

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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POINT TO WITHYCOMBE

With the primary election close at hand, all surface indications that are ascertainable point to the re-nomination of Oregon's Republican governor, James Withycombe. For several weeks sentiment has been drifting decidedly toward Governor Withycombe.

Until recently voters were not disposed to talk politics as the war has been and will continue to be the all-absorbing topic. The hearts of Oregonians are with the boys in uniform and this is one of many reasons why Governor Withycombe appears certain to be re-nominated and re-elected by a margin that promises to be even more overwhelming than his own record-breaking triumph four years ago. The people of Oregon know well enough that Governor Withycombe's record as a war governor is second to none in the United States and that the example and inspiration of his constant leadership are represented else the success of the Withycombe record one after another by this state. Furthermore, all Oregonians know that Governor Withycombe's heart will remain true blue in all patriotic issues and that he will continue to give the very best that is in him to every duty, every trust, every responsibility. As only one of the many guarantees that his confidence is merited Governor Withycombe's own son is in the service, having enlisted many months ago as a private.

Governor Withycombe has five rivals facing him for the Republican nomination, who must divide the opposition vote, and the desperate straits in which these politicians find themselves, illustrates perhaps as well as anything else the success of the Withycombe administration. Not one of the opposing candidates is able to point out anything wrong about the Withycombe administration and they are, consequently, extremely "hard put" for an issue. They are merely promising to do the things which Governor Withycombe is already accomplishing, therefore their glittering phrases are falling on deaf ears.

Governor Withycombe, in official as well as private life, has always stood for a cleaner and greater Oregon.

He has been constantly in touch with the people and mindful of their needs.

He has been courageous in facing every duty, meeting each emergency with sanity and dignity and avoiding grandstand play.

He has at all times been true to his country, his state and has never been accused of disloyalty to his party though he has refused to play politics in war times.

Mindful of these facts and of the supplementary consideration that it is not well to make unnecessary changes in war time, the voters as well as political observers are coming to be more and more unanimous in their conviction that there can and should be but one result on May 17, the indorsement of Oregon's safe, sane, and patriotic governor, James Withycombe. As the immortal Abraham Lincoln truthfully remarked during the presidential campaign of 1864 when the Civil War was in progress, "It is not best to swap horses while crossing the stream."

Governor Withycombe has kept Oregon first, why change?

THE WOODS ARE FULL

The woods are full of men who aspire to be governor of Oregon—some of them unimpeachably excellent, some indifferent and one or two dangerous. Under ordinary circumstances there would be the keenest kind of interest in the political campaign that is under way, but the present circumstances are not ordinary. No one outside the candidates themselves and their immediate followers cares a whoop about politics, for interest in the war and desire to win the war overshadows everything else. The Eugene Register says that among all the candidates there is only one to whom attaches more than ordinary interest.

That one is Governor Withycombe, who asks reelection, and who has made a record as a war governor that anyone might be proud of. There has never been a moment in this year of war problems when his attitude has been in doubt, and we must all admit that the patriotic spirit of Oregon's war governor has had much to do with the bright patriotic record that has been made by the state. When the I. W. W. agitation was at its highest point and the governors of other western states were wobbling and side-stepping, Governor Withycombe did not hesitate a moment. He announced that the law must be strictly upheld and that nothing must be permitted to interfere with the conduct of the war. In every other phase of the state's war activities his position has been firm and resolute. His leadership has been of the kind that commands confidence.

This is a time when the usual political patter and the usual reasons for displacing one official and putting another one in have little appeal. The fact that looms largest is that under Governor Withycombe's leadership Oregon has won the admiration of the entire country. That is the kind of leadership we want.

CLACKAMAS WELL REPRESENTED

Clackamas county has been fortunate during the past seven years in having one of its prominent citizens in a position of trust at the state Capitol and there is little doubt that the voters of this county will cast an overwhelming plurality to keep him at the Capitol by promoting him a notch.

As Assistant State Treasurer, Judge Thomas F. Ryan of Gladstone has

made good. Clackamas County has seldom been recognized in the selection of men to fill positions of trust with the state government, but it is gratifying to recollect that whenever or wherever such citizens have been placed they have furnished a record of which their county might be proud. Judge Ryan has been a party to establishing a number of reforms in the handling of state affairs, which have tended toward greater efficiency, and a greater return on the taxpayer's money invested.

Now, of all times, is a time when efficiency and business judgment should count. The operation of state affairs, and particularly the fiscal affairs of the state, should be confined to long headed, hard headed men of experience. Judge Ryan comes under all of these qualifications.

A glance at his record is sufficient to indicate that the present State Treasurer made no idle choice when he selected Judge Ryan for the post which he has so competently filled and any who have watched his record can find no reason why he should not be elevated to the position of State Treasurer, to which he now aspires.

No doubt Clackamas County loyalty will figure largely in the vote this county is expected to pile up for Judge Ryan on the seventeenth of next month. And the fact that such loyalty at this time will be well deserved will make it much easier for the electorate to go to the polls and cast its ballot for a favorite son.

WHERE KNOWLEDGE COUNTS

More and more is the State of Oregon finding that a judicious exercise of the power to levy taxes by a so-called indirect method is aiding in solving the problem of removing the heavy burden of taxation generally, and in removing it in an equitable manner.

An example of this form of taxation is found in the inheritance tax law, which gives to the state a percentage of large bequests and legacies.

But a good law is good, insofar as it is administered well, and beyond, or beside, that point it is not good.

Oregon has been peculiarly fortunate so far in the administration of its inheritance tax law, because it has had a man at the helm who has been able to steer the bark through the shoal and shallow places.

The success of Oregon's inheritance tax statutes has been largely due to a Clackamas County citizen, Judge Thomas F. Ryan, who as Assistant State Treasurer has handled the technical features of the administration of that law. Even those who are not particularly friends of Judge Ryan admit that he has had much to do in making such a law a valuable adjunct of the state's tax raising system.

A just and wise administration of this statute must assure the legatees of an estate that the state will receive its just dues and no more, and its just and wise administration must further assure the citizens of a state that it is not mulcted of its dues by inefficient handling. To reach a happy medium which brings about justice to the state and to the legatees alike, requires careful study, close knowledge, and above all an expert training in appraisal and valuation of estates. Judge Ryan is peculiarly equipped for this very thing, and the inheritance tax administration is becoming more and more an important adjunct of the State Treasurer's department.

Should Judge Ryan be elected State Treasurer the people would know that this branch of the service would be in safe hands. They would know it by the surest rule of all sure rules there is to follow, that he has shown his ability by being weighed in the balance and found not wanting.

Inheritance tax laws of the last Legislature made this state activity a matter of more moment than it ever has been before and to allow the careless handling of this fund, which will be a mighty tax saver to the citizens at large, would be folly of the rankiest kind.

LAST CALL FOR THE BONDS

This is a war not merely of guns and bullets, but it is a struggle of national sentiment. We have to be very careful that a front of united feeling is presented to our foes. There can be no hope of ending the war so long as Germany believes our people are not united behind it.

The subscription of the Liberty Loan is the most accurate register of public sentiment. Germany does not care how our people talk. She wants to know what they will do. If they won't dig down into their pockets for money, she will feel that the war does not have general sanction, and that we will take peace the first time an easy way is offered. That will encourage her to keep on and on and kill more and more of our boys.

There is a tendency among some people to wait until the last moment thinking perhaps their help will not be needed. That is taking chances. It is not possible to get too much money. If double the amount asked for could be obtained, the significance of the thing would not be lost on Berlin. It would show them that we mean business. When they get it thoroughly in their heads that we do mean business, there will be some change in their attitude. Probably not a sufficient change to justify ending the war, but they will have begun to see through the mists of illusion. Then there will be some hope that they will abandon their maniac desire to dominate the world.

Therefore let us go the limit to help put over the loan, and to make a big over subscription. The individual man may say that his little sub-

scription amounts to nothing. Yet if everyone takes that view, the loan will be a failure, and the world's finger of shame will be pointed at slack-necked America.

Buy a Bond and enjoy the satisfaction that comes from good patriotism and good citizenship.

BRAIN-STORMER ENTERS

The entry of Ex-Governor Oswald West into the field as a democratic candidate for the United States Senate should dispel all the idle talk of his unquestionable support of Chas. L. McNary as the republican candidate. Oswald West is going into the fight to win for Oswald West and his friends for others is but the brittle strands of a cob web to be pushed to one side if they cross the pathway of his ambition. Senator McNary is the one man in Oregon who can curb the vaulting ambition of this roaring democratic lion, who camouflages himself largely as a non-partisan. He is out for once in his life for the straight democratic nomination and it is to be hoped that he gets it and that Senator McNary gets the straight republican nomination. The battle will then be between a stand pat, wind jamming democrat and an earnest, sincere working republican who believes a duty well done is more of an accomplishment for the good of Oregon than the oft repeated brain storms of the erratic Ex-Governor.

A RECORD TO PRESERVE

The Springfield Republican justifies the President in favoring the election of Senators of the Democratic faith because "a Senate controlled by his political opponents would greatly embarrass and weaken his administration." We cannot share this feeling. The largest measure of opposition and embarrassment which has been brought to the President from Senatorial sources has come from the Democratic side of the chamber. Republicans in the Senate as in the House, have been much more generous in their support of war measures proposed by the administration than have Democrats. A Senate controlled by the Republican party could not and would not turn its back upon the patriotic record which the party has already made—while to have a Republican Senate would insure a division of party responsibility which should and would insure to the benefit and not embarrassment of the administration.

THE NATIONAL GAG

Only two votes were needed to save from defeat an amendment to the section bill proposed by Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland that specifically provided that the act should not apply to any individual who may publish or speak "what is true, with good motives and justifiable ends." The real attitude of the Administration on the measures has been indicated no more forcibly than in the vote of 33 to 31 by which Senator France's amendment was lost. 29 of the 33 votes were democratic, showing conclusively that the President does not wish his acts or the acts of his subordinates criticized, even though such criticism states facts and is submitted with the object of improving conditions as they exist.

A PEACE POLICY AS WELL

A Democrat state official in Ohio refused to use a lead pencil furnished by the state and bearing the brand "Made in Germany." His refusal is to be commended, but why should his Americanism be so temporary? Why not insist in time of peace as well as in time of war that every article that can be made in America shall be produced here, and that in order to accomplish that end there shall be charged on imported articles a tax at least equal to the difference in cost of production here and abroad? The "Made in America" policy should not be a war policy.

Attorney General Gregory, in a letter to Representative Currie of Michigan, says that the report of German spy activity in this country has been very much exaggerated and adds that not one fire which took place last year in a war industry plant has been traced to alien origin. This may not conclusively establish an alibi for the spies, however. It may serve to show that Mr. Gregory's secret service men were not exceptionally efficient.

GLADSTONE NOT SLACKER

GLADSTONE, Or., April 26.—To this Morning Enterprise, Oregon City.—When I received my copy of your valued morning paper, I noted with a great deal of chagrin, that Gladstone had been saved from "remainings" in the slacker's column.

As captain of the Third Liberty Bond solicitors of Gladstone district, permit me to inform your many readers, that the city of Gladstone has never been in the slacker's column, it has gone over the top at every call. In behalf of the citizens of this district and in justice to the untiring efforts of our solicitors, I am proud to say, that as soon as the solicitors received their blanks and instructions, they at once began calling for bonds for themselves in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and even \$1,000, with the result that within fifteen minutes after the sound of the gong, Gladstone was over the top and still going good and strong, and when the solicitors finished checking in last Tuesday, they had placed Gladstone over the top 200 per cent with more still coming in.

Respectfully yours,
CHAMBERS HOWELL,
Mayor of Gladstone.

CIVIL ENGINEER MADE DEFENDANT BY LENA KURTZ

Lena M. Kurtz filed suit for divorce Monday, charging Francis P. Kurtz, a Portland civil engineer, with cruel and inhuman treatment. The wife charges that her husband cursed and swore and otherwise abused her. They were married in California in 1908.

EVERY BOY SHOULD REGISTER NOW FOR WORKING RESERVE

By R. W. Arens, County Agent

Every boy that has not registered in the boys' working reserve had better get a hump on and do it before the week is over. No matter whether you expect to work this summer or not—whether you have a job lined up or not. We want every boy between 16 and 21 on our records. Some think that because they already have a job or have one lined up, that they need not register—that is not true. You will not be taken out of any position nor will you be made to work where you do not want to—but you should register.

Every one has to do their duty and your duty now is to register for this

reserve. After registering you receive a button from the government, showing that you are a war worker and helper and want to do "your bit." After three months work you receive a bronze badge showing that you have really done something.

Every boy that has not the button in his coat lapel at the end of this week is a slacker.

Are you going to be one of them?

GERMAN PAPER SUSPENDED IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, May 1.—"Germania," a newspaper published here in the German language, suspended yesterday. An editorial announcement said the suspension was for the duration of the war and assigned a desire to avoid radical friction, coupled with the rising cost of production, as reason for the decision.

OREGON ENGINEERS BUILD CITIES

Boys Anxious for Letters From Home; Tell of War Work in France

Co. A. 508 Engrs., A. E. F. France, April 4, 1918

Dear Mr. Moffet: I know that you are interested in even the details of what the troops over here are doing, and perhaps particularly in the work of the engineers and will try to give you a brief outline, as much as I am allowed.

Our station at present is back of the American lines, within the Zone of Advance, but some distance from the actual front. On still nights we can hear the big guns and during the day the air is full of aeroplanes, but the aviators are Americans making practice flights, I think.

The work at this post consists of hospital construction on a large scale. Each ward will be a separate building and the whole layout calls for railroad sidings and unloading quays, several hundred buildings, streets, sewers, and a water system, in fact a good sized town complete. All the buildings except the administration huts are standard knock-down wooden affairs, one story, and 32 meters long by 6 meters wide.

The troops at work are all engineer companies, and detachments from several different organizations are represented. Some of these soldiers are colored and they make very good workers indeed, even on trying work.

Material is not so readily available as on civil construction and we must build with what is at hand, but considering that we are working under war conditions, it is surprising that we get as much as we do. The weather has not been favorable for there has been a great deal of rain and one day's rain makes a week's mud. These small handicaps have not delayed the work to any great extent and in place of the cultivated fields I saw on my arrival here six weeks ago, there is now quite a sizable town very nearly complete.

The 4th Engrs., Ry., (the regiment I came over with) arrived in France on Aug. 29 and has been on one enormous construction job ever since. They are building docks and railroad yards and track, all out of American material. By the first of the year our company alone, under Capt. H. W. Young, formerly with the O. W. R. & N. Ry., had built a railroad yard which contained seven miles of track, and had made a large fill which was necessary for the yard, in addition to furnishing large details for other work. A letter from the captain informs me that at present this company is engaged on other new railroad construction and has two colored companies to help, with two steam-shovels and the necessary dinky trains working night and day. So you see we are really doing something these days.

I have been transferred and am now attached to the above organization as second lieutenant. I think I am unusually lucky in not wanting to go to the training camp, as I managed to get over among the first and have been commissioned anyway. There are many advantages in being among the first over and among them I might mention that we are allowed a day in London, a very interesting visit to me. In the course of my travels, I have been over a large part of France and have visited Paris and other large cities.

There is little news that we get direct from the front, in fact practically all of our news comes from the Paris editions of the New York Herald, Chicago Tribune, and London Daily Mail. As a sample I am sending by this mail a copy of the New York Herald.

We are well supplied with everything necessary and our quarters are very comfortable. Living conditions are better than in many construction camps at home.

I understand Charles Parker has been commissioned and is probably in France by this time. If so I may meet him as I have already met many friends at various places including many boys from Oregon and Washington.

A clipping from an Oregon City paper, forwarded from the RL. regiment by E. B. Charman, informs me that Mr. Rands has been placed in charge of a traffic survey on the upper Columbia and Snake Rivers.

The many Oregon City boys in E and F Cos.—th Engrs., Ry., were all in good health and spirits when I left on Feb. 24 and were all certainly holding up their end.

There are a great many interesting things to write about but the days here are pretty strenuous and we do not have much time to ourselves, either for letter writing or for anything else.

Mail is the most desired thing I can think of by all of us over here and you can tell anyone who has a friend or relative in the A. E. F. that if they write as often as possible, it will be appreciated more than any other one

thing. It is not always possible to answer at once but it is appreciated just the same.

I should be very glad to hear from you and have an opportunity to write. With best personal regards,

Sincerely,
WILBUR L. SHARP

Address: Lieut. W. L. Sharp, Co. A., 508th Engineers, U. S. A. P. O. No. 731, A. E. F. France.

(Lieut. Sharp was assistant engineer for the construction of the South Fork pipe line. The above letter was sent to J. W. Moffat, of the Oregon Engineering & Construction Co.)

March 30, 1918. I have arrived safely in France as you no doubt have heard by this time. The trip across the Atlantic was somewhat tedious but at least an interesting one and an experience which will never be forgotten.

As far as I know we are now only temporarily located but will no doubt go to a permanent location soon. This part of France is extremely pretty and the green hills and general terrain remind me a good deal of Oregon—also the rain helps to remind me of home, for we have been having continual showers since we arrived here. However the weather is comparatively mild and therefore not as disagreeable as it might be. I have been in good health most of the time since I left. Coming across I was not so much surprised, even though we did have some pretty rough weather. Do not worry about me for I am sure I will come through alright and be home with you all before many months.

You can address me according to the enclosed address. I will write as often as I have the opportunity. With love to all,
Your son,
JOE

April 2, 1918. Just a note to let you know that I am well. Things are so unsettled that it is hard to find time to write letters now. Perhaps later I will be able to write at length.

We are today experiencing the first nice weather since the day we arrived. It rains continually—almost as much as it does at home.

Yesterday I had my first experience in ordering a meal at a French restaurant and managed to get along alright—not so much because of my knowledge of French as the waitress' knowledge of English.

There are a great many things that we are not permitted to include in letters which makes it difficult to compose one—it being necessary to guard against enclosing any forbidden information. I simply wanted to let you know that I am still in good health and will write again in a short time.

With love to all,
Your loving son,
JOE
Address: Sgt. J. C. Hedges, Co. C., 1st Prov. Ord. Depot B., A. E. F.

March 26.—I was talking to a British sergeant today, who was wounded on the first day of the great German offensive, being one of a hundred of airmen who flew out over the enemies lines for observation, he said on that first day the plains as far as the eyes could reach looked like a cauldron of sizzling hot steel. Great clouds of smoke overhung everything while in the foreground the line of the "creeping barrage" of the Germans was plainly visible, extending for miles. He was not allowed to give any figures or estimate of the number of men in the battle but he said it was enormous. His machine was brought down in a duel with a German "Gotha" after he had destroyed two enemy machines.

Refugees from the region of the German advance are pouring into our district every day. Each train, Red Cross "Cagions" and automobiles brings a load of them. Most of them left their homes without anything, while some were able to bring a precious picture, a bird case or a dog. The Red Cross unites working in cooperation with the Franco-British authorities did wonderful work in evacuating the inhabitants from the invaded district oftentimes working under terrific shell fire. One driver rode back into a hotly bombarded town with three flat tires and a broken spring but succeeded in bringing out four refugees and two wounded "Tomnies." Americans are certainly doing their bit in this great offensive as the passing by of thousands of American trucks each day, loaded with supplies for the front will verify.

I wish I could write more but I am awfully busy tonight and it is almost my time to make an inspection of the wards.

Loads of Love,
KENT
Sgt. Kent R. Nelson, Med. Dept.

GEO. W. BUCK GRILLS POLICEMAN

Beaver Creek Farmer Says Arm of Law Was Unduly Officious

BEAVER CREEK, April 30.—(Editor of The Enterprise.)—How long are you going to permit visitors to your city to be insulted by the illiterate scum, your Mayor appoints on the police force; of course we all understand that 90 per cent. of the policemen are worthless, and won't do any honest labor, and are probably more criminal than most of the people they arrest, but to the case in hand, my wife's sister and her baby in arms, arrived in Oregon City Sunday night on the S. P. 9:40 train from Los Angeles. Her mother and I came in to meet her and gathered up her grips and bundles and the baby came stumbling up through the yard, when an ordinarily dressed man stepped up and demanded: "What have you got in those grips?" I replied: "It's none of your business." He said: "Is that so, don't get fresh with me or I'll put you in jail," and flashed his badge.

As we live out in the country and I wanted to get them home after the long journey, I saw it would be better not to start anything as I wouldn't

get the jump on him, with my arms search her as a bootlegger, etc., and full, so I remarked that was a mighty fine exhibition of judgment to stop a lady with a baby down in the yard and if you have exceeded your authority under the law, I'll certainly see you get yours.

I found this morning he had the right under our wonderful legislation to search, all right, but if he had waited until we arrived up at the station where it was light, and a place to put our parcels and grips; instead of in the grease and dirt, and came up to us and said that "by the authority of the law I would like to examine your baggage," I would certainly have made no objection; as it was we were compelled to lay out our stuff on the ground and submit to his pawing over her lingerie and baby's clothes. Finding nothing, he snuck off. If he had found a bottle I'll wager it would never have been turned in. I certainly feel delighted with the reception my relatives received into your city.

BRITISH VETERAN WRITES COUSIN

Mrs. Clyde Anderson Receives Letter From Wounded Soldier

Mrs. Clyde Anderson, 205 Monroe street, has received the following letter from her cousin, Corporal Dan Griffiths, of the 12th Royal Fusiliers, written April 6, from Whines, Hut 28, Scotton Camp, Catterick, Yorks.

Dear cousin Gerlie: You cannot imagine how pleased I was to hear from you. A long time has elapsed since I have seen you and between then and today great changes have taken place even around my own home as you are aware.

The declaration of war by Germany has upset the whole world and our country is taking the leading part in it and determined to withstand the enormous sacrifices and discomfort to the very end until the Prussian Hog of Europe will be compelled to raise his arms with humility and be prepared for a retaliation of the unhuman atrocities committed by his troops in Belgium and France.

The readiness of America in participating in the great struggle for freedom has inspired all our boys with admiration and feel proud to fight side by side with such a faithful ally. I have already done part of my share but we will have to do a great deal more before the task is completed.

After serving in France for about twelve months I got hit last June and am at present recuperating from the effects of the wound at a convalescent camp. About a month previous to being wounded I received the sad news of my dear mother's death, which came to me as a great surprise. She had been ailing for years but I never dreamed that while home on my final leave before proceeding to France, that it was the last time I should see her.

I must console myself with the thought that my sisters are able to keep the home fires burning, and getting on very well although they miss her very much more than I do as I was always away from home.

I will now give you a vivid description of the Battle of Messines last June where I received my wound.

Apart from its horror it was a magnificent sight which I shall never forget, and everything was so well organized that it was fought like

clockwork, which no doubt accounts for the splendid victory.

At a quarter past three on a fine Sunday morning the fan commenced. About nine thousand guns opened out the same time and two high mines exploded under the German line which shook the earth as if it had been an earthquake.

The shells dropping in the German line made it an inferno of fire and hell could not be compared with it. Immediately the guns started to roar the infantry made an attack and before the sun set that day victory was ours.

The noise was terrific and German shells dropping all around us made it rather uncomfortable and I have often been thinking how I got out of it so well.

I shall not volunteer to go back again but I am living in hopes that it will be over soon.

I am glad you, Mr. Anderson and the family are alright and I should be delighted in having the privilege to see you all.

Convey my kindest regards to Jack and wish him every luck. When I'll get his address I will write.

I am sorry that I haven't a single photograph of myself but I shall forward you one at my earliest convenience. I am sending you this group which no doubt you will be able to recognize me alright. If not you will find me at the bottom row, left side, present abode of love.

It isn't a very sublime spot as the camp is erected in the Yorkshire moors about six miles away from the nearest town, but in spite of its loneliness and desolation, I am not grumbling as it is a Garden of Eden compared to where I have been.

I must draw to a conclusion and hope you'll excuse the scribbles. I intend going home for a week-end next week and I shall tell them that you wrote to me.

If possible forward me a photograph of you and the family and I hope you'll write to me again soon. With my best respects to you all, I remain, your affectionate cousin,
DAN
CORP. D. GRIFFITHS.

FORMER PRIEST WON COMMISSION

Lead Company to Victory After All Officers Were Killed

Lieutenant Paul Perigord of the French army, one of the speakers who will be sent from Washington, D. C. to address Oregon First War Conference in Portland, May 22 and 23, was formerly a Roman Catholic priest in St. Paul, Minn.

At the outbreak of the war, the sorrows of his native land, France, made a powerful appeal to his patriotic nature so he hastened across the seas and enlisted as a private. His first thought upon his return to France was to receive a commission as an army chaplain, but finding no vacancy in the list of chaplains he entered the ranks at a wage of four cents per day.

He was in the Champagne district and his company was ordered to receive the attack of the German Imperial Guard. All the officers, with the exception of the Captain were killed in the early part of the battle. Later, when the Captain was mortally wounded he gave his sword to Private Perigord with instruction to lead

He has been released by the High Commission of the French Republic to the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information for the purpose of carrying his gospel of patriotism to the people of the United States.

His message, couched in simple eloquence and based upon actual experience, is given with a fixed determination and yet with an unbounded Christian sympathy in which the German people are included according to reports received from the east. The company, he did so, the Imperial Guard was repulsed, the private was made a lieutenant and told to retain the sword of his dead captain.

Lieutenant Perigord wears upon his uniform the Iron cross of the War conferred upon him by Marshall Joffre for conspicuous personal bravery; also five stars conferred for the same reason, as the Cross can be conferred but once. Three bars on his sleeve indicate that he was wounded three times in battle.

The Oregon War Conference which Lieutenant Perigord and other prominent speakers will address is a gathering of workers in every branch of war activity from every county in the state held by request of federal officers under the auspices of the state council of defense.

Mass meetings, sections, meetings and a special program not yet completed will be held on the two days. The men of draft age from every part of Oregon will have a sectional meeting where capable speakers will outline, first the legal rights of the selective men, second, the medical and sanitary phases of the army and third, some of the first things that will happen when the selective men reach camp.

The conference will be a convocation of thousands of Oregon war workers to secure a better view of what is expected of them during the second year of war against Germany and her allies.

VANCOUVER BOY KILLED

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 29.—Edward Patrick Burton, 13 years, 5 months and 26 days old, was instantly killed yesterday morning at 9:15 on the Northern Pacific railroad about one half mile beyond Vancouver Junction, when he was hurled from the track by O-W. passenger train number 562 going north.