GERMAN BATTLE WAVE NEAR CREST

Official Washington Hopeful That Worst Is Over on West Front.

SITUATION STILL SERIOUS

Resistance of British to Repeated Shocks Affords Reason for Hopefulness — Foch's Plans Subject of Deep Interest.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Hope that the force of the German stroke toward the Channel ports has largely spent itself grew here today as the British lines stood fast under repeated shocks. The day's advices indicated again that Field Marshal Haig's men were obeying to the letter his call for unyielding resistance.

The weekly review published by the War Department, although it carried operations only up to last Saturday, showed that War College opinion saw then that the German wave was reaching its crest. In allied diplomatic and military circles the same impression prevailed today, strengthened by more recent reports from the front.

Dispatches indicate that the fiercest fighting is on the northern line of the new salient driven into the British front north of Arras. The struggle for possession of Neuve Eglise and towns in that region looks to observers here like an effort by the enemy to force a way behind Ypres and compel abandonment of that place and a withdrawal of a large section of the British line.

The Germans were in possession of Neuve Eglise by last accounts, but they previously completed it, only to be driven out again.

Time Important Factor.

Every hour gained by the British in holding on this particular front means increased probability that they will hold it permanently. Time allows the assembling of supporting forces in sufficient strength to meet any shock. Or, should a withdrawal and realignment on better positions be judged desirable, time will give opportunity for the preparation of those positions.

It is possible that the plans of General Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied and American armies in France, hinge on developments in this narrow sector of the broad battle front. Such moves as he may be contemplating may well depend, it is said, upon the stabilization of the allied left flank.

On the right the French appear to have succeeded in effecting such a stabilization. Presumably any plans for a counter offensive would be dependent upon these positions.

Serious Views Held.

There is no question that many officers view the situation as serious. They do not all share the hopeful outlook indicated by the war college review for last week.

Even if the present thrust toward Bethune is checked, they believe a third assault at some other portion of the British front is to be expected, coming with the suddenness of a storm from a clear sky.

There have been many reports indicating that the Austro-Hungarian forces were preparing for a drive against the Italians. When it will be started cannot be foretold, but some observers think that in case of a definite check to the German movement the Austrians would launch their effort.

In that case, the scene of operations on the west front might shift far to the south to the area where American troops are on the front.

POLITICIAN SPURNS FLAG

Theodore Gier, Wealthy Oaklander, Removed From Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—(Special.)—Colonel Theodore Gier, a wealthy Oakland wineman and prominent figure in Alameda County politics, today twice refused to kiss the American flag in the crowded chambers of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors in Oakland, and was ousted from office both as commissioner of Alameda County and as the county's representative on the California development board.

The flag which Gier refused to kiss was brought to the board meeting by Mrs. E. U. Rousell, past-president of the Elmhurst Civic Center, in her handbag.

The scene in the packed meeting-room of the supervisors was dramatic. After his first refusal to kiss the flag Gier was scored by the supervisors, and the vote then was taken to oust him from his official positions.

BILL AIMED AT VIOLENT

Punishment of "Criminal Syndicalists" Sought by Miller.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Miller, of Minnesota, today introduced a bill to punish "criminal syndicalism," which is defined as "the doctrine which advocates crime, malicious damage or injury by an employe to an employer's property, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political ends."

WARTIME RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

Actress Gives Simple, Inexpensive Recipe for Streaked or Faded Gray Hair.

Mrs. Mackie, the well-known New York actress, now a grandmother, and whose hair is still dark, recently made the following statement: "Gray, streaked or faded hair can be immediately turned black, brown or light brown, whichever shade you desire, by the use of the following simple remedy that you can make at home:

"Merely get a small box of Orlex powder at any drug store. It costs only 25 cents and no extras to buy. Dissolve it in one ounce of water and comb it through the hair. Full directions for use come in each box.

"You need not hesitate to use Orlex, as a $100.00 gold bond comes in each box guaranteeing the user that Orlex powder does not contain silver, lead, zinc, sulphur, mercury, aniline, coal-tar products or their derivatives.

"It does not rub off, is not sticky or greasy, and leaves the hair fluffy. It will make a gray-haired person look many years younger."—Adv.

BRITISH PRISONERS SUFFER WORST AT GERMANS' HANDS

Hatred of the Hun for All Englishmen Vented Upon Helpless Captives. Prisoners of All Nations Underfed and Overworked.

(Copyright, 1918, by the Tribune Company.)

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM.

A GERMAN in charge of a great camp for Russian prisoners of war told me his guests were subsisting partly on weeds that had an odor like onions. In fact certain Russians conducted a thriving trade in weeds, collecting and selling them to their comrades at 2 pfennigs a weed. As for the remainder of their diet, he called it "poor," but advanced the usual excuse, "How can we Germans feed our prisoners any better? Considering what we get to eat ourselves, they fare pretty decently."

Blanche Slocum.

Of all nationalities, the British prisoners suffer worst. Germany hates them with a bitterly intense hatred hard to explain. And in consequence practically all of them stay in the detestable German prison camps rather than face unbridled insult and abuse by allowing themselves to be employed outside.

In Berlin and Munich I saw innumerable French and Russian prisoners driving trucks, working on buildings, and performing many other sorts of labor. On my way from Berlin to Munich, and again on my way from Munich to the frontier, I saw innumerable French and Russian prisoners working on farms. The big estate where I was entertained near Munich had a large number of French and Russians on its payroll. But nowhere did I see English prisoners.

Prisoners Ragged and Hungry.

The prisoners I observed on the big estate near Munich appeared tolerably well nourished, as Bavaria has much better food than Prussia; and I found them decently housed. But, alas, what rags they wore! Instead of furnishing a distinctive garb, Germany lets prisoners wear the uniforms of the countries to which they belong, and time wreaks havoc among those uniforms. Dowdy, faded, torn, and threadbare, they look utterly woebegone.

In general, if I understand the situation, the prisoners inwardly abhorred their fate, but bore up against it with philosophy or amused cynicism, according to temperament. Used to oppression and privation, the Russians took it philosophically—I suppose muttering their habitual "Nitchevo," which is Russian for "never mind," or perhaps more exactly, "It'll all come out in the wash."

The French kept their spirits up by poking fun at everything German. I saw winks and grins and a world of jeering fortitude they expressed. I saw fingers pointed at German oddities and heard laughter. Nowhere did I observe the sullenness and veiled mutiny that one might reasonably look for among prisoners ordered about, as these were, by German soldiers with guns.

Work Out of Slaves.

Had I been allowed to talk freely with the prisoners I might, of course, have learned much to offset the impression their outward demeanor gave. And I should doubtless have some heartbreaking stories to tell if I had been allowed to visit the prison camps. As things went, I got the idea that any prisoner willing to work had a chance of being treated rather decently, though it was not because of any friendliness on the part of the instinctively cruel German government. It was simply and solely an affair of getting work out of slaves. Starve them and you spoil your own game. Abuse them immoderately and you make them rebellious.

There have been no uprisings among prisoners in Germany, that is, to my knowledge. I never heard of an attempted uprising. Germans told hair-lifting tales of how atrociously Germen prisoners were being treated in France. One such story had it that the French cut the word "Boche" in several German prisoners' skins. Another told of German prisoners living in filth. A third gave details of a French game—Germans made to run foot races while French officers shouted, "Faster! Faster!" As each runner completed his course a Frenchman shot him in the back.

Indeed there was a quite thrilling episode of the noble, high-minded German officer who wheeled about at the last moment and cried, "Don't shoot me in the back; shoot me in the breast!" But when I crossed France on my way home and saw the cheerful looking, happy go lucky, underworked German prisoners of war—especially those lounging about the wharves at Bordeaux—such yarns seemed absurd.

Prisoners Forced to Work.

At first the hordes and hordes of prisoners, growing more numerous every day, made Germany shudder. "Gott in himmel!" cried the Germans. "How are we going to feed them?" Before long Germans were laughing. They found something colossally ridiculous in the ever increasing multitude of prisoners. But then it developed that by employing prisoners of war on the farms and at all sorts of labor what had seemed a plague and then a joke might save Germany from disaster.

But could the prisoners be forced to work? German system looked out for that. It made the prison camps utterly abominable. At the same time it offered a few pfennigs to anyone who would engage in labor outside. Incidentally it promised better food, better shelter, and better treatment. Prisoners by the hundreds of thousands jumped at the chance. Even a few Englishmen did at the outset.

It went hard with the English in camp. The sister of an interned Englishman told me that he complained of being cruelly treated and made ill and that for a long time she was not allowed to visit him. When finally he was released and put in hospital she was allowed to see him only after overcoming great obstacles. I thought this particularly significant, as he was pro-German in his sympathies when taken to the camp. Before his release he hated Germany with his whole heart.

English Stick to Camps.

By all accounts the camps where English prisoners are confined seethe with strong feeling. Occasionally it vents itself in jeers, as when prisoners kept time with the step of a German officer by clapping their hands and shouted, "Smell that fat?" A German eyewitness told me of this himself. It struck the officer as funny. Otherwise, I dread to think what might have been the consequence.

Nevertheless, the English stick to their camps, or, if they venture out, are likely soon to return. A German woman I knew of received a load of prisoners one day, and among them were two Englishmen. "Shall we work?" said one. "Let's go back to camp," said the other. "We don't want to work for Bill." So back they went.

Germans pity the French—some even affect to love them. They think of Russians as stupid, good-natured animals. But there are simply no words for their hatred of the English. To be sure, it was only on my return to America that I read for the first time Herr Lissauer's "Hymn of Hate," yet the malice it expressed was prevalent throughout Germany, and, if I failed to hear Lissauer's hymn, I heard dozens of others, and they were not less barbarous.

Hatred for British.

Were English prisoners cuffed and mauled and spat upon, often by well-dressed Germans? Since my return I have heard that they were; and, if so, it was not remarkable, in view of the intense bitterness toward the English. But I never saw an English prisoner abused, for I never saw English prisoners. Those I saw in overwhelming multitudes everywhere were Russian or French. To a vast extent they kept Germany going. It is their sorrow. And, if they find comfort somehow, I suppose it is in recalling that meanwhile German prisoners of war keep the allies going.

(Miss Slocum's next article will appear tomorrow).

ACCIDENTS PILE UP

Drizzle Brings Grief to Drivers of Automobiles.

MAIL CLERK'S FACE CUT

Ambulance Rushing to Answer Call Knocks Down and Injures Citizen of 60 Years—Linnton Passenger Bus Turns Over.

Three persons were seriously injured last night when a Williams-avenue streetcar catapulted an auto in which they were riding about 35 feet from the pavement at Williams avenue and Shaver street into a nearby front yard.

C. E. Adams, a real estate dealer, living at 1075 East Twenty-fifth street North, suffered a broken hip, punctured lung and other bad injuries. Peter Pearson, a baker, living at 845 Haight street, suffered internal injuries, cuts and bruises and it is feared his back may be broken. John Williams, 175 East Fifth street, was also cut and bruised severely.

The three men were driving down Shaver street and evidently did not see the approaching car. At the street intersection the collision occurred. The three men were taken to Good Samaritan Hospital.

The drizzle which fell over Portland the better part of the day yesterday brought grief to the drivers of automobiles as they mixed with the home-going traffic late in the evening. Automobiles and streetcars clashed in what is termed the fastest action ever recorded in the local Emergency Hospital. Three cases were treated between the hours of 6 and 7.

W. G. Pewtherer, of 3618 Sixty-ninth street, was severely injured when the truck on which he was riding struck a Vancouver car in a head-on collision at Oregon street and Second avenue. Pewtherer, who is a mailclerk, was thrown through the windshield by the force of the impact and suffered ugly cuts about the face. One side of his nose was literally hanging in shreds; two inches above the left eye another gash bled profusely, while below the right eye swelling had shut off his vision. The boy's injuries are not fatal, but it will be a matter of two weeks before he will be able to return to his work.

The Ambulance Service Company's machine, driven by C. S. Muck, of 204 Hoyt street, rushing on its way to a call, at East Third and East Morrison streets, at 5:30, struck and knocked down G. Cordano, of 291½ Ninth street. He sustained a bad cut in the scalp and bruises to his right leg. The ambulance took the injured man to the Emergency Hospital.

C. E. Manning, who uses a large truck to transport shipyard workers to and from Linnton, lost control of his machine at the head of Thurman street late yesterday afternoon and the car turned over as a result. Nine men were passengers, besides the driver, and only one was injured sufficiently for medical attention.

Officer L. F. Russell arrested Mr. Manning after examining his brakes and finding them faulty.

Mrs. George Mallett, of 1276 Sixteenth street North, was boarding a Broadway car last evening, and while being assisted by the conductor fell to the pavement, where an approaching automobile struck her. Mrs. Mallett received severe bruises about the hips, and was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital.

DISTRICT PLAN APPROVED

Klamath Water Users Lose Rights to Valuable Power Sites.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., April 15.—(Special.)—Seventy-two to four was the final count in the election affecting water users here last Saturday for the adoption of a contract from the Government, by which a district irrigation plan of organization will be followed instead of a water-users' association, as has been previously maintained.

The new plan offers various advantages over the former system, but it was reported since the returns were announced that the water-users have lost their water power sites on the Klamath irrigation project which they held heretofore.

A meeting will be held here tonight, when the military highway system now being recommended to Congress through the efforts of the Pacific Coast Defense League will be outlined by M. B. Gilbert, representing the league. An effort will be made to enlist the support of this district in behalf of the legislation.

MARINES "GO OVER TOP"

Willow Boches Serve as Targets for Bayonet Practicers.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 15.—Keeping an eye open for the wily submarine is no reason why sea soldiers shouldn't get ready for life in the trenches, according to Sergeant J. G. Woolley, of the United States Marines, who has been given a few days' leave from a battleship.

"Part of our deck looks like a little bit of Flanders," says Woolley. "We have strung up six tough, willow boches with long center poles protruding from each and operated from the rear. We use these dummies for bayonet practice, and five days a week we 'go over the top.' If the time comes for us to do our bit in the trenches, we'll be ready."

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6095.

PEACE ROW FORCES COUNT CZERNIN OUT

Resignation of Austro-Hungarian Imperial Minister Accepted by Emperor.

BOHEMIANS CHEER WILSON

Thousands Gather in Prague Streets and Express Approval of Allies' Denunciation of Germans.

AMSTERDAM, April 15. — Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has resigned, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

Emperor Charles accepted the resignation and entrusted Count Czernin with the conduct of foreign affairs until his successor is appointed.

Count Czernin did not know of Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus when he made the statement that France had initiated the conversations with Austria, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

On learning of the letter he resigned, but yielded to a request that he remain in office until the conclusion of the peace agreement with Roumania.

An official statement received here today from Vienna asserts that the latest statements of the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, concerning the conversations between Austria and France regarding the possibility of opening peace negotiations do not alter the situation as regards the majority of Count Czernin's declarations.

Letter Declared Forged.

The Austrian Foreign Ministry, the statement says, is unable to ascertain who was responsible for delivering to the French what is said to have been a forged letter, substituted for the letter which was to have been delivered. Neither Prince Sixtus, whose character is beyond suspicion, nor anyone else, is accused of falsification, continues the statement, which concludes:

"The affair is herewith declared to be at an end."

Emperor Charles, according to a Vienna dispatch dated Saturday to the Berlin Tageblatt, has canceled a visit he intended to make to Budapest.

Important conferences on Austro-Hungarian foreign and internal policies were to have been held. Count Czernin, Do. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, General Arz von Straussenberg, chief of the general staff, and other officials were to have been present.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—No official word of the reported resignation of Count Czernin had been received by the Government today, but all officials were deeply interested in the report.

Move Traced to Peace Talk.

It was recognized that the development undoubtedly was the outgrowth of Czernin's declaration that France had been ready to talk peace.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.—Thousands of people gathered in the streets of Prague, capital of Bohemia, on Saturday, denounced the Germans and cheered the entente and President Wilson, says a dispatch from that city to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

All the Czech members of Parliament and party delegates, together with Slovene and Serbo-Croat delegates, met in the town hall and adopted a manifesto. The crowd gathered in the streets outside the hall in support of the policy of the delegates. The principal demonstration occurred at the close of the meeting.

The feeling against Foreign Minister Czernin was shown by the shouts of disapproval with which his name was greeted. The crowds dispersed singing anti-German songs.

Czech Resistance Promised.

A conference of representatives of all Czech parties at Dux, the dispatch says, unanimously opposed the establishment of a German-Bohemian province, asserting the Czech minority in the German-speaking region would resist Germanization to the utmost.

BASLE, Switzerland, April 15.—Emperor Charles, of Austria, has sent the following telegram to Emperor William of Germany, according to advices from Vienna:

"Clemenceau's accusations against me are so low that I have no intention longer to discuss this affair with France. My cannon in the west are our last reply.

"In faithful friendship,

"CHARLES."

AMSTERDAM, April 15.—According to Count Ernst von Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the Berlin Tages Zeitung, the adoption by the Reichstag last July of the resolution against annexations and indemnities was due to the influence of Emperor Charles of Austria.

Count Reventlow is continuing his campaign against the Austrian Emperor and says that Mathias Erzberger, clerical member of the Reichstag, read at a secret session of that body a letter from Count Czernin to Emperor Charles in which he wrote as follows:

"Austria wants and in any event must have peace by the Winter of 1917."

Herr Erzberger said that he had authorization from Emperor Charles to read the letter and this, according to Count Reventlow, induced the centrists to support the peace resolution.

The Tages Zeitung protests against what it calls Emperor Charles' meddling in affairs."

WORKERS TO ACCEPT OATH

County Employes Must Express Loyalty to Retain Positions.

Loalty oaths are to be exacted from all county employes as result of action taken yesterday by the Commissioners. Two forms of allegiance pledges were approved, one for those who are American citizens and the other for employes who declare their intention to become citizens.

The Commissioners took under advisement a request from J. A. Elrod, president of the Board of Supervisors of Multnomah County, Drainage District No. 1, relative to bonding and development plans of the district. Mr. Elrod's letter set forth objects of the project, designed to reclaim 8000 acres of land along the Columbia River from Union avenue north to Fairview. Construction of a levee and roadway about 12 miles long at an expense of from $5000 to $7500 per mile is contemplated. Permission to issue 6 per cent bonds to cover these costs is sought.

Republican Women to Meet.

The Woman's Republican Club will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at their headquarters, 220 Oregon Hotel. All women who are interested are invited to be present. A number of good speakers have been engaged for the evening and an interesting programme has been promised.

2d Day of Our Annual Spring SHIRT SALE

Spring 1918 *Summer 1918*

—It isn't the number of dollars that we take in that count the most in a sale like this Great Sale of Men's Shirts—it's the fact that the men of Portland look forward to this event, and came in crowds in response to our opening announcement.
—Don't fail to come in today if you haven't bought your Spring and Summer supply of shirts.

—MANY OF THESE SHIRTS CANNOT BE BOUGHT WHOLESALE AT THESE PRICES—PERCALES, WOVEN MADRAS AND BEDFORD CORDS AT EXTRAORDINARY SALE PRICES.

Lot 1 Woven Madras, Fancy Self-Striped Madras, Percales and Bedford Cords, made with double soft French cuffs, coat style and negligee shirts, with turn-down military collar attached. Materials consist of woven madras, silk soisette, French flannels and percales. Many of these shirts worth double the sale price—95 cents. **95c**

Lot 2 Poplin Fancy Dress Shirts that are made of heavy weight material, built to wear, in handsome new Spring colors and patterns; also included are some heavy Oxford Cloths in some sizes, same quality, same fabric, same prices as two years ago. Negligee shirts made with button-down collar in silk mercerized, fancy anl plain white, large pearl buttons on collar and cuffs. **$1.29**

Fancy Russian Cords--Woven Corded Madras
$1.69

Lot 3 These shirts are made of specially woven materials, and finest quality percale; newest patterns; stiff cuff style; also very extraordinary Russian Cord Shirts that are exceptional.

Tub Silks--Silk Fiber French Flannels
$2.95

Lot 4 Tub Silk, Silk and Flannel, French Flannel and silk and cotton mixtures, in fancy striped patterns, silk poplin shirts in plain colors. This lot extra special; not a shirt in this lot that could be bought wholesale at this price.

New Fiber Silk Shirts Today $3.65

Lot 5 New fine quality heavy fiber silk and corded fiber dress shirts. These are all new Spring patterns, custom made and are the most attractive and best wearing shirts at this very extraordinary price we have ever offered.

Silk Mixed Crepes
$3.35

—New tinted silk mixed fiber crepe, in a great range of new patterns; a fabric that is recommended for continued service; made with French cuff sleeves.

Tub Silks, Corded Fibers
$4.45 to $5.95

—New tub, corded and fiber silks that were sent to us by express to enter this sale. A great collection, in a broad range of patterns.

PEAU DE CREPE, SILK BROADCLOTH, SILK CREPE DE CHINE
$6.95, $7.95, $8.95, $9.95

—Here are the finest quality silks made by the foremost silk mills, and tailored into the highest grade men's shirts, the patterns are all new, shown for the first time this season, and embracing the widest range of selection—all the shirts are marked at special sale prices.

Main Floor, Just Inside Washington-Street Entrance.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

PANTAGES BILL VARIED

JUVENILES SING AND DANCE WAY TO FAVOR.

Mary Dorr Pleases Audience, Which Also Likes Gilroy, Haynes and Montgomery Trio.

Mary Dorr, personality person, with a big voice and fetching ways, has a big place on Pantages' new bill, and so have the Kahler children, juvenile wonders, who open the bill with a singing, dancing number and delight with all they offer. The Kahler babies are a boy and a girl, and they offer a truly sensational moment in whirlwind stepping.

They are happy little folk, too, and remarkably attractive, and because of all these things and their talents the audience loves them much.

Miss Mary Dorr is billed as the magnetic maid of mimicry. She offers a rube imitation which is so faithful to type that the audience thinks the lovely evening dress and girlish figure must be camouflage on the body of a real country jake. Again Mary Dorr appears in a gorgeous pale pink Orientalish affair and with attractive dance steps sings an Italian number in English and near Italian which has humor and melody. Later she wears a lovely silvery gown and smilingly warbles a ballad about her desire to dance a fox trot set to Irish music.

An entertaining trio is that of Gilroy, Haynes and Montgomery, two men and a girl, who offer a comedy singing act called "The Deputy," which occasions fun because they call it the "de-pooty," accenting the last syllable. They sing and chat and their singing is especially good and could profitably be heard in many more numbers.

A cabaret de luxe is sensational and quite metropolitan. Billie (a girl) Richmond is featured, assisted by the two Moyer sisters, who dance beautifully. There's the jazziest sort of a jazz band to back 'em up, and the cyclonic atmosphere of the act fairly startles and thrills.

Clyde Hagar and Walter Goodwin, two singing comedians, offer their own original songs, of which "In the Heart of the Berkshire Hills" is one of the delights. Their finale is a clever summing up of sounds heard at a circus, and the whole act is funny.

Closing the bill is Professor Armand and Margaret May Lester, who give an explanatory talk while a miniature destruction is waged on Rheims, staged with realism.

A new patriotic picture series featuring Benjamin Chapin in "The Son of Democracy" interests exceedingly.

Army Physicians Sought.

TACOMA, Wash., April 15.—(Special.)—Dr. E. C. Wheeler, chairman of the medical section of the Washington State Council of Defense, and Captain at the Camp Lewis base hospital, has received a message from Dr. F. F. Simpson, chairman of the medical section of the National Council of Defense, urging the enlistment of more physicians. Although 20,000 doctors have enlisted, many more are needed for service overseas and in the reserve camps at home.

Washington has contributed a greater proportion of physicians to war service than any other state in the Union.

WASCO TO SEND FIVE MEN

County Draftees Will Probably Be Ordered to Fort MacDowell, Cal.

THE DALLES, Or., April 15.—(Special.)—Under the new mobilization order for 49,843 soldiers Wasco County is to furnish five men registered for military purposes, to report May 1. This new order does not include the 17 men already drafted to appear on April 26.

According to classification by the local board here, the first five registered men on the tentative list who may appear for examination are Thomas A. Collins, Dufur; Carl E. Hornquist, Criterion; Charles W. Dickson, Dufur; Oscar W. Butler, Criterion; James L. Harpham, Maupin.

It is understood that these five men must report at Fort MacDowell, Cal.

VICTROLA

WILL EXCHANGE NEW
Victrola and Records
FOR YOUR OLD PIANO
New April Records Are Here
WE TUNE PIANOS

G. F. JOHNSON PIANO CO.
149 Sixth, Between Alder and Morrison
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WHEN Luxury IS SERVED
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