

REV. FRANCES A. KELLEY, PERSHING'S
CHAPLAIN, IS VISITING LA GRANDE

Captain (Father) Kelley, who was Pershing's chaplain in France, arrived in La Grande Friday to remain for several days visiting his uncle, Richard Kelley and many friends. Father Kelley is now a national character and efforts will be made to induce him to lecture on the war while he is here.

Not long ago Rev. Francis A. Kelley delivered an address at the Christian Brotherhood Academy alumni and the address was so stirring in spirit that extracts from it are herewith reprinted. He said in part:

"To have been associated with an army such as our great nation turned into the field of battle was an honor not thrust upon every man, and instead of basking in the light of your glorious praise, I bask in the light of—and thank God for—the wonderful works which wonderful young American faithfully performed.

"I am, indeed, proud to be considered one of Albany's chaplains, and I am happy—just wonderfully happy—to be back here this night and look into the faces and grasp the hands of those whom I call my friends and fellow-townsmen.

Praises American Ideals.

"I glory in my title as an American citizen; I glory in it because I have seen what American ideals and the Americanism which we love so much can do, not only in the minds and hearts of those devoted to her, but also in their every word and every act. Their dash, their vigor, their bravery, their courage, their fortitude, their morale are things which must live on forever in the comparative history of armies past, in the history of armies present, and in the lessons of armies of the future.

"Associated with such an army, do you wonder that I tell you I glory in my American citizenship and that I pride myself to have been one of the least of the spiritual leaders of such an aggregation of men?

"The Twenty-seventh division, which I represent, was associated on the English front with the 30th division, composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina troops.

We from the north joined those from the south to fight a common foe. We who in the dark days of the Sixties, rallied to our respective colors and fought for principles considered just and right, now banished all unpleasant memories that might have remained from our history of the past and, for the first time since 1860, the Blue of the north combined with the Grey of the south to fight, in the name of the Red, White and Blue, an enemy darker, blacker and more fierce than which history does not record.

"I could tell you of the discomforting days which we experienced as we faced our common enemy under the shadow of Mt. Kemmel; I could tell you of the disquieting days—those days and nights so filled with horror and horrible deeds which found us in the Dicksbush sector, at and about the city once famed for beauty, but now destitute—the city of Ypres. I could carry you along the entire Ypres salient, where our eastern side was defended by Ruprecht and his famous fighting division; I could tell you of deeds black and bitter, performed on that famous sector, from the Somme to the sea. But I will pass that over to give you, this evening, a description, however inadequate and feeble of one of the most terrible battlefields, and of one of the bloodiest battles that this awful world's war has yet to record.

Received Orders to Attack.

"It was about September 5 that word came to us that our lot was cast for the breaking of the famous Hindenburg line. I shall recount to you some of the interesting items concerning this famous sector, of which we were thoroughly cognizant. First, we were aware that at least four unsuccessful attempts had been made by the Allies at various times to break through the line. I would not say that this failure had caused the Allies to lose all hopes of ever breaking the Hindenburg line, for the British Tommy is for the most part an optimist and hopes always for better things for the future. Strange as it may seem, a keen sense of humor marks his attitude, even in the depth of the battle.

I recall, one night, in the latter part of August, when I paid a visit to Fermoys Camp, then occupied by the 104th Machine Gun battalion, and situated opposite to and under direct observation from the famous Mt. Kemmel.

"We had laid our plans to open a barrage at 4:30 o'clock, but the Hun anticipated and surprised us with a barrage at 3 o'clock, in which I happened to be caught at one of the machine gun positions. The barrage had lasted quite a half hour when for a space of a minute there was a lull. Much to my surprise there appeared around the corner of the parapet an English Tommy, who grasped me by the arm and said: 'Hi soy, mate, 'ow would you like to be shaking hands with the Statue of Liberty now?'

This sense of humor was one of his saving qualities and made him, as I have said before, a splendid optimist and, as I already stated, saved him from despair after four failures to break the famous Hindenburg line. He knew that the Hun had made extravagant and splendid preparations to house in the wonderful tunnel not only the higher officers of the German army, but also for the rank and file as then found in the sector from Le Catelet to Bellecourt.

Faced Barbed Wire Forest.

"The Hindenburg line was a complex weaving of barbed wire eight-ply thick and four rows deep, each row separated from the other by about 30 or 35 feet. Between these rows of barbed wire were to be found the trenches zig-zagging here, there and everywhere, and in them concrete pill-boxes, concrete machine gun positions, anti-tank guns with concrete foundations—in short, everything of an adamantine character, suggesting not only personal security, but a dogged determination that at last they were at a point which, on the western front, they considered absolutely and positively impregnable.

"Seated back of this famous Hindenburg line and separated from it by about 3,000 yards, was the famous Hindenburg tunnel, which ran a distance of at least four kilometers. Through this tunnel, lying as it did, to the west of Bony, courses the water of the Bellecourt canal. In it were many boats, some of them fitted out in a manner luxurious and palatial and destined for the use and occupancy by German officers of the highest rank. Besides these boats, there were also in this tunnel large and commodious rooms, used by the troops as barracks; other rooms were stored high with munitions and provisions, and to add to the comfort of all concerned, it boasted of an electrical plant.

"As human foresight—and might I say shortsightedness go—one might well have been induced to look upon the task allotted to us in early September with the eye of the pessimist; but we had just come from Kemmel, from the Ypres Salient, and from Dicksbush and whilst our minds and souls were filled with the awful horror of La Clyte, Scherfberg and other places—they were also filled with the grim determination, conceived only by a mighty victory—the victory of Mt. Kemmel which was ours on the 31st day of August.

"About the 24th of September, our division was massed at what was then known as Tincourt Woods. Night by night, the troops began to move into positions from which they were to make their first attack. The 106th infantry—the old 23d of Brooklyn—God bless them—were the first to be thrown into position under the command of Colonel William Taylor, of Watervliet. The ground west of the Hindenburg line, and at that time occupied by us, was of a rolling nature, which resulted in grave and great disadvantage to us. In the enemy's favor were to be found observation,

perfect and continuous, and advantage of fire, direct and indirect, together with a complete and perfect knowledge of every inch of the soil then occupied by us.

Awaiting Zero Hour.

"On the 26th of September, Colonel Taylor was informed that the next morning, his regiment would make the start. The zero hour was set for 5:30, and promptly on the dot, there roared from the line of Australian artillery, then positioned in our rear, a series of awful blasts, placing down a smoke screen and a shell barrage together with an immense amount of chlorine, phosgene and lacrymal gas, to the extent that one could hardly imagine how in the midst of it all, a human being could possibly exist.

"There came roar after roar, and with each hot breath from the cannons' mouth, there went over to the lines of the enemy, a message which spelled death and destruction to them, and keen determination and persistent resolution on our part. Forward, the infantry advanced, meeting difficulties of a nature and character that neither tongue nor pen can adequately or potently describe. Waver? They never did. Hesitation never entered their minds; it was with them, just one thing—'if we live, then the Hun must die, but if we die, we die fighting as the Spartans fought, with dogged determination born of having right and justice on our side.'

"Oh, the stories of heroism, individual and general; of bravery most marked and complete; of valor, of fortitude, which I could relate, I could tell you, gentlemen, incidents which fill pages and pages of the proudest kind of history of which a nation can ever hope to boast. Oh, they fought, and many of them fell, but if they fell, they fell as they fought—facing the foe whose life's blood they were absolutely determined to get; and every one who sacrificed his life on that noble field of battle, put gave the other a sounder and firmer foundation for their convictions that the Hun must fall; and,

(Continued on Page Three)

POLAND TO BUY SUPPLIES.

Government Preparing to Spend \$450,000,000 in United States.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Polish government is preparing to purchase \$450,000,000 worth of supplies in the United States this year, according to E. Levinski Corwin, a Polish economist, who delivered an address last night at a meeting of the Polish engineers and merchants in America.

YANK TRICK NEARLY
CAPTURED KAISER

Capturing the Kaiser during the war was a Yank conceived trick which came nearer execution through Yankee daring than the world ever imagined. Colonel Luke Lea, former senator from Tennessee, with four commissioned American officers worked their way through Holland and was at the very door of the Kaiser's quarters at Spa, Belgium, when discovered.

GOVERNMENT TO
LOOSEN PURSE

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

Heavy Expenditures Are Planned by the Administration Right Away.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 19.—Despite the failure of the last congress to pass important appropriation measures, the Federal government is getting under way a vast amount of building and construction work. The Department of Labor calls attention to the fact that by the end of the fiscal year 1921 there will be available for Federal aid for state road building more than \$266,000,000. Congress passed the appropriation for \$9,050,000 for new hospitals and improvements to old ones needed by the Public Health Service and this building activity is being rushed and will be under way by the end of the year. Some of these projects will be under construction by midsummer. More than \$50,000,000 are involved in the maintenance and construction work set out in the rivers and harbors appropriation bill passed by the last congress.

The harbors and rivers improvement work takes in almost every section of the country, much of it being planned for the southeast, the Atlantic coast and the Pacific states. More than a million dollars will be spent along the Mississippi river, approximately \$3,500,000 on the Ohio river, and about \$500,000 along the Missouri river. This work, it is understood, will go ahead regardless of current material and labor costs and should prove an important factor in making business good in the hundreds of localities where such work is undertaken by the government.

The building program of the Public Health Service, to meet the requirements of soldiers and sailors availing of their privileges under the War Risk service, calls for remodeling and additions to hospital properties at Camp Cody, N. Mex.; Camp Hancock, Ga.; Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.; Camp Beauregard, La.; Camp Logan, Tex.; Camp Fremont, Calif.; and the nitrate plant at Perryville, Md. For these necessary changes and additions \$750,000 are available. The hospital project in Cook county, Illinois, most of which is completed, carries an appropriation of \$3,000,000.

There is an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the building of a sanatorium at Dawson Springs, Ky., the survey is being made and for the site and hospital plant at Norfolk, Virginia, \$900,000 has been appropriated. An appropriation of \$550,000 was made to take care of the hospital project in the District of Columbia and \$190,000 were voted for improvements in the Marine hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

For most of these projects plans now are being prepared and it is safe to say work on all of them will begin within the year.

The failure of the last congress to appropriate money to take care of the building program in the Treasury Department has held up about 150 projects, for the most part post office buildings. Almost every state in the Union is represented in this list of deferred projects which involves the expenditure, on present construction prices, of more than \$25,000,000.

Many of these projects were contemplated before the war and money appropriated to cover the construction costs on the then prevailing prices. Estimates at that time showed these

buildings would cost approximately sixteen and a half millions. The present estimates are about six millions more and before the work can be undertaken congress must appropriate enough money to take care of this increase in building costs. There is little doubt but that the next congress will take care of this.

The spending of \$266,000,000 appropriated for Federal aid for road building depends upon the several states. Some are hastening to avail of this opportunity to enjoy Federal assistance in building state roads; other states appear to be slow to take advantage of the opportunity. However, the money is, or will be available and the Federal government is anxious that states make the most of their opportunities during the current year as road building will do much to stimulate business and to provide better employment for labor until the industrial transition from war to peace has been effected.

ROOSEVELT ROAD
WILL HELP ALL

COAST REGION OF OREGON NEEDS TO BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS

Country of Great Resources Will Aid Entire State With Good Roads.

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Apr. 19.—(Special)—Though it is a fact not generally known, Tillamook County, the most productive dairying section of the state of Oregon, has to ship its hay and other forage for its dairy herds. On this account farmers of Eastern Oregon profited to the extent of \$100,000 in 1918. While the Tillamook section and the coast country in general boast as fertile soil as can be found anywhere the grasses grown there are not converted into winter fodder, for the reason that the product is more valuable for grazing dairy cattle.

Tillamook county was not the only coast county that proved to be a good customer of the alfalfa raisers of the irrigated lands of eastern Oregon. All the rest of the seven coast counties purchased hay as well, though in smaller quantities.

The proposed Roosevelt highway along the coast would open up a great agricultural empire in that region, and in a few years millions of dollars would flow out to the hay producers where now only hundreds of thousands are spent by the dairymen.

In 1918 Tillamook county sold throughout the United States \$2,000,000 worth of cheese and dairy products alone. This gives an inkling of what will be the result if millions of acres of land like that in Tillamook are opened up to cultivation and settlement through the medium of the Roosevelt highway. Based on what has been shown in Tillamook county, \$100,000,000 worth of taxable property would be added to the wealth of the state if the rest of the coast region is developed in like manner.

Grass is green every day of the year on the ocean side of the Coast range of mountains, and the climate is so mild that cattle do not need to be kept in barns and fed, as in other dairy sections of the United States, notably in the middle west and on the Atlantic seaboard, but, as has been stated already, it has been found more profitable to keep the land sowed down to clover pasture for the dairy herds than to raise hay thereon. That is why the coast country will always be a great market for eastern Oregon hay.

GARFIELD IS CHALLENGED

Head of Kansas Miners Objects to Fuel Chief's Orders.

PITTSBURG, Kan., April 18.—Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers of America, challenges the right of Dr. H. A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator, "to direct the affairs of our organization in this district," in a message sent to Mr. Garfield today.

The message was in reply to one received from Mr. Garfield yesterday directing Mr. Howat to put the striking Central Coal and Coke company miners back at work and appear before the labor board to submit their

OUR PART HAS
YET BEEN SMALL

In view of what other nations have done, America's patriotism has been put to no test according to Edward Cookingham, executive chairman of the Oregon Victory Loan. He says:

"During the four years of the war, the gross indebtedness of the civilized nations of the world grew from \$27,000,000,000 to more than \$200,000,000,000. The indebtedness of Great Britain grew from 4 per cent to 44 per cent of that country's entire national wealth. The indebtedness of France grew to about 45 per cent of her national wealth and Russia's national debt reached about the same proportions. The indebtedness of Germany was more than 50 per cent of her wealth at the end of the war, and that of Austria-Hungary had become about 60 per cent. In comparison with the enormous debts of her allies, that of the United States at the end of the war seems very insignificant, inasmuch as it amounted to less than 8 per cent of her national wealth, and as an offset we hold nearly \$10,000,000,000 of obligations of foreign governments, so that the net drain upon the people of this nation will not be over 6 per cent of the sum total of the assets of the nation.

"The available statistics received up to the present time show that the total death losses during the war aggregate about 7,350,000 men. Of our allies, France lost 1,385,000 men, England 705,000 men, and Italy 460,000 men; Russia lost about 1,700,000 men. About 50,000 U. S. troops were killed in battle. The death losses of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and their allies, aggregate 2,750,000 men.

"None of the allied commanders, American, French, English or Italian, believed that a military victory was possible in 1918. Hence, at the time the armistice was signed military plans in the United States were progressing on a prodigious scale. These plans contemplated that by July 1, 1919, there would be 4,000,000 American soldiers in France. To transport and maintain this vast army, 16,000,000 tons of shipping would have been required, and the plans of the government included the construction of sufficient ships to furnish the required tonnage. Had the war continued until the middle of the summer of 1919, this nation would probably have suffered a loss of 500,000 American soldiers, with many hundreds of thousands of disabled and wounded. The outlay required to train, equip, transport and feed this vast army would have been not less than \$2,000,000,000 per month. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the sudden collapse of the German military power resulted in a saving to the American nation, of not less than \$15,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000. Moreover, every red-blooded American citizen must not fail to remember that Germany's collapse was directly due to the magnificent fighting qualities of the hitherto untrained American army.

"During the brief time that the American army participated in the active hostilities of the war, 3,918 distinguished service crosses were awarded for gallantry in action to American officers and soldiers. If we may believe the glowing accounts which we received of the unsurpassed valor of the American troops in the battles in which they were engaged, we may well say that these soldiers who received the distinguished service crosses were but a type of hundreds of thousands of other American soldiers that fought with the utmost bravery and gallantry."

Mrs. Fred Schilke Presented With Medal for Child Welfare Work

Among the merited things which the United States government has bestowed upon diligent and faithful workers a medal falls to a La Grande lady. Mrs. Fred G. Schilke, who has had charge of the Child Welfare work in the state of Oregon for the past year, has rendered such excellent service and made such a splendid showing that a certificate to that effect and a handsome medal have been bestowed upon her.

Mrs. Housewife



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