

A TRAGEDY OF THE WORLD WAR

UNUSUAL INCIDENT REPORTED FROM TREVES.

San Francisco Boy Is Guest of German Family Whose Son He Had Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—To be taken to the heart of a German family which had lost its own son in the war to sit down daily to the dinner table with the father and mother, and fiancée of the lost boy, to take his little sister in charge at night to teach her a few words of English; and then to find that he was the man who killed the son and brother and fiancée—that was the tragic experience of Captain Joseph P. Sullivan, a San Francisco boy, and graduate of Sacred Heart and St. Ignace Colleges now serving with the army of occupation, at Treves.

The strange story is told in a letter from Charles Phillips, San Francisco editor and newspaper man, now a Columbus secretary stationed at Coblenz. He was the first war worker to reach the Rhine. A picture sent by Captain Sullivan, showing himself seated at the family table at the little house in Treves, has been received by his mother, and confirms Phillips' testimony. The father of the dead German soldier is postmaster at Treves.

Identification was made possible when the German housewife, engaged in pressing one of Sullivan's suits, took from his pocket the identification tag of the man he had killed. She knew her own son's number, and it was the same as that on the tag.

Captain Sullivan was leading his men in action in the St. Mihiel sector, when duty forced him to kill the German enemy. Operating a few hundred yards away from him was a German 77 that had picked off several soldiers to whom he had been deeply attached. Sullivan picked up a gun, sighted the sergeant, who was operating the 77, and shot the gunner down. Later, when the Americans advanced, he secured the tag and put it in his own pocket.

The mother, father, fiancée, and even the little sister of the dead soldier realize that he was performing only his duty—that they are victims not of the hate of the Americans, but only the grim irony of war.

Phillips, in a letter to Albert G. Bailey, head of the K. of C. war activities in the west, declares that the American boys are heartily tired of Germany. They are not ungrateful but want to get home, and as quickly as possible. There was a thrill of enthusiasm at first among the men who were selected to make up the army of occupation and first to enter German soil; but the novelty has worn out of the adventure and the men are restless.

For that reason, the Knights of Columbus are working with renewed ardor to keep up the morale of the men. Already, twenty-five sec-

retaries are operating in German territory, and more are being sent from the Paris headquarters of the organization.

Phillips, who motored from Paris by the way of the Alps, to join the K. of C. in company with H. P. Welch, another K. of C. secretary, crossed the Rhine to assist at the burial of a California boy—Charles Nelson, of Yreka—the first American soldier to die on German soil. Nelson was a member of the Thirty-ninth engineers. An advance unit for the army of occupation had not arrived when the K. of C. secretaries, preceding all other war-workers, reached the territory.

Phillips first felt was the capture of an entire parish—a church with a pastor, a choir and an organist. His ability to speak about twenty words of German enabled him to do this. With this limited vocabulary he was also able to perform duties ranging from the purchase of a box of tacks to the securing of a warehouse for K. of C. headquarters.

The church taken over by Phillips, which was closed down by order of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, has been the center of religious services for thousands of Catholic boys. Red, white and blue placards in all parts of Coblenz inform the men that three masses are celebrated every Sunday and confessions heard every Saturday night. The attendance has been increasingly large and many of the German residents are now taking part in the religious services.

Phillips, in his letter, describes how the Knights of Columbus for many weeks utilized the services of a strange German war prisoner to help them in their work. This prisoner eats raw meat and was such a menace to French soldiers in uniform that the Knights of Columbus decided, for safety's sake, to send him to America in charge of P. L. Hanley of the K. of C. staff. He is a big, strong German war dog, formerly called Fritz, but now responding to the call "Wolf."

The dog was captured in the fighting at Bellecourt, and for three days refused to eat. Then he was finally tempted with roast beef and crackers. Kind treatment eventually made him friends with the doughboys who captured him. These in turn gave him over to the Knights of Columbus who made use of him by strapping on two saddle bags in which he carried cigarettes, and other comforts which the organization has been distributing to the men free of charge.

One day, however, the dog turned on a French soldier and would probably have killed him had he not been knocked senseless with the butt of a rifle. It was then decided that the dog could not be kept in territory where many French soldiers were present and arrangements were made to send him to America.

Phillips, in his letter, commends the work that the Knights of Columbus in this country are doing in securing positions for men discharged from the service. There is no doubt, he declares, that this is the biggest and most vital reconstruction work that can be done for the doughboy by the Knights of Columbus in America just now. The fact that the men know that somebody is on the job here looking out for their interests and trying to make a place for them on their return, has a great effect upon them as they pace their posts in the dreary Rhineland.

BOLSHEVIKS CARRY SPOONS IN THEIR BOOTS



A little warm American "pup" under the belt takes a lot of the anarchy out of the Russian Bolshevik's nature—as his new official photograph from the Russian front shows. American troops on the Russian front are here shown feeding the soup to the Bolshevik prisoners of war. The Bolsheviks eat out of any convenient can but always carry their own wooden spoons—in their boots.

ARTICLES THAT ARE TAXABLE

Also List of Manufactured Goods That Comes Under the Revenue Department.

The Revenue Act of 1918 provides taxes on many articles of personal use. On and after February 25, 1919, manufacturers of the following articles are required to pay a tax upon their product when sold: Automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, trucks, planes, cranes, phonographs, and records, tennis rackets, skates, base-ball goods and other sporting goods, chewing gum, cameras, photographic films and plates, candy, fireworks and cartridges, hunting knives, electric fans, thermos bottles, star and cigarette holders and pipes, hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, articles made of fur, toilet soaps and toilet powders. The manufacturers of any of these articles should communicate at once with Collector Milton A. Miller to ascertain their liability. The tax on these articles does not apply to stocks in the hands of dealers, but only to articles sold on and after February 25, 1919, by the manufacturer.

Another section of the act provides a tax of 10 per cent upon sculpture, paintings, statuary and other objects of art, when sold by any other person than the artist. Therefore, any dealer handling this class of goods should apply for information as to his liability.

On and after April 1st, there will be a tax of 5 per cent upon the sale of all articles, commonly or commercially known as jewelry, including precious metals or imitations thereof, and ivory, watches, clock and opera glasses. This tax is to be collected by the dealer upon such goods when sold to the user, and every store in Oregon handling any of these items must collect this tax upon all sales made commencing April 1, 1919. In order that a complete list of dealers in these goods may be compiled, all such dealers should send their names to the collector at Portland, stating the business engaged in.

On and after May 1, 1919, there will be a tax collected from the purchaser of ice cream soda water, and such other refreshments of this kind as are served at soda fountains and similar places of business. Owners of soda fountain and ice cream parlors should be sure to have their names listed with the collector at once.

On and after May 1st, 1919, the luxury tax will be effective. This provides that a tax of 10 per cent shall be collected by the dealer from the purchaser on exports and from sellers at over \$2.00 a square yard, except fur, furs, trunks, valises,

portable lighting fixtures, umbrellas, fans, smoking jackets, men's waist coats, men's and women's hats, caps, boots, shoes, pumps and slippers, men's neckties and neckwear, silk stockings or hose, women's silk stockings or hose, men's shirts and men's and women's pajamas, nightgowns and underwear, kimonos, petticoats and waists. Practically every store in Oregon will be affected by this tax, which will apply to all that part of the price for which the goods are sold in excess of the price stipulated in the act.

On and after May 1st, 1919, perfume, cosmetics and extracts, dentifrices and similar articles, as well as pills, tablets, powders and other medical preparations, will be subject to a tax of one cent on each twenty-five cents, or fraction. This tax will be paid by stamps affixed to the goods by the seller. Other new taxes are on shooting galleries which will pay \$20.00 a year, riding academies which will pay \$100 a year, "for hire" cars to pay \$10 a year for each car having a seating capacity of more than two or not more than seven, and \$20 for each automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven. It is the intention of the Internal Revenue Bureau to give publicity to the various provisions of the new act, but it should not be forgotten that the taxpayer is supposed to ascertain his liability, and that ignorance of the law is not held by the courts to be a valid reason for not complying with the law.

Collector Miller will be pleased to furnish all information upon request, but obviously has no means of reaching everyone affected by the act and notifying them individually of their liability.

MRS. VANDERBILT WEDS

Formerly Was Wife of A. G. Vanderbilt, Luskiana Victim.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 4.—Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt was married Thursday at Harbor View, her residence here, to Lieut. Paul Fitzsimmons, D. S. N., son of the late medical director, Paul Fitzsimmons, U. S. N., and Mrs. Fitzsimmons of Washington, D. C. Lieut. Fitzsimmons was graduated from Annapolis in 1914.

Mrs. Vanderbilt obtained a divorce some years ago from Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who lost his life in the sinking of the Lusitania.

If you are looking for good values in drug lines you will probably be best satisfied in patronizing Sullivan's "2 for One Sale," which is now on. Each customer buying the articles placed on this sale will receive two of the articles bought for the price of one. This is a phenomenal sale, and is an advertising feature—deserving special attention to the items in this sale. Daily 4-3-3t.

FARM BUREAU MAKES WAR ON HOG PLAGUE

Cholera Now Apparently Under Control in Missouri County.

Farmers Get Prompt Co-operation in Any Move for Good of Farming—Practical Value of Farm Bureau Is Demonstrated.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. A well-meant effort in 1917 to give free demonstrations in hog cholera vaccination in Dunkin county, Mo., failed utterly.

But in 1918, 7,700 hogs on 424 farms in that county were vaccinated between April 8 and September 20, and cholera is now apparently under control there.

In 1917 the farmers of Dunkin county had no central organization of



Hogs Kept Under Unhealthful Conditions.

their own through which a campaign against hog cholera could be conducted.

In 1918 they had a farm bureau, with active committees in every community in the county—which accounts for the difference. Now they can get prompt co-operation in any move for the good of farming. Hog cholera had long been taking toll of the hogs of Dunkin county, and in April, 1917, the county bureau decided to inaugurate a general vaccination campaign. Each community committee was notified that the county agent and a veterinarian of the United States department of agriculture would visit the community on a certain date, prepared to vaccinate hogs. Farmers were urged to get their hogs into pens beforehand, a necessary preliminary, as hogs are ordinarily allowed to run at large in that region.

The response to the appeal of the local committee was prompt and general. Hogs were offered for vaccination in every community in the county. In a short time 7,700 animals, on 424 farms, had been given the simultaneous treatment, and the disease was apparently checked. A few weeks later, however, other outbreaks occurred and the work was resumed. 12,800 hogs, on 74 farms, being vaccinated. Now, although hog cholera has not been stamped out altogether, it is apparently under control and its virtual eradication seems assured, since the farmers of the region have been convinced by actual demonstration of the value of vaccination.

The campaign has shown, also, the practical value of the farm bureau organization. Without the aid of the farmers' own organization, the county agent and the federal veterinarian would have been almost powerless to accomplish much in meeting the emergency.

A WANT AD will do it.

Just arrived—shipment of Bosch magnetos. Special Ford magnetos in Hammon Garage, corner Fir and 1st. Phone 3-341. Ta Grande Investment Co.

\$25.00 Advance in Price on April 15th, or in other words, The Free Offer is discontinued on that date.

H-L-F SILOS

Double Wall—Freeze Proof

1493 In Use

Massive French built stave silos with lightening bolts make the H-L-F Silo every stave building rather than a barrel. Because solid direct, these wonderful silos actually cost less than common, single wall silos. See telephone—

TESTIMONIALS OF H. L. F. SILO OWNERS

I am convinced that the double wall principle in silo construction is the correct one, and I believe that you have solved the problem for an efficient silo. Simple to build at a very reasonable cost.—Jas. M. Dixon, former United States Senator from Missoula, Mont.

I think that the Hewitt-Lea-Funk Silo is worth just twice as much as any other silo in this part of the country. If I shall ever want to build another silo, you can feel assured to sell me the next one.—T. P. Cassen, Odell, Minn.

Mr. E. M. Dean of Nyssa, Ore., bought one of the first ones manufactured and was so well pleased with the results that he bought another in 1917. Also did Mr. C. T. Johnson of Fort Ripley, Minn. Bought one in 1914 and again in 1918 bought three more. What more proof do you wish? and the price is from \$75 to \$150 cheaper. Our prices are F. O. B. your own station. There were over six hundred sold last year. One agent sold over \$7000 worth of them.

I have not lost a pound of ensilage by spoiling and there has been no shrinkage or swelling in the inside or outside walls of the silo. In my estimation the H. L. F. Silo is much superior to the stave silo as many of them have shrunk or went partly over in our locality.—Robert Robertson, Kent, Wash.

I saved \$150 over the cost of a stave silo and it is worth \$150 more than any stave silo.—Ray F. Ellis, Osakis, Minn.

EDWIN MORRISON
Summerville, Oregon

Page Woven Wire Fence

We still have it for sale—a car of new stock just arrived and another on the way. Everybody knows Page Fence is the best fence. Remember, I do the stretching. See or phone me for prices. Have several styles and heights to select from.

J. A. CHANDLER
PHONE BLACK 3702

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So the Best Way for You to Discover That Our Clothes Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service is DIFFERENT is to give us an opportunity to demonstrate the fact.

Will You Do This?

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Cleaning, Pressing and Hat Blocking.

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La Grande Mattress Shop And Weaving Works

Mattress Making and Repairing, Feather Mattresses Made, Feather Renovating, Carpet and Fluff Rug Weaving.

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NO climatic conditions too severe for Cyclone Silos. Wet or dry—hot or cold—fair or foul—they require no attention after erection. No tightening or loosening of hoops. Can't get smaller at top than bottom. Can't twist out of shape—can't get out of a true circle. Anchored to concrete base—BRACED—not guyed. The Cyclone has all the advantages of steel and the permanence of concrete, but with the faults of both left out.

"Built to be trusted—not to be busted."

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OREGON HARDWARE & IMP. CO.

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Observer, La Grande, Ore.
Please find this coupon and four others, together with 50 cents, enclosed, for which send "History of the World War," for

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The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Specified and used by the U.S. Army and Navy, The Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A.



More than four thousand Delco-Light plants were delivered for war work. They were used to supply electric light in camps, storehouses, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. huts, airplane hangars, sub-chasers and other branches of the service.

In Red Cross hospitals at the front, Delco-Light operated life-saving X-ray apparatus.

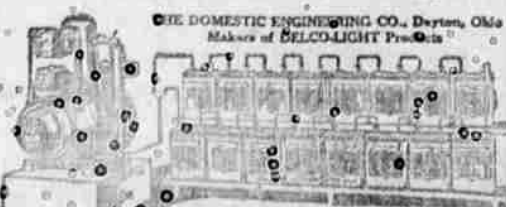
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