

SLAV FACTION ASKS HELP OF AMERICA

Formal Appeal Made for U. S.
and Allies to Send Expedition
to Halt Germans.

CADETS SEND MESSAGE

Safeguarding of Russian Interests
and Rights Insisted On as
Condition of Proposed
Military Operations.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—An appeal to the United States and the allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the German invaders, forwarded by the central committee of the Cadet party in Russia, was transmitted to the State Department today by the Russian embassy.

It is asked that the expedition, if sent, be put under international control to guarantee the rights of Russia.

The Cadet party, as it is popularly called, is composed of the Constitutional Democrats who were first in the power after the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

The United States has not defined its attitude towards the allied desire for joint action from the East, although it is understood the Government holds that it would be inopportune to attempt to check the Germans in Russia, unless it is shown the Russian people wish it and that the move would not be misunderstood.

Aid Needed to Halt Invasion.

The message of the Constitutional Democrats declared the situation in Russia can be ameliorated by the active aid of the allies. The advance of the German armies, it is declared, otherwise cannot be halted.

The appearance of a strong allied force in the East, it is declared, will have a decisive bearing on the issues of the war.

If an expedition is sent it is asked that every means be taken to safeguard Russian interests and rights.

It has been pointed out that there are insurmountable obstacles in the way of the placing of allied and American troops in Russia proper, save in the small sectors on the Arctic ocean where the British and French flags are now seen.

Matters for Pech to Decide.

Technically that is a part of the territory now under the jurisdiction of General Pech in his capacity of commander-in-chief of all the allied and American troops.

If he desires to risk starting a campaign at such a remote point, it is said that he may use American forces for this purpose in his discretion.

The other avenue of approach by an army to European Russia would be by way of Siberia, and unless the allies are willing to turn that task over to Japan alone, which it is feared the Russians would resent, there is no transportation available for the placing in Siberia of the numerous American and allied army that would be required for a successful campaign.

Official Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Army casualty list today contained 130 names divided as follows:
Killed in action, 28; died of wounds, 2; died of accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 7; wounded severely, 48; wounded, degree undetermined, 40.

Officers named were:

Died of disease—Lieutenant Edward Hines, Jr., Chicago.

Wounded severely—Lieutenants Edmund Corby, New York, and James J. Lawrence, Atlanta, Ga.

Previously reported severely wounded, now reported slightly wounded—Captain John T. Costello, Birmingham, N. Y.

The list follows:

Killed in action—Corporals Elmer B. Dommell, Lancaster, Pa.; Talmage W. Gerfeld, Galveston, Tex.; S. Mechanics Cecil C. Ables, Havenwood, W. Va.; William A. Purcell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Privates James A. Burns, Wausau, Wis.; Leon Campbell, Athens, Pa.; Frank Caralunas, Tamaqua, Pa.; Cecil C. Craig, Phillips, Okla.; Paul F. Cross, Shelbyville, Ind.; A. J. H. Cannon, O. Charles B. Hackney, Knoxville, Tenn.; Paul L. Hargrave, Jamaica, N. Y.; Zed S. Honaker, War, W. Va.; Forest G. Johns, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Archie Lackshire, Sawyer, W. Va.; William C. Loefer, W. Va.; C. C. Crenshaw, McClary, Mich.; William F. McGrath, Cleveland, O.; Charles Magrione, Syracuse, N. Y.; Edward C. H. Rocky Mount, N. C.; Marion D. Thompson, Leavitt, Mich.; Victor Tuttle, Newport, Me.; Henry Brankowski, Detroit, Mich.; Edward F. Weil, Cleveo, O.; Ernest Zales, Ontario, Canada.

Died from wounds received in action—Sergeant Fred S. Murphy, Framingham, Mass.; Privates Dewey G. Burr, Bristolville, O.; Bernard Hurl, Oldenburg, Ind.

Died of disease—Lieutenant Edward Hines, Jr., Chicago; Corporal Arthur H. Hines, Kauk City, Wis.; Privates Louis Bass, Horatio, Ark.; Charles B. Bethel, Tenn.; Alfred J. Gratton, Bennington, Vt.; Henry Howard, Franklinville, N. Y.; Alexander Miller, Raymond, Minn.; Kenneth W. Hoff, Brooklyn.

Wounded severely—Lieutenants Edmund Corby, New York City; James J. Lawrence, Atlanta, Ga.; Corporals Donald E. Carey, Greenfield, Mass.; Harry H. Hines, Ind.; Wilbur M. Claggett, Sullivan, Ind.; Noah A. Schindler, Kewanee, Ill.; Corporals Theodore Faustich, Chicago; Edward Sheehan, Westfield, Mass.; Gilbert Ward, McDavid, Pa.; Bagley Harry H. Givner, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Privates Fred R. Abner, Konnet, Me.; Charles A. Russell, Mich.; Henry O. Beavers, Johnson City, Ill.; Henry H. Hines, Bristolville, O.; Hines, Montpelier, O.; John W. Erwin, Cleveland, Miss.; John J. Coss, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Patrick Griffin, Haverly, VanBuren, N. Y.; Charles W. Harlow, Loris, S. C.; James Hartney, Minneapolis; Wesley J. Redd, Honesville, Tenn.; Herbert Hinkle, Lilly, Ky.; Harry L. Link, Minneapolis, Wis.; Harry McCann, Edinboro, Pa.; Elmer W. McFee, Philadelphia; James

Alkali in Soap Bad for the Hair

Soap should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary purified coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless) and is better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly and it leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get purified coconut oil at any pharmacy. It's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.—Adv.

McIntosh, Covington, Ky.; John Malenchak, New York City; Henry W. Morrow, Albemarle, N. C.; William H. Myers, Shiloh, Pa.; Edward A. Noshall, Chicago; Patrick J. O'Connell, New York City; Blaine Montz, Philip Peterson, Hammond, Ind.; George Purcell, Duncoot, Pa.; Arthur Randall, Mich.; Charles L. Schuster, Charlotte, Mich.; Emory C. Smith, Benton, Tex.; Leo E. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry Chan, Birmingham, Ala.; Edward Snyder, Cincinnati; Charles Stahl, New York City; Ayler R. Stone, Chestnut Level, Va.; Henry E. Thomas, Marquette, Mo.; John H. Tritt, Boston, N. C.; Robert W. Wilson, London, Wis.; Henry C. Witternute, Belvidere, N. J.; Bennie Zowawski, Middletown, Conn.

Wounded severely and degree undetermined—Sergeants Norman A. Allen, Omaha, Neb.; Henry M. Greene, Avoca, Ia.; Walter P. Jones, Sidney, Ia.; Charles N. McCoy, Hamburg, Ia.; Herbert W. Pace, Corning, Ia.; Corporals Ed Gascolgne, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Otto Kuck, Creston, Ia.; Jesse Rhoads, Delta, Ia.; Mechanic Gordon A. Moore, Knoxville, Ia.; Private H. B. Bunker, Keokuk, Ia.; Jack H. Devans, Decorah, Ia.; Cecil Boden, Deland, S. D.; Frank Bruno, Wyoila, Mont.; Lorenzo L. Burzen, Pais, Ia.; Clarence Culver, Creston, Ia.; Ernest Davidson, McCool, Mo.; Dewey D. Dunkerton, Fontanelle, Ia.; Louis K. Ewing, Keokuk, Ia.; William M. Fredericksen, Creston, Ia.; Lawrence Gilbert, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John E. Grey, Casper, Wyo.; Albert Hobart, Centerville, Ia.; Frank Huenik, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles H. Klobb, Le Mars, Ia.; Alonso Larson, Creston, Ia.; William Mayberry, Council Bluffs, Ia.; David W. Moore, Mason, Ga.; Herman Nelson, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Omer Omundson, Jewell, Ia.; Russell S. Osborn, Battle Creek, Ia.; Clarence M. Farrel, Centerville, Ia.; Frost P. Patterson, Fontanelle, Ia.; William C. Pope, Tama, Ia.; Richard Pratt, Mount Savage, Md.; John W. Price, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Mack Reed, Keokuk, Ia.; Robert P. Sandeman, Creston, Ia.; Melbourne J. Smith, Macon, Ga.; Rex L. Snyder, Creston, Ia.; Glenwood H. Spauld, Sioux City, Ia.; Thomas R. Stack, Keokuk, Ia.; Elias N. Telg, Radcliffe, Ia.

Note—Previously reported severely wounded, now reported slightly wounded—Captain John T. Costello, Birmingham, N. Y.

A Marine Corps casualty list of 10 names was given out today. Seven men were killed in action and three died of wounds received in action.

One officer's name appears on the list, that of Captain James McCoy, Fall River, Mass. He was killed in action.

The list follows:

Killed in action—Captain James McCoy, Fall River, Mass.; Gunner Sergeant James Clair Wertz, Barnham, Pa.; Privates Frank Hamilton Snow, Aniston, Ala.; Leon Wesley Hunt, Tyra, Mich.; Robert Bateman DeCatur, Plainville, O.; Henry Kirschner, Minnetonka, Minn.; Bernard Devlin, N. Y.

Died from wounds received in action—Gunner Sergeant Max Krause, Berlin, Wis.; Privates Victor Joseph Rokka, Charlestown, Mass.; Jerome Arthur Bierce, Spirit Lake, Idaho.

LIQUOR HELD WORST EVIL

Dr. Bevan Says Death Warrant of
Curse Being Written.

CHICAGO, June 11.—National prohibition for the benefit of military and civil populations alike, the necessity of each county in the United States sending a quota of 20 per cent of its population into military service, and the withdrawal of doctors generally from association after the war with Germany, are factors which, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, of Chicago, installed tonight as president of the American Medical Association.

In his address Dr. Bevan paid special tribute to the work of Surgeon General Gorgas and called attention to the fact that Army death rate had less than 10 per thousand in the mobilization and concentration camps.

Styling the elimination of alcoholic drink the greatest factor that should be controlled in the interest of public health, Dr. Bevan said:

"Everything is in readiness for the opening of the annual flower show of the Portland Heights Club tomorrow and Friday. All the workers will be on hand tomorrow morning to stage the display, which promises to be larger and more varied than in former years.

About 20 of the wives of the officers of the Spruce Production Division of the Signal Corps, under the direction of Mrs. Maurice Crumpacker, will report at the clubhouse at 9 o'clock to make hundreds of small bouquets for distribution during the show. Another new feature will be added by Mrs. W. H. Stevens, who has reserved two tables, and will display bouquets, novel in arrangement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clair Montleth will have a special display from their iris garden, which is probably the best in the city.

LIQUOR AUTO IS HALTED

Four Occupants Charged With Violating Prohibition Law.

Four persons speeding in an automobile on Union avenue yesterday afternoon were stopped by Sergeant Ervin and Motorcycle Officer Schad at the intersection of Lombard street for violating the speed limit.

Upon making a search of the car the officers discovered eight bottles of whiskey and 12 bottles of beer.

The occupants, John Raase, Oscar Lind, A. G. Hentley and R. W. Hetterly, were placed under arrest for violating the prohibition law. After this charge is disposed of, they will have occasion to explain why they were traveling at the rate of more than 30 miles an hour.

AMERICAN TROOPS WIN

(Continued From First Page.)

alone into the woods where it was established and, having killed its crew, returned with the gun over its shoulder.

"The courage of the combatant troops was equaled only by the magnificent coolness of certain of their ambulance men, who, amidst a hail of bullets, gave first aid to the wounded before carrying them to field dressing stations.

Gains Are Widened.

"Operating in liaison with the Americans our troops the next day widened considerably the gains of the day before, while the division on the right progressed northward.

"The Germans suffered irreparable losses. One of the companies opposed to us, which counted 100 bayonets at the beginning, yesterday only mustered 37, five of whom belonged to another company and five to the regimental reserves."

Masons Motor From Seaside.

Clyde Mason and George E. Shaver, of Seaside, arrived in Portland last night, motoring from the ocean side. They came to attend the Masonic grand lodge session, which opens today. Mr. Mason and Mr. Shaver came by the inside route and reported the roads as follows: Seaside to Astoria, good; Astoria to Olney, Jewell and Mist, good; Mist to Timber, reasonably good, rough in places and some corduroy; Timber to Hillsboro, good, and Hillsboro to Portland, good but for ruts and dust.

Extra! Orpheum show tonight.—Adv.

BOGIE AGES SHOOT OWN ARMEN DOWN

Mix-Up in Clouds Leads to
Pitched Battle Among
German Fleets.

BRITONS HELP BOTH SIDES

Adventure Stalks Daily Where Al-
lied Aces Fly—Crew Has Excit-
ing Time When Plane Lands
Behind Hun Lines.

(By the Associated Press.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 11.—This is the story of a battle royal waged in the air between two flights of German planes. It was an unintentional but disastrous fight between brother aviators, during which British pilots joyfully and impartially rendered assistance, first to the one side, then to the other, until so many of the Emperor's fliers had been destroyed or damaged that the conflict could not continue.

It was on June 5 that this extraordinary engagement occurred, and it began thus:

Two British officers in a fighting machine were leading a patrol along the lines when they sighted a German Halberstadt two-seater, which, upon their appearance, fired a green signal light.

In a short time six German scouts came wheeling out of the blue and joined the Halberstadt. Almost at once six other enemy scouts dived out of the sun onto their comrades, whom they apparently mistook for a British patrol about to attack the Halberstadt.

What had happened was this: The Halberstadt had been acting as a decoy and the green light had been meant as a signal for assistance. But there had been no expectation that two flights of German planes would respond at the same time.

Not being able to distinguish the markings of their friends, the newcomers immediately began a furious attack upon them. The British leaders then guided their patrol into this mad melee and took hand.

The Halberstadt was the first victim, and this was shot down by the British commanding machine. Another British fighter in the meantime had accounted for two more enemy scouts, which were sent swirling to destruction below.

Several Forced Down.

All this time the German aircraft were continuing their bitter battle among themselves and several of them were seen to go down out of control before the engagement finally ended.

This undoubtedly was an unique occurrence, but there are always plenty of thrilling incidents happening in the air these days. Take, for instance, the case of a British patrol of about eight biplanes which fought and vanquished some 40 enemy craft a few days ago.

This British patrol, under command of a captain, was escorting a bombing squadron when two-acre enemy machines were encountered.

Within a few seconds a fierce fight was in progress and the great fleet of nearly half a hundred ships were swirling and diving madly against one another, while their machine guns joined in the vicious chorus of swept down to the troops on the ground like the noise from scores of steam trip-hammers.

The British out-manuevered and out-fought the enemy and many of the Germans were sent spinning away. At the conclusion of the fight four German machines lay in crumpled masses on the earth and another had gone down in flames.

A remarkable narrative of the escape of two British aviators from German captivity after their machine had crashed has just reached the correspondent.

Airmen Land in Humland.

It was about 10 o'clock at night when the two Britons embarked on their perilous expedition. They were flying over enemy territory when their machine was hit by an anti-aircraft shell, which caused their engine to cut.

The pilot, realizing that the dropping of a flare would attract the attention of the enemy, essayed a landing in the dark. This difficult task he managed to accomplish, although so severe was the blow when they struck the ground that the observer was rendered unconscious for a few moments. When he awoke, the two men started off toward the southwest.

After about a half-hour's walk they reached a German battery of heavy guns. They managed to pass through these, crossing over one of the gun emplacements and continued running and walking alternately toward the southwest, with the enemy on every side.

Soon they came to a communication trench, where they could hear the Germans talking. They negotiated the trench successfully and came to the barbed wire entanglements. Here their big aviator's suits, in which they were bundled up like polka dancers, became too heavy and they had to take them off and leave them on the wire.

By this time the British were crawling through a hedge in No Man's Land and remained hidden there. From their hiding place they could see the Germans at all hours of the day, but they were unable to get away in the direction of the French lines and they knew that where these shells were landing must be friendly territory.

At nightfall they left their hiding place and proceeded toward the allied lines. They reached a river which they followed for some time, passing to get through numerous barbed wire entanglements, which cut them wickedly. They then made for the woods. Here they were challenged and fired at, but they could not tell whether the sentries were German or French.

By now they were almost perishing with cold, in their half-naked condition, and so made off as fast as possible, continually stumbling over wire.

A sentry, who apparently was French, challenged them, but as they were not sure whether he was French or German, the observer answered "Pardon."

By then they were in the active hands of the Germans, and they ran for their lives.

By following a light from a naval lighthouse they finally arrived at a village where the British French soldiers, who conducted them to the French commander.

SEA OFFENSIVE EXPECTED

(Continued From First Page.)

miral Graves in his latest address said that when Admiral Beatty, commanding the British grand sea force, heard that the Germans were coming he assigned the American ship: a prominent place in the line.

In all allied quarters there is supreme confidence of the outcome. Officials are certain that the Germans will be decisively defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Slavic



ALICE JOYCE

IN
"THE BUSINESS OF LIFE"

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS
SATURDAY, JUNE 15
"Old Wives for New"
Story by David Graham Phillips Produced by Cecil B. De Mille.

CONQUEST NOT AIM
Minister Makes Exception of
Roumanian Territory.
RULERS STICK TOGETHER
Secret Letter of Emperor Charles to
King Ferdinand Turns Illu-
minating Light on Motives
of the Monarchs.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, June 11.—Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview granted today in Austria, said he still adhered to the policy of peace by understanding as expressed in December, 1916, and continued.

"The dual monarchy seeks no annexations. We already have concluded four peace treaties, but none of them contained anything that could be interpreted as conquest."

"Regarding Roumania, which attacked us, we naturally had to think of safeguarding our hitherto unprotected frontier. The annexation of this almost uninhabited strip of wooded Carpathian passes has nothing whatever to do with subjugation of foreign peoples. Moreover, the Roumanians themselves, I dare say, are not under the impression that they have been treated too harshly."

Baron Burián said there could hardly be a question of any fresh peace offer by the quadruple alliance so long as Roumania's participation in the war was a question of life and death. He espoused views such as those expressed by Premier Lloyd George in his recent speech in London, saying he statesmen talk like that, nothing remains but to defend ourselves resolutely."

LONDON, May 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A private and secret letter written to King Ferdinand of Roumania by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in the latter part of February, marked the turning point of Roumania's participation in the world war, and was one of the deciding factors in the long series of intrigues which eventually broke the spirit of the Roumanian king.

Under this outside pressure, King Ferdinand changed from an ardent supporter of the Allies to a supporter of a lukewarm and vacillating opportunity and finally into a distinct peace advocate.

"This is a time when kings must stick together." This is the most striking sentence of the letter of Emperor Charles. The letter has never been published and its existence up to this time has been known only to a few persons outside the highest court circles in Roumania.

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WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Slavic

PEOPLES

PHOTOPLAYS OF MERIT

Three Days
Beginning
TODAY



ADMISSION
20c
CHILDREN
10c

Extra! Orpheum show tonight.—Adv.

HOUSING NEED TALKED

HOME TRADING IS SUGGESTED AS
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM.

Portland Industrial Plants Prepare to
Add to Payrolls—Homes Are
Sought for Workmen.

How would you like to trade homes? This is suggested as a probable question that one household may soon pose to another as a simple means of solving one of the problems of housing conditions in Portland. Shipyard workers want to live as near their yards as possible. It has been suggested by an active worker in Chamber of Commerce affairs that business might be provided for workers in the localities that would be most convenient for them, through the expedient of temporarily trading homes with the yards in the vicinity of the yards who would find the present residence of the shipyard employee in a distant part of the city quite as satisfactory a place of residence as the yards.

Extra! Orpheum show tonight.—Adv.

POISON OAK OR IVY NO
LONGER TO BE DREADED

ANYONE who has ever experienced the tortures of poison oak or ivy will be grateful for the information that this extremely irritating annoyance is no longer to be feared. The pain, itching, fever and irritation disappear almost like magic with a few applications of Saniseptic Lotion, and the eruption and redness of the skin soon follows. Timely use of Saniseptic will even prevent the poisoning in many cases. Saniseptic heals other skin irritations, such as sunburn, windburn, chafing, fever and cold sores, flea and other insect bites. It is a remarkable soothing and healing lotion. Men use it after shaving and women for the complexion and for the baby's skin.

Saniseptic is easily procured at drug and department stores, a good-sized bottle costing but 50c. If your druggist cannot supply it, his name and twenty-five cents in stamps or coin sent to the manufacturers, the Esbecton Laboratories, Portland, Or., will secure, postpaid, a large introductory bottle.—Adv.

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