANT EVENING

The women of the War Workers headquarters gave the eleven boys who started for Camp Lewis the first of the week a very pleasant time at evening. They decorated the hall a dance at Firemen's hall Saturday with flags and flowers, provided excellent music and toward midnight served punch. The boys expressed their appreciation at the conclusion of the affair.

U. S. WANTS 25,000 WOMEN ENROLLED IN THE NURSE RESERVE

Women Between 19 and 35 Wanted in the Student Nurse Reserve, for Training in Hospitals

The government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States student nurse reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses.

The war is creating an unprecedented demand for trained nurses. Only those who have taken the full training course are eligible for service with our forces overseas. These nurses are being drawn largely from our hospitals at home. Their places must be filled by student nurses enrolled for the full training course of from two to three years. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States Student Nurse Reserve is releasing a nurse for service at the front and swelling the home army which we must rely on to act as our second line of hospital defense. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their fighting forces.

Age.—The call is for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

Qualifications.—Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific equipment or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high school education.

Enrollment.—Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States Students Nurse Reserve in any one of three ways:

(1) As engraving to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

(2) As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School recently established by authority of the War Department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

(3) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

The Nurses' Training School There are 1,579 nurses' training schools in this country. Their need is as great and imperative as that of the army school of nursing. Those who enroll for these schools will be assigned as vacancies occur.

The enrollment card will indicate two classes of registrants—preferred and deferred. The preferred class will be those who are ready to accept assignment to whatever hospital the government directs them, although they may state what training school they prefer to be sent to. Those who register in the Preferred class will be assigned first, and all possible consideration will be given to their preference as stated. The deferred class is composed of those who limit their pledge of service—that is, who will not engage to go to certain hospitals. This class is intended largely for those who, for family reasons, can not accept training at a distance from their homes. Those who register in the Deferred class will be assigned only after the Preferred class is exhausted.

The government relies on the patriotism of those who enroll to fill out Preferred cards if they possibly can, thus volunteering to go where they are most needed.

Nobody will be assigned to any schools whose conditions of training are not approved by the State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Terms of Training.—The term of training varies from two to three years, according to the requirements of the particular school to which the student nurse may be sent. No course takes less than two years nor more than three.

What the Training Course Prepares for.—At present every woman Continued on page eight