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Dynamite-Laden Right of Braddock May Knock Off Loughran's Crown



If determination in training means anything when the boys get into the ring, you'll see plenty of action when James Braddock, right, of Jersey City, N. J., tries to knock Tommy Loughran's, left, light heavyweight crown from the Quaker City boy's dome, at the Yankee stadium in New York next Thursday night. Many there who give the Jersey boy the beat of the argument and say he can do it. But, don't forget, Tommy is wise to the ways of the ring and keeps a mighty level head on his shoulders, besides being clever with his mitts.

There are rumors that Braddock has developed a good left hook which he hopes to use with good effect when he faces Loughran, but the chances are that the Jersey City challenger will fall back upon his trusty right when and if a crisis develops.

Observers at Braddock's training camp at White Sulphur Springs, N. Y., have noticed the challenger working away with a left hook. But James J. is not by any means neglecting his straight right. It was a straight right that broke Pete Latzo's jaw, knocked out Tuffy Griffith and stopped Jimmy Slattery and no one knows better than Braddock that his fortune is in his right hand.

Loughran Not Worried.
With that hand Braddock punches harder than any light heavyweight in the business, it would seem. But Loughran, at his camp in Hoesick Falls, N. Y., appears unworried. The champion, apparently close to his best form, is depending upon his speed and boxing skill to keep him out of the way of the challenger's punches. Leo Lonski found that Loughran could be floored but Leo didn't find any way to keep the light heavyweight champion down. The Aber-

deen Assassin floored Tommy twice in the first round of a bout at Madison Square Garden but Loughran got up to box his way to a decision. But Braddock punches harder than Lonski and Loughran may not be able to get up if one of the Jersey City slugger's rights lands flush on his jaw.

Odds on the bout have been shortening. Indications now are that Loughran will enter the ring little better than an even money choice. The betting fraternity seems to have decided that the 175-pound titleholder has lost some of his speed and that there is a sure chance that Braddock will succeed to the title.

WELL-TRAVELED HAT

GLASGOW—Bearing the following message and 65 labels, a hat traveling around the world arrived at Aberdeen recently. "I am on my way, I don't know where, and I don't care where I roam, so give me a lift and send me along, and some day I'll roll home." The hat was being sent around the world by a man in Dallas, Texas. It has been all over the United States and Canada.

POLISH FLYER'S TRAGIC END TOLD BY EYE WITNESS

(Continued from page 1)

a boy he read the novel of the Polish writer Zernowski in which was pictured a Polish aviator covering Poland with glory in the days before the country became independent.

The story deeply impressed the youthful Izdrowski who swore he would become an aviator when he grew up and achieve something great.

Crash Toll Increased
SALINA, Kas., July 16.—Jack Highdecker, pilot of the airplane which crashed here Sunday night, killing David Spillman and Stuart S. Kelley, passengers, died in a local hospital today, from internal injuries received in the plane's fall.

Highdecker survived by his widow and a 4-day-old infant at Alta Vista, Kas.

Coste Considers Weather
PARIS, July 16.—Phedonne Coste probably will not make another attempt during this year to fly across the Atlantic. He has not abandoned his plan, but when asked when it might be carried out he replied laconically "there is no hurry."

Captain Coste said his Paris-to-New York flight was dependent entirely upon the presence of certain exceptional weather conditions. Although very rare, he believed they would occur at some time. It is then he will make a fresh start.

He said he was convinced there does not exist another plane comparable to the Question Mark for the attempt.

Smith Also Undecided
LONDON, July 16.—Captain Charles Kingsford-Smith and his three companions do not know yet whether they will attempt a westward crossing of the Atlantic in the Southern Cross, in which they have just flown from Australia to England.

Leaving today for Amsterdam where the plane is being reconditioned, Captain Kingsford-Smith said: "After we see how the plane is and the weather and considerations we will decide, probably next week."

New Record Seekers
SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Fuel and other supplies were transferred to the endurance-monoplane San Francisco shortly after 6 o'clock this morning.

At 6:14 a. m. the plane had been up 20 hours. The pilots, Bartlett Stephens and Fred McKinley, dropped a note at 5:30 a. m. saying "all well."

HOUSTON, Texas, July 16.—The "Houston-Billion Dollar City" attempting a new endurance record flight record, landed in a field southeast of the Houston airport today. The plane had been in the air less than 20 hours. Joe Glass and Glenn C. Lounds were the pilots.

J. I. Thomas and T. M. Medley of Los Angeles were week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wharton today. Mr. Thomas is a brother of Mrs. Wharton and the two did not meet for 23 years. Mr. Medley is Mrs. Wharton's brother-in-law.

OREGON TROOPS HAD LEADING ROLE IN POSSESSION MANILA

First Regiment to Enter Captured City—Oregon Band Played National Anthem As Stars and Stripes Were Unfurled—Suppressed Rebellion and Saw Much Action.

By BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE A. WHITE
(From Oregon Blue Book.)

The destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, precipitated the conflict between America and Spain, which brought about the end of Spanish misrule in the West Indies, the birth of a new republic and the acquisition of colonial possessions on the part of the United States. The magnificent part taken by the Oregon National Guard of that time in the war with Spain constitutes a splendid chapter of the history of the United States and of the state of Oregon.

On April 25, 1898, President William McKinley issued the first call for volunteers. Oregon responded instantaneously by furnishing one complete regiment of infantry, which was designated the Second Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry.

At the time of the president's call the Oregon national guard consisted of two regiments and a separate battalion of infantry, but Oregon was granted the privilege of furnishing only one regiment of infantry. This necessitated a reorganization, which was accomplished by the consolidation of the national guard into one regiment of 50 officers and 971 men. Under a second call of May 25, 1898, 413 recruits were enlisted for the Second Oregon. They joined the regiment at Manila November 24.

The troops were assembled at their respective home rendezvous and within a few days after the call was received they were ready for muster into the volunteer forces of the United States. A camp was established at Irvington park, in Portland, which was designated "Camp McKinley." Here the troops were reorganized, equipped and trained for battle with a foreign foe.

Mobilized in One Month

The Second Oregon, commanded by Colonel Owen Summers, was ordered to San Francisco, the Pacific mobilization point for the troops designated for service in the Philippine Islands, and departed from that port May 25, 1898. In other words, one month after the call to arms the entire regiment, 50 officers and 971 enlisted men, sailed for Manila with the first expedition to leave the United States for war in a foreign country.

The expedition arrived at Honolulu June 1 and proceeded to the Ladrone Islands which were taken June 21, when companies A and D of the Oregon regiment landed at Guam, effecting the surrender of this important group of islands. One June 30 this overseas force anchored in Manila bay, which 60 days before had been the scene of one of our greatest naval victories. The next day the landing of troops at Cavite was commenced.

On August 13 the Oregon regiment boarded two small crafts, the Kwanehal and Zafiro, at Cavite. These two vessels followed in the wake of Dewey's fleet which steamed for the city of Manila, the surrender of which was accomplished after a brief bombardment of the Spanish forts.

First in Manila

When the Spanish admiral surrendered he asked for 600 men to occupy the walled city to maintain order. For this duty the regiment from Oregon was chosen and later in the day Lieutenant Jonathan A. Young with a platoon from Company A escorted the admiral's flag lieutenant and Lieutenant George W. Dwyer of Company L who lowered the Spanish flag then flying over the parapets of the western wall, and in the presence of a large crowd of Spanish men and women raised the Stars and Stripes over what is now our colonial possession of the city. As the Stars and Stripes were run up and unfurled to the top of the flagpole, the Second Oregon of the Oregon regiment, marching up the Reina Christina drive toward the walled city, cheered, and the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

It was a dramatic scene in which the Oregon men played the leading role.

Incident to being the first American troops to enter the ancient walled city of Manila came the guarding of the city and taking over the arms and surrender of Spanish soldiers. For two days, companies of the Spanish army from the trenches were coming in to surrender, keeping the Americans quite busy receiving and storing the arms and ammunition. Colonel Summers was designated acting provost marshal and placed in charge of every activity within the walled city.

Six weary months for the Oregon men passed between August 13 and the outbreak of the struggle with the Philippines. Although the troops were wearied by the exacting service of the tropics, they held their high morale and made a most enviable record, the regiment gaining the name of being the most military in appearance and performance of duty of any volunteers in Manila. The Second Oregon's quality as a fighting force was demonstrated by its participation in the events following the outbreak of the Philippine rebellion, commencing with the fighting on the night of February 4.

Beat Off Rebels

The various units took up their assigned positions for this new fight so rapidly that all were engaged before the residents were fully aware that hostilities had commenced. The prevailing in Manila precluded a pitched battle in and around that city. The insurgents were driven from their trenches and the city waterworks was taken February 5. Engagements with the insurgents occurred at various points, the Oregon men being engaged with the enemy and capturing various towns and many prisoners during the two months of intensive fighting in the outlying districts; and on the 10th of March the first and second battalions were ordered to join General Wheaton's flying column for the Pasig campaign.

This was a day of rejoicing for the regiment as it terminated the long and tedious previous guard duty and took the men into the field for open warfare. The Malolos campaign followed with a series of engagements leading up to the battle of Malolos March 25, 1899, one of the most decisive battles of the Philippine insurrection. The Oregonians lost nine men killed in action or died of wounds, and 42 wounded. The city was penetrated and the entire brigade under General Wheaton carried the fight on to other towns which were captured. Several men were wounded during these successive engagements with the insurgents.

In Many Engagements
The final campaign in which the Oregon regiment participated was that commanded by General Henry W. Lawton. Colonel Summers was chosen to command the provisional brigade, which formed the advance. On April 23, 1899, this brigade started on the campaign, which terminated May 23, after long marches and many engagements. The Oregon troops participated in the capture of the important towns of Santa Maria April 24, Anraot on the 25th, Balung May 2, Maasin May 4, San Redonso and San Miguel on the 12th of May. The troops entered the town of San Roque on the 16th and also took the enemy's position at Balac. The largest of the northern towns, San Idro, was captured May 17, and Anraot was entered on May 22 at 5:30 a. m. Pasig at 9:00 a. m., at which hour a telegram with the glad tidings that Second Oregon volunteer infantry regiment was ordered to Manila prior to embarking for home was received.

Preparations for embarkation were commenced at once after the regiment had reached Manila, but the command was disappointed in this time of sailing when orders were received on June 2 to take the field again in a movement under General Lawton against Morong. This expedition took the command up the Marikina valley and embraced an attack upon Taytay. Morong was entered on June 5 and the next day the Oregonians embarked on cascos for Manila, having again been relieved from service in the field for the purpose of returning to the United States.

Served Fourteen Months
On June 12 the second battalion embarked on the transport Ohio and on the next day the headquarters and first battalion boarded the Newport, the third battalion being also assigned to the Ohio. June 14 these gallant fighters, after 14 months of campaigning, were now homeward bound, reaching San Francisco July 13, where they were mustered out and returned to civilian life on August 7.

Under the president's second call for volunteers, Oregon was called upon to furnish two battalions of light artillery, consisting of three officers and 106 enlisted men each.

Although Oregon's full quota of volunteer troops included in the second call was ready for muster into service without delay, it was not until July 1, 1898, that light battery A of Portland, Oregon's oldest national guard unit, was mustered into federal service as battery A Oregon United States volunteer light artillery. Battery A was stationed at Vancouver barracks, Washington, where it was mustered out October 15, 1898.

Light battery B was mustered into federal service at Portland July 26, 1898, remaining stationed at the Multnomah county armory until mustered out October 20, 1898.

GOOD PROGRESS IS MADE IN FIRST WEEK SCOUT CAMP

Second Week to Be Spent in Hikes—First Group Starting for Twin Lakes Today.

Younger Boys to Have One Week Camp at Wolf Creek, Starting Next Monday.

Douglas and Coos county Boy Scouts have had a very successful camp for the first week of their annual summer outing, according to E. A. Britton, Scout executive, who was in Roseburg yesterday for a short time, after directing the Wolf creek camp since the 8th of the month. The first week was given over to instruction in woodcraft and tests for merit badges. This week is to be hike week. A group of the older and more experienced Scouts left camp this morning for a 60-mile hike which will take them to Twin Lakes, by way of the Little river trail, down Copeland creek to the North Umpqua, then to Jackass camp, where the Joe Welsh lodge is located, then across the river to Lookout mountain and down the Emile trail to Wolf Creek. This hike will be directed by Mr. Britton.

A group of the younger scouts will meet the party at Jackass camp, and will hike back, by way of Lookout mountain, making about a 40-mile trip, which, however, will not have so much rough traveling. Stanley Kidder will be in charge of this group.

A third group will take an overnight hike, traveling about 45 miles.

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1926 Oldsmobile Coach; motor reconditioned tires are fair, original paint good. Extra good for the price.

1927 Ford Roadster. It has a nice paint job, upholstery and fenders good and is O. K. mechanically.

1926 Ford pickup with Ruckstell axle.

1927 Ford Panel Delivery, overhauled completely and repainted.

1925 Ford Coupe repainted and reconditioned. A good looking cheap car.

1924 Ford Coupe, new paint, good tires, a good car for the children to go to school in this fall.

1924 Ford Sedan, good tires, motor fair, upholstery not so good.

TRUCKS

Ford Truck, an extra good buy for light work \$100

Ford Truck, stake body and cab, motor overhauled, tires fair, \$185.

Ford Truck with Ruckstell axle and new 6-in. tires, \$200.

EASY TERMS

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and back. Claude Patterson will be in charge.

A new system was adopted for camp this year, and is working out remarkably well, according to Mr. Britton. A group of the older scouts, who have attended previous camps, are well versed in scouting, have a "do as you please" camp. They are separate from the main group, have no rules or regulations imposed upon them, and are privileged to go and come as they please.

Placed thus upon their own responsibility, the boys have voluntarily assumed duties of importance, have made their own camp rules, and live under more strict regulations than would probably have been placed upon them. They keep their camp neat and orderly and stand their own formations without call.

A "Mutt court" is in charge of camp discipline. Gordon Apple, white is judge; Wayne Chaney, prosecuting attorney; Rex Apple, state, sheriff, and George Corey, deputy sheriff. Each infraction of rules, improper conduct, use of bad language, or any misdemeanor is met with prompt justice from the court. Penalties range from light duty, such as gathering wood, washing dishes, peeling potatoes, cleaning camp, digging pits, etc., to a ducking in the creek.

The camp has had many visitors, among them being W. L. Hayward of Spokane, regional officer who gave the boys a fine talk at the campfire meeting on Sunday.

The second camp starts Monday, July 22. There is still room for five or six more boys. Mr. Britton states. The younger boys, ranging from 9 to 12 years, will have a one-week camp, simultaneous with the Scouts, starting next Monday. Boys who desire to attend this one-week camp should make application at once at the Economy grocery.

COOPERATION TO ENFORCE LIQUOR STATUTE URGED

(Continued from page 1)

ment of the American people's attitude toward crime reduction and law enforcement and points to the "evident disrespect for the Volstead act" and other statutes as a consequence.

Mr. Wickersham told Governor Roosevelt in the letter that his commission would investigate the cost of private police protection obtained by firms and individuals because city, local and national police protection is "inadequate."

Crime Wave Held Myth
Governor Roosevelt, speaking on "Cooperation of Governors on Crime Problems," urged the conference to appoint a permanent committee that would act as a "clearing house" for crime statistics and would always know what another governor's state was doing toward reducing crime.

"There is no crime wave," he said, "That's a startling statement to make in face of all the talk that there is. And I say it because I realize that there is nobody here or anywhere else who has facts and figures to prove there is a crime problem. Before we can do anything about it and we know nothing about crime in our country because we have no figures or facts. This lack is the stumbling block in crime investigation and crime reduction."

Mr. Roosevelt warned the governors against allowing the federal government to encroach on state's rights and said one of the chief reasons the federal government "is getting away with it" is that public opinion is "terribly apathetic."



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