



The Leavenworth Echo



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LEAVENWORTH BOY GIVES UP LIFE THAT WORLD MAY BE FREE

Heine Johnson Killed in France July 12—Grew to Manhood Here—One of First to go to War.

Victor Henry Johnson is the first Leavenworth boy to make the supreme sacrifice, that the world may be freed of the German menace to civilization. Last Sunday, at 7 p. m., his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson received a message from the war department at Washington, that their son, Victor Henry Johnson, was killed in action in France, on July 12th, 1918. Of course it was a great shock to his aged mother and father, but bravely and courageously have they become reconciled to the death of their son. They will find a certain comfort in the fact that their son died on the battle field, fighting in defense of the principles of the government under which he was born and reared. He died like many others have died, and many more will die, in defense of those things that every true American holds dear, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness under a government made and sustained by the people themselves.

Heine, as he was best known here, came to Leavenworth in 1906, with his parents, from Winona, Minn., and grew to manhood here. He was 26 years, 5 months and 11 days old the day he was killed. He is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, and besides his parents, is survived by a brother, Art Johnson, and a sister, Mrs. T. C. McKenzie, both of whom reside in Leavenworth.

He went into the service October, 1917, as a bugler, and was sent to Camp Lewis for training. He landed in France Dec. 21, 1917. He was a member of the Sunset Division. The time and circumstances of his death indicate that he was in the fight which began July 18th at Chateau Thierry, which was the beginning of the present drive, which has proved so disastrous to the Germans.

Heine was one of the original members of McDaniel's Kid Band. He served a three and a half years apprenticeship as a jeweler with Frank E. Carlquist. He was a fine type of young manhood and was universally esteemed by all who knew him. His death is universally regretted by the entire population of Leavenworth.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE MEETS.

The monthly meeting of the National League for Women's Service, was held Tuesday evening, in the War Worker's room.

Reports from the different committees was heard, and plans laid for more work in the future.

The canning committee conserved much fruit. Mrs. Kate Johnson who is head of this committee reports:

- 74 qts. Current jelly
 - 50 qts. Plum
 - 7 qts. Crab Apple
 - 2 qts. Goose-berry
 - 87 qts. canned Cherries.
 - 36 qts. Cherry preserves
 - 26 qts. canned Apricots
- This fruit will be shipped to the cantonments, for use in hospitals. Anyone having peaches and pears to donate, will leave word at the War Worker's room.

SOLDIERS VS. WORKERS

"We deplore the shut-down" says one of the labor leaders in discussing the strike in the Pacific Steel company's plant, "because there are hundreds of us who have boys in the trenches and they need the stuff which the ships we are building will carry them. But we feel that we would be doing our boys a great injustice should we not fight over here to maintain decent industrial conditions until they return home to us once again to take up their civilian pursuits." The labor leaders need shed no crocodile tears, and expect thereby to gain the sympathy and forgiveness of the soldiers for their reasonable calling of strikes in vital war work. They aren't fooling the boys a little bit. One of the soldiers in answer to the above said:

"You fellows needn't worry about our future; we'll take care of that. The thing for you to do is to furnish us the things to fight with NOW. That's what's worrying us guys. Are you fellows going to keep us supplied with grub and guns while we're over there? The only thing the soldiers are thinking about is winning the war as soon as possible, and we certainly hate to hear of a strike. It's discouraging."

SPROMBERG GOES OVER BEAVER CREEK HILL

In company with his son, Mox, and Frank Meeks, Mr. Spromberg, on the way to upper Chewawa river region where huckleberries are usually found in abundance, had the misfortune to go off the Beaver creek hill at the point called the switch-back, near where Mr. Barclay went over three years ago. Fortunately no one was hurt seriously, tho it was in a dangerous part of the road, and those who saw the wreck say one scarcely understands how they escaped injury. Even the Ford was not badly damaged and was brought in under its own power. This was the third auto wreck Mr. Meeks has been in this year in all of which he escaped injury.

Miss Agnes Gibson who spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Watts and brother, Mr. Gibson, departed Thursday for her home in Idaho.

KITS FOR LEAVENWORTH BOYS

The Social and Welfare committee of the Leavenworth branch of the National League for Women's Service are making comfort kits for the Leavenworth boys who are called into the service.

It is the earnest desire of this committee, that the boys who are called; report to Mrs. Guy Hamilton at the postoffice, that they may be supplied with these kits.

A card party is being planned for the near future, to raise funds to supply these kits.

A WAR WORKER.

You will never regret a want ad in the Echo. It will do the work.

Geo. Dye arrived here from Seattle where he has been on a brief visit. He left here in 1905, for Moberly, Mo., with his mother. For the past six years he has made his home at St. Paul, where he is employed in the G. N. train service. While here he is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. D. C. Towne.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Love, last Tuesday morning, a girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Applegate, in the hospital at Everett, last Tuesday, a baby girl.

Mrs. F. H. Hutchings was taken to the Leavenworth hospital last Sunday suffering from a light stroke of paralysis. At last accounts she was improving and in a fair way to complete recovery.

The Echo job shop is one of the best equipped and up to date shops between Seattle and Spokane. A trial will convince you.

TO WIN THE WAR CAPITAL AND LABOR MUST WORK TOGETHER

The Big Business Man is, as Essential as the Working Man—Each Must Work Where He Can do Most.

Politics and Business.

What this country needs is a better acquaintance between real politics and business. Neither fully understands the motive power behind the other.

Business men generally are not willing to devote any time to public affairs but in these times urgent necessity calls for patriotic services in that direction. Business men should cooperate with newspapers in giving publicity to matters of public interest and thus help educate the politician to business needs. Politics and business should work together for the common good, for the prevention of waste, encouragement of thrift and the general promotion of public welfare.

Big Men.

It is easy to imagine the uproar that would have been raised in years previous to the war if any president had appointed big business men to help run the nation's affairs. Yet now the country insists that such men be put in charge, because of their capability and experience in handling big affairs. Old time democracy has been accused of distrusting competency and success and there certainly is a mass of evidence to support such a contention. The war has helped the nation to overcome that feeling, and to understand that men who are accustomed to handling large affairs are the best kind to have in authority when each day brings with it gigantic new problems.

The jury that convicted the I. W. W. in Chicago is to be congratulated, such breed as the I. W. W. can either be put behind the bars for the period of the war or drafted into military service. They contribute nothing toward the winning of the war at best, and in most cases act as a decided deterrent.

Traitors.

The fellows who slack on the job, or who draw pay for days they never showed up at all are traitors nothing more or less. The draft should take these men immediately on conviction, and they should be sent to the front. If these unprincipled workers knew that failure to produce meant instant draft into military service, there would be no slacking on the job.

Labor Uproar.

The majority of laboring men look on all war industries as gold mines for their owners, and that belief is responsible for much of the unrest which has been evidenced in labor's ranks since the war began. This attitude has proved fertile soil for the poison of the propagandist and the professional agitator who have not failed to cultivate their crop assiduously. One fact which is generally ignored by the workmen and the agitators is that the excess profit tax takes much of the owners income.

Responsibility.

The workman today is responsible not only to his employer for giving a fair day's work, but he is responsible to the nation, he owes it to every soldier at the front, and to every parent of every son who is risking his life. There are many workmen who have too much principle to do poor work or to lay off unnecessarily, but there are also others who make only a poor showing of producing, who work only just enough to "get by," and who look at their job only in terms of hours and pay. If there ever was a time when a man should consider his work unselfishly it is now. If all workmen would adopt the attitude of, "how much can I produce today to help the country?" instead of, "how little can I do in order to draw a pay check?" the production of this country would be increased at least fifty per cent.

Closed Shop

The reason most employers are opposed to the closed shop is because such restriction always means inefficiency of workmen and a slowing up of production. If the slogan of labor unions was "efficiency at all costs" no employer would be so blind to his own interests as to refuse to have the closed shop rule put into effect in his own plant. But employers see the practices of the closed shop—slacking on the job, limitation of production, the strike always hanging in the offing, and the inefficient and useless workmen hung like a drag on the factory or plant—and is it any wonder that he prefers the open shop? No employer can see any good in the closed shop, nor can any other right thinking citizen, until their policy of "get all you can, and give as little as you can" is changed.

Strikes.

No loyal citizen can see why organized labor should be specially favored above other citizens. What is good for one man is good for all. If a man won't work, he should be made to fight. Certain men in Washington, D. C., have said that the work or fight order would not be applied in strikes which are deemed "fair." We would like to know why any strike in these times would be deemed "fair," especially when a labor board has been created especially to arbitrate labor difficulties. It is just as sensible to say that no deserter from the army will be shot if his desertion is deemed fair and justifiable.

Destructiveness.

Those agitators who would destroy capital thru heavy taxes or confiscation either do not think deeply or advocate something to render themselves popular with the ignorant. What would become of industry if there was no capital back of it? The answer lies in Russia.

No Favoritism.

Samuel Gompers says that the extension of the work or fight regulation to cover the new draft ages is unnecessary; so also claims Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. This is the cry of all labor leaders that organized labor is patriotically doing its share. In direct refutation of this comes the expose of the scheme which has been worked in Seattle shipyards, whereby one man checks in and out for four or five others who never even bother to show up at work, but draw their pay just the same. There are slackers in all walks of life, men without principle, and organized labor has its share. These men are costing the government money, and they are losing lives for us on the western front. This is no time to favor anyone because he happens to hold a union card. One offense is enough. Any man who deliberately loafs on the job should be put into military service immediately.

FEMALE PARTY ENCOUNTERED A BEAR.

Last Monday, bent on a hike to Lookout Forestry station, on the mountain west of town, Mrs. V. Huff, accompanied by her daughter, and Misses Ruth Pyle and Florence Haines and Master Leonard Brender, ran onto a big black bear when near the top of the mountain. The bear's actions indicated that he wanted to make intimate acquaintance with the party, and approached nearer. Monday not being their day for making bear acquaintances they retreated in good order, just as the Germans are every day retreating before the allied soldiers, with just about the same haste.

HUNTERS AND FISHERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

Hunters and fishers especially, and all others going into the forest these days, during the prevailing dry weather, should exercise unusual care about fires. Do not leave camp fires until you are sure they are out. Do not drop cigarettes or matches while in the forest without first putting them out. The forests are unusually valuable now and their preservation is most important.

INLAND EMPIRE NEWS

EAGLE CREEK NEWS

Labor to be Conscribed—Two Million Dollar Pea Crop—Opposed to Turning Clock Back Last of September.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 6.—Virtual conscription of labor will soon be established in the Inland Empire thru the government's new community labor boards, now being organized. These boards are to be found in the larger cities and will have jurisdiction in the territory adjacent. They will be empowered to make labor surveys, listing all persons in the various employments, and then make such redistribution of workers as will give preference to war essential industries. They will also see that all industries are cared for in their relative importance, will prevent the unnecessary moving of men to distant points and in a general way will equalize and stabilize the labor forces of the country.

The boards are composed of three men, a representative of labor, a representative of employers and a government labor agent, the latter acting as chairman. The community boards will have sweeping powers, but the right of appeal to the department of labor at Washington is allowed. Selection of board members is under way in Spokane, North Yakima, Walla Walla, Wallace and Boise.

A two million dollar pea crop will be harvested in the southern portion of Spokane county this year. At the same time there will be enough peas on the ground to feed 10,000 hogs until Christmas in the opinion of County Farm Expert Shinn, who has just completed a tour of the pea growing sections. The heaviest yield is around Fairfield. Good prices are prevailing.

Another instance of unusual demands by the all-nations war is found at Yakima. The federal government has made a contract with the big cannery at that place for all the peach pits that can be saved. The pits have been found of unusual value in producing a charcoal used in the manufacture of gas masks. This kind of charcoal has superior absorbent qualities.

The gas mask industry continues to give employment to a score of persons in Spokane where the Idaho Mica Manufacturing company operates its plant on a big order for "eyes" for masks. The mica taken from deposits in northern Idaho makes a fine quality of transparencies.

Agitation to have the present schedule of daylight saving continued thru the winter months has been started by the daylight saving committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. The argument is made that a big saving can be made in heat and light by keeping the clocks set as they have been all summer, instead of going back to the old schedule on September 29, the date set by congress for turning back of timepieces. It is asserted the most beneficial results will be had in the schools where the longer daylight school day will conserve artificial light and be easier on pupils' eyes.

Expressions of opinion have been solicited by the committee. Most persons so far interviewed have declared in favor of holding to the present schedule. It is probable that congress will be memorialized on the subject.

ROSWELL McNETT WINS LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION

Roswell's parents have been advised recently that their son had won a commission as second lieutenant in the A. E. F. He is now at Ft. Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. Young Mr. McNett enlisted at the same time and left with Harrison Woodrow, on April 12, 1917. He decided to join the cavalry, but was one inch over height and then went into the heavy artillery, with which he is now affiliated.

His many Leavenworth friends rejoice at his promotion. He is quite well known thruout the valley because of the prominent part he took in high school athletics.

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD."

The D. W. Griffith's photo play under the above title was presented here at the Scenic theatre under the management of Mr. A. C. Barclay, of our local play house. A large audience witnessed the afternoon and evening performance. The representative of The Echo pronounced it a very excellent play, the best probably yet seen here. The accompanying music was unusually good.

CITY GOVERNMENT BY WOMEN

Very soon we shall be confronted with a city election. There will come up for election a mayor, city attorney, city clerk, city treasurer, one councilman at large and four councilmen. Men are scarce now. They will be still scarcer after the new draft takes between fifty and one hundred men from Leavenworth. There are some things that women cannot do that must be left to the men. But administering the laws of the city is not one of them.

Why not elect women to the places to be vacated by men? This suggestion is thrown out in order that the question may receive consideration. Think about it, men and women of Leavenworth.

What Miss Rankin got in Montana. Mr. Dill will get in Washington. Miss Rankin was a congresswoman. She wanted to be a United States senator. Soon she will be plain Miss Rankin again.

PLACES OF REGISTRATION UNDER NEW DRAFT LAW

All Who Come Between the Ages of 18 and 45 Must Register September 12th.

Following are the names of the registration officers in the western part of the county, as furnished by Sheriff McManus, chief registration officer for Chelan county, with the location where they can be found on registration day:

- Winton, A. D. Allen, at Winton store.
- Merritt, H. W. Hastings, at residence.
- Cascade Tunnel, J. E. Ausler, at G. N. Depot.
- Lake Wenatchee, Geo. Siverly, at residence.
- Plain, W. W. Burgess, at residence.
- Peshastin, F. A. Wingate, at Wingate's warehouse.
- Old Blewett, Mrs. Jack McCarty, at residence.
- Blewett, Blanch Smith, at Blewett residence.
- Leavenworth, Geo. Hauber, at city hall.
- Tunwater, F. S. Jacobsen, at office.
- Chiwaukum, W. W. Thompson, at residence.

So there may be no room for mistaking the meaning of the registration and draft law we will add that Mr. McManus states: "All who have passed their 18th birthday Sept. 12th, 1918 are subject to, and must register. All who have not passed their 40th birthday on the 12th day of Sept., are also subject to registration. To fail to register makes the subject liable to criminal prosecution. Because you are registered does not in every case mean that you will be called. The government wants to know first just how many are subject to military duty under the law, and will then determine who, and how many, will be called into the service."

JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

The growth of the Japanese rubber products industry is evidenced by the steady increase in the imports of raw rubber into Japan. At present Japan's principal exports of rubber goods are for bicycles and riksha tires. Japan's trade in canned goods has also achieved a wonderful development and it is now extending its market further overseas, in spite of the high prices quoted.

SOME NON-ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS THAT MUST BE CUT OUT

All to the End that We May Have Enough Man Power Left for Those that are Essential.

The fact that there is now a shortage in war work of 1,000,000 unskilled laborers and that the reserve of skilled workers is exhausted developed today at a conference of field agents of the federal employment service.

The labor shortage is so serious that completion of a number of important war projects for the army and navy is being delayed, it was stated at the conference. The field agents decided that the only way in which the needed laborers could be secured was to take them from the non-essential industries.

"The time has come for the entire nation to realize that business as usual is no longer possible," Nathan A. Smith, assistant director of the employment service told the conference. "If we are to end the war quickly the production of luxuries and non-essentials in this country must come to an end. It is a question of ending the war quickly or having it dragged on indefinitely."

Indication of how the nonessentials may be combed was given today when the community labor board of the District of Columbia announced a list of 4 classes of work regarded as non-essential.

Following are the industries which the district board, the first to make an announcement, has listed as non-essentials:

Nonessential List.

Automobile industry accessories, drivers of pleasure cars, cleaning and repairing and delivery of same, sight-seeing cars, auto trucks other than those hauling fuel or doing government work, teaming other than delivery of products for war work.

Bath and barber shop attendants.

Bowling, billiard and pool rooms.

Bottlers and bottle supplies.

Candy manufacturers.

Cleaners and dyers.

Clothing, confectioners and delicatessen establishments.

Builders and contractors not engaged in erection of structures for war work.

Dancing academies.

Mercantile stores.

Florists.

Junk dealers.

Livery and sales stables.

Pawnbrokers.

Peanut vendors.

Shoe shining shops.

Window cleaners.

Soda fountain supplies.

Soft drink establishments.

LINING UP WITH OTHERS

To the Editor:

Several business men of late have been considering the advisability of putting their business on a strictly cash basis. I can assure the business men of Leavenworth that there never was a more opportune time, or a time when the business men were more justified in placing their business on a cash basis than the present. They are today buying goods on a market that some day will mean, when the slump comes, a serious loss; and any losses from bad debts will further help to drain their resources. They are today paying a price for labor far in excess of any extra profit derived from goods purchased prior to a year ago.

The railroad man, the mill man, the logger, and the ranch hand who cannot pay cash for his daily needs on the present scale of wage is not deserving of any consideration. One store in this town is today doing business on a strictly cash basis and is getting a big share of the trade in its individual lines.

Paying cash as we go will be better for you and me, it will enhance our financial independence, and stabilize us as good citizens. McAdoo has just passed an edict that the pay of railroad employes cannot be garnished for indebtedness. Railroad men as a class are the best asset that the business man has to deal with but like every other class the fold contain some black sheep.

Have you business men the moral courage to adopt a measure that will spell the elimination of a mountain of worry; safeguard you against loss and liquidation. It can only be done, however, if you can trust, and be honest with each other.

ONE OF THEM.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Sept. 5th, 1918.
Delp, Mr. Sherman, Metzler, Mr. David; Luttrell, Mr. H. M.; Wheeler, Mr. Alfred; West, Mr. Jack; McCullum, Mrs. Gwen; Huckings, Mrs. Rosie; Anderson, Mrs. C. E.; Brown, Charles F.; Henry, James; Keegan, Mr. John F.; Ruland, W. B.; Tozer, Herold.