

BUSY WEEK LOOKING FOR SCHOOL PLAYERS

Interscholastic Teams Have Crowded Schedule.

TWO GAMES ON FOR TODAY

Columbia and Hill to Meet at Multnomah Field—Second Match on East Side.

Interscholastic League Standings.	
Jefferson.....	1 0 1000
Lincoln.....	3 0 1000
Columbia.....	2 2 1000
Franklin.....	2 2 1000
Washington.....	1 2 1000

Columbia University will begin the sixth week of the interscholastic league this afternoon by meeting Hill Military academy team on Multnomah field. The game will start at 3:15 P. M. Jefferson High school will play the Commerce team at East Twelfth and Davis streets.

Wednesday Benson and Washington will settle their differences on the Multnomah diamond. Mueller, Benson's new hurler, is pitching fine ball now, and ought to hold Washington to a low score. Scott or Wagnonville will do the twirling for Washington.

Thursday Lincoln High school will meet James John High nine in what looks like a win for Coach George "Ad" Dewey's gang of ball players. John Wulf, the elongated athlete, will pitch for the Saints, opposed to Dave Wright.

Friday Commerce and Franklin meet in the final game of the week. Corns, Franklin hurler, let Hill Military academy down with four hits last week, and should do well against Commerce. Wakner, who is pitching for the Stenographers this season, is a good twirler and with any luck, a pitcher would make a creditable showing.

Ed Anderson, Jefferson's second string hurler, who stepped into the Benson game and set a strikeout record, has not been heard from since. "Spec" Burke, coach of the Democrats, will probably bring him out to set another record soon. What about it, "Spec"?

It is expected that Scott, Washington's pitcher, who has been in the line into the game this week. The big twirler has been out the last three weeks with a strain in his arm. He will be a thorn in the side of some team when he breaks into play again.

Jake Enkells, who caught for Lincoln, went to a hospital today to undergo an operation. Jake was a little off color in the Multnomah last game, due to a lack of practice.

Local track men who competed at Eugene are loud in their praise of Arthur Tuck, the Redmond phenom. They all admit that he is in a class by himself. The Portland public will get a chance to see the marvel in the championships to be held on Multnomah field during the Rose Festival.

This season's interscholastic track and field championships promises to be among the best in the history of the high schools. The track teams this year are exceptionally well balanced, and should provide some close competition.

Earl Hammett, Jefferson High's veteran outfielder, is recovering from a near attack of pneumonia, and will probably not be back in the game this week. Hammett, who has been a star, felt by the Democrats, and his return will strengthen the team's offensive.

PEAK TUNNEL IS FREAKISH

Hole on South Pacific Isle Work of Ancient Hero.

PAPEETE, Island of Tahiti.—One of the most remarkable of the curious freaks of nature to be seen here is the clean, round, tunnel which pierces through and through a high peak rising from the island of Moorea, where the French gunboat "Kersaint" lies. The island of Moorea is considered one of the most picturesque and beautiful islands of the South Pacific. The interior presents every form of mountain mass conceivable—cones, cathedrals, spires, truncated pyramids, needles, battlements, and the like. The great Titanic fortifications and the lofty peak so curiously pierced.

This hole, according to native legend, was the work of an ancient hero, O Pahi, who, having fashioned a marvelous spear, pointed with the bones of evil spirits who had slain his father whom he had sought and slain, stood on the shore of Tahiti and cast it toward the setting sun.

The spear struck the mountain in Moorea and continued its flight to the island of Huahine (60 miles to the westward) whither O Pahi, wading through the sea, followed to perform other feats of strength and valor.

Moorea is an old volcano. Its crater is one of the largest in the world. One side of this crater, breaking down like some past age, has given entrance to the sea, thus forming two deep bays on either side of the central cone.

These bays, flanked as they are by lofty mountains clothed to their summits with tropical verdure; verdure which seems to be breaking down like the high cliffs to the waters' edge, are of surpassing beauty. At nightfall when the colors fade and the weird peaks are seen in dark shadows against the stars and night-flying "Upou" with their uncanny wall glide unseen overhead, these bays are as ghostly as the spectral landscapes of Gustave Doré. If natives are to be believed, many ghostly happenings are enacted here.

DRYS ASK CHURCHES TO AID

Anti-Saloon League Counsel Tells of Brewers' Programme.

CLEVELAND.—American churches were urged by Wayne B. Wheeler, of Washington, D. C., to take steps to enact a code to enforce national prohibition. Mr. Wheeler, who is general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, was speaking before the federal council of the churches of Christ in America in session here.

"The brewers are working through all these churches," declared Mr. Wheeler. "The hotel men associations, the so-called religious protests, the 'no beer, no work' campaign, the legal battles to prove that beer is not intoxicating and many others, are part of a national programme to influence congress against enacting an effective law-enforcement code as authorized by the 18th amendment. The temperance forces must throw the light on these methods of the brewers and their allies, who are attempting to nullify an amendment to the constitution adopted by fifteen-sixteenths of the states of the union, representing over 95 per cent of the population under majority rule."

There must be a united front to

urge upon congress the necessity of enacting as good or better a prohibition enforcement code than that which we find in the average prohibition state. An aggressive campaign should be launched at once to enlighten the people about the danger of the intoxicating quality of beer. It is the most dangerous in the liquor rattle-snake family. It takes more of the liquid to make people drunk, but its ultimate effect is as bad as the stronger liquors.

"The brewers' affidavits and experiments upon drinkers show the line of their attack. It must be met with facts and not theories. A great constructive programme should be made to point the way to new business opportunities for self-betterment under the new era. Over two billions a year will be available for the new lines of expenditure. By proper enlightenment of the public, the liquor traffic is an enemy to be destroyed."

"Now that nation-wide prohibition is a part of our federal constitution, we have the right to expect every patriot to stand up and help to enforce it until it is modified or repealed in a legal and orderly manner."

"American patriots must do their part in the campaign for world-wide prohibition. Universal democracy and universal sobriety must go hand in hand. The liquor traffic is an enemy to be destroyed."

HUT BUILT IN 33 HOURS

Achievement of 101st Engineers A. E. F. Shows What Yanks Can Do.

PARIS.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—To have erected in 33 hours a building of 15,000 square feet floor space, including a theater, social room, two canteens, class rooms, kitchen, offices and five sleeping rooms, the whole being what in army parlance is known as a "hut," is an achievement of the 101st engineers of the 26th (Yankee) division, American expeditionary force, may well be proud.

The work, Harbor Y. D. hut of the Yankee division, opened by the Young Men's Christian association at Le Mans, owes its inception to Miss Grace Thompson of New York, who raised a fund for the purpose in New York Harbor, Maine. Owing to the early return of the 26th New England division to the states, the original plan was modified to the extent of allowing the New England boys to erect a hut by their own labor.

Time was pressing, but that was a detail which only put the eager beneficiaries of the scheme on their mettle. The original plan had to be leveled. French municipal authorities had to be dealt with for the site and for the location of sewer, water and electrical connections. The car of material carrying the floor joists went astray and other timbers had to be cut at a local mill. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the hut, which is the largest one used by the A. E. F., was erected, New England stone fireplaces and latticed doorways all complete, in a space of time that made the good people of Le Mans rub their eyes in amazement.

Stabily decorated for the dedication ceremony, the big hut was turned over by the 26th division to the American expeditionary force for use of the American army on its way home. George W. Perkins of the national war council made the formal presentation to the 26th, whose commanding officer, Major-General Harry C. Hale, acknowledged its acceptance on behalf of the division.

After the war the hut will be handed over to the people of the city of Le Mans "as a token of cordial friendship," according to Major-General W. Read, who, in his capacity as commander of the American expeditionary force, committed the operation of the "New England home" to the care of the Y. M. C. A. and home.

MANY HINDUS DISAPPEAR

Several Colonies, Employed at Picking Cotton, Deported.

EL CENTRO, Cal.—Hundreds of Hindus who have been employed picking cotton and at other tasks on Imperial valley farms, have mysteriously disappeared. Several large colonies have been depleted and the few remaining Asiatics are those who hold land leases which do not expire for several months. Observers of the conditions in the valley believe the concerted exodus was the result of orders transmitted by native priests who have labored among the Hindus for several months past. A score of laborers are known to have reported for jobs in the Salt river valley in Arizona, but the destination of others who left or the reason for the heira is unknown.

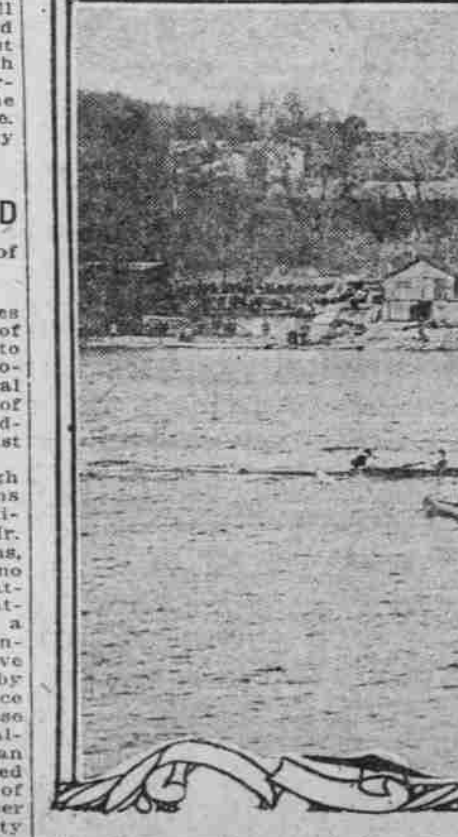
Seven months ago, local residents say, a native priest appeared in the Hindu colonies here and at Imperial, Cal. These priests held services for their countrymen, which they told valley people were for the purpose of teaching them Americanism. They soon disappeared, quietly and without any announced destination.

Soon the Hindus in the valley, even those who could read no English, started purchasing copies of a coast daily newspaper. Often as many as 300 copies of this paper would be sold in one day, where the market before never exceeded ten. As suddenly as the buying started, it stopped and the heira commenced.

That a cryptic message of some sort was conveyed through the daily newspaper, advising the Hindus to leave the valley, or perhaps calling them to work where they would be paid higher wages, is the only theory advanced for their strange action.

The last soldier in the civil war will have passed away by 1945, according to the calculation of the government pension bureau, based on actuarial mortality statistics.

YALE VARSITY CREW DEFEATING PRINCETON AND BREAKING THE RECORD FOR TWO-MILE COURSE.



The Yale varsity crew in here seen winning the two-mile event on the Housatonic river. At the same time the Yale crew broke the record for this event, doing the same in 10:16.3-5. Princeton was defeated by over a length, or 4 1/2 seconds.

ENGINEERING CORPS HAS GREAT RECORD

Government Tells Triumphs of American Forces.

VARIED FIELDS COVERED

Greatest Accomplishments Found in Railroad Maintenance and Operation Abroad.

WASHINGTON.—The war story of the engineering corps at home and in France is told officially for the first time in chapters of the war department's brief history of American war efforts made public in advance sheets. Many of the recorded accomplishments of the engineers have been published before as isolated incidents, but this is the first complete and connected story which gives any idea of the extraordinary scope of the duties modern warfare has laid upon engineering troops.

Probably the best illustration of this, so far as the troops in France are concerned is the technical organization of the units of the engineers which reached the other side. There were seven regiments and two battalions of railway construction engineers; five battalions for maintenance of way; two battalions for maintenance of railway equipment; four regiments and one battalion to operate the main American railways in France; three regiments to operate light railways and their repair shops; two regiments to operate the regular railway repair shops; two regiments for storing and transporting engineering supplies; a forestry regiment; a light railway construction regiment; a road building regiment; a water supply regiment; a mining regiment; a quarrying regiment; a technical regiment for surveying and sound ranging; three survey and printing battalions; two railway transportation battalions; an electrical and mechanical regiment; several separate companies to operate cranes; a camouflage service; five inland waterway companies to operate canal boats and the like; five pontoon trains and a pontoon park; a railway transportation and stores battalion and a searchlight regiment.

These special units, all composed of men trained in civil life in the United States for the work they did in France, were in addition the fighting engineers with each division, the Americans, who formed about 8 per cent of all the combatant troops in France.

One section of the report is devoted to the development of American railways in France and to the production of railway equipment in the United States to meet the needs of the army. There were shipped to France 1302 locomotives before the armistice was signed of which 908 were in service at that time. In addition, 18,315 freight cars were shipped abroad, both engines and cars having been produced specially for service in France. These were employed upon the 827 miles of standard-gauge track laid in France by the engineers with equipment shipped from this country and the rolling stock. In addition to great quantities of light railway equipment for front line work there also sent abroad.

Hospital trains were obtained in England, 19 of them with a total of 304 cars having been completed by December, 1918 with 22 additional cars under construction. They cost more than \$15,000 per car, but it is estimated that they have produced them in the United States and shipped them would have cost \$10,000 per car.

The report lays stress on the fact that the great progress made by the engineers in the development of road building, railway and other engineering equipment which will be of value commercially in peace time. The motorized machine shops alone, it is stated, are practically certain to bring about in this country the use of moving shops of this character in agricultural communities as farming machinery increases.

Among the motorized shops created were the photolithographic press trucks which were able to reproduce maps from original sketches within 12 hours as compared with four days required by similar French and British units. A special chapter is devoted to listening instruments developed during the war to locate hidden guns. Improving upon allied designs, the engineer corps produced machines for this purpose which operated with "uncanny accuracy," one of them having spotted 117 German gun positions in a single day. Subsequently these were followed by instruments of even greater power and at the close of the war there were 12 complete outfits, each covering a five-mile stretch of front at work on the American lines.

Similar development of instruments for locating hostile airplanes were carried out until it was possible to determine the location of a raider at night within an angle of three degrees. The American types produced were easily portable and quickly set up to aid the searchlights.

New Light Developed. The corps produced also a new form of searchlight more powerful than any that had preceded it in any army and which the second field army had



Copyright 1919 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

PRINCE ALBERT CRIMP CUT LOW BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

been equipped. The engineers were at work when the fighting ended upon a mechanism which would enable them to control searchlights from a distance.

The chapter devoted to the work of the engineering corps in France draws a vivid picture of the duties of the combat engineers who played their full part in the fighting from the beginning to the end. It also tells in detail of the building of the railways, the cutting down of French forests to make room for the American troops, of the miles of highways built and constantly rebuilt as shell-torn country was being cleared. The engineers with equipment shipped from this country and the rolling stock. In addition to great quantities of light railway equipment for front line work there also sent abroad.

Lost Ring Highly Prized. LOS ANGELES.—The offer of an unusually large reward made through the police for the return of a simple gold band ring reveals the fact that it has been in the possession of the owner's family for more than two and a half centuries. Chusaku Sakuda describes it as a small circle for the little finger on which is engraved in Japanese characters an entire poem whose theme is that the wearing of the ring will bring luck to the owner but disaster will follow the one who steals it.

A woman living at Martins Ferry, O., bought a barrel of rice flour when the purchase of wheat-flour substitutes was required. The other day, while scooping up flour for cooking she found in it two \$5 bills.

SHIPS GIFTS OF FILIPINOS

PRIVILEGES GRANTED ISLANDERS IN U. S. NAVY.

Course Given at Mare Island in Seamanship, Ordnance and Torpedo Work.

SAN FRANCISCO.—For the first time in the history of the United States navy, an American destroyer and a submarine, when completed, will make their maiden trip out of here with petty officers and crew composed entirely of Filipinos. Ninety-seven Filipinos are taking the course at the Mare Island navy yard, near here, which will fit them for duty aboard the new ships. Others will come until the total complement of 114 men for the destroyer and 39 for the submarine have been assembled.

The destroyer Jose Rizal and the submarine P-39, new building at the Union Iron works here, are the gifts of the Philippines to the United States navy. When they are placed in commission the Philippines will enjoy the distinction, not only that they have paid for the ships, but that they also have supplied the crews to man them.

Heretofore Filipinos have been allowed to enlist in the United States navy, with few exceptions in the Asiatic station, only as mess attendants. When the Philippines announced its gifts, an order was issued by the navy department to the commanding officer of every ship afloat to nominate from his crew such Filipinos as he considered desirable to form the complements for the new vessels. The boys also were allowed to make application for the assignment.

At Mare Island they are being given courses in seamanship, ordnance and torpedo work, signalling and infantry, as well as special training in electrical

work, gas and engine school, and the artificers' school for carpenters, painters, blacksmiths and coopering.

The crew of the submarine will be made up entirely of volunteers. Fifteen already have spoken for this line of work, and when they finish their course at Mare Island they will be sent to San Pedro, Cal., for further instruction.

The Filipinos here, many of whom have served in the constabulary service of the islands, show an adaptability to discipline, a general interest in their work and a willingness and ability to master the courses which they are taking, according to their officers.

Commander E. P. Root, now on duty at the Union Iron works in connection with the completion of the Jose Rizal, the date of which is set for May 23, will command the destroyer and all other officers will be regular naval academy men. At Mare Island, the crew which is to serve under him is being prepared for its work by Captain Marcus L. Miller, retired, and Lieutenant Commander J. T. Alexander, executive officer of the training camp.

PARIS PLANS CELEBRATION

National Fete Day to Be Observed as Never Before.

PARIS.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—France's national fete day, July 14, will witness scenes of patriotic fervor probably unparalleled in the history of the republic, for that is the date provisionally agreed upon as most appropriate for the grand march of the victorious French army through the streets of the Capital. The programme is already beginning to assume definite shape. The route will be from the Porte Maillot, at the main entrance to the Bois de Boulogne, through the Arc de Triomphe, along the Avenue des Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde and the Rue de Rivoli to the Place de la Republique; a distance of some eight miles.

A general outline of the scheme of decorations has been arranged by a body called the French federation of mobilized artists of the war 1914-18, and a festival committee of 40, appointed by M. Laffere, minister of public instruction, has approved the scheme submitted.

At the Porte Maillot, between huge pylons, tributes will be erected where the city fathers will welcome the heroes of Verdun and the Marne. Along the Avenue de la Grande Armee, decorative plaques will commemorate battles, the names of which are household words throughout the world.

No superfluous decoration will mar the architectural beauty of the Arc de Triomphe, but the vast circus where 12 noble avenues converge will be made into one vast amphitheater for thousands of spectators.

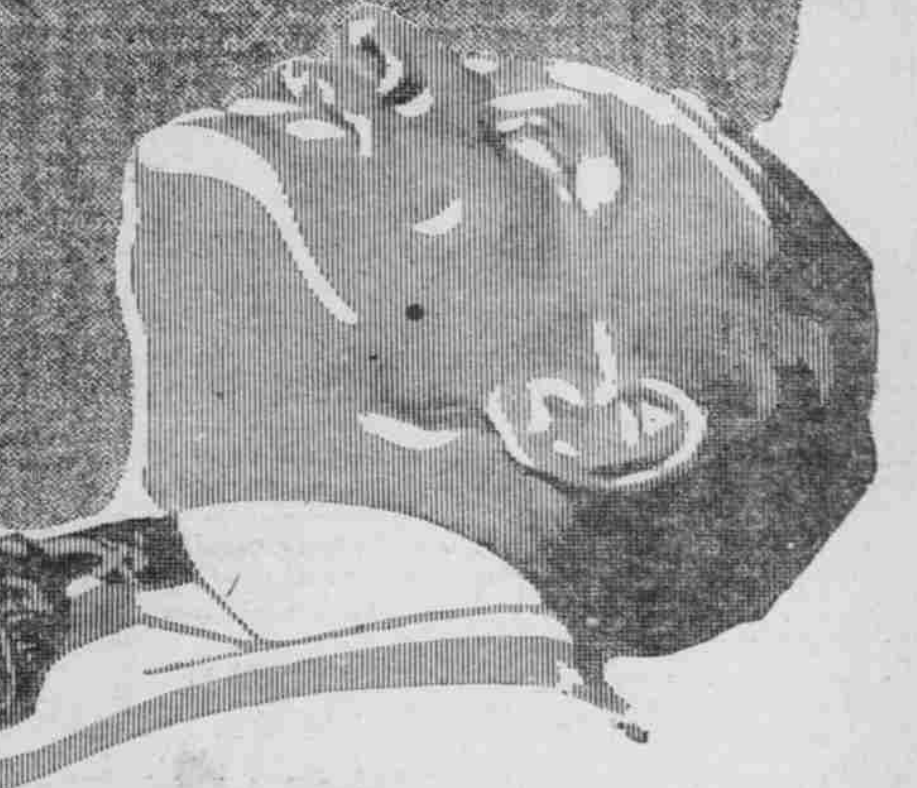
Decked with a profusion of flowers and flags, the Avenue des Champs Elysees will no doubt offer a magnificent spectacle. A monument representing the league of nations, symbolizing victory and peace, will be erected on the Terrasse des Feuillants, where half way, at the Rond Point, another monument will recall the glorious dead, resurrected and joining in the triumph of the living.

The Luxor obelisk on the Place de la Concorde will form the center of an immense decorative scheme extending to the famous statues representing the chief cities of France. The decoration of the other streets through which the parade will pass, will be left in the hands of the authorities of the different city wards.

Regret is felt in some quarters that by July so many of the actual participants in the great battles will have been demobilized. This will, however, not detract from the fervent homage that will be paid to the colors of the famous French regiments which covered themselves with glory.

Sugar exists not only in the cane, beet-root and maple, but has been found in the sap of about 100 other plants and trees.

PRINCE ALBERT



PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a handout for what ails your smokeappetite! For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and you just lay back and puff away and have about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; rolled into a cigarette it beats the band! And, what you're going to find out pretty quick thousands of men discovered as long as ten years ago when P. A. blew into the burgs and bushes and started a smoke revolution!

Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the sport you've slipped on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smokesystem! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and the clay, practical pipe, crystal glass humidors with sponge moisture top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

GREAT MEET IS PLANNED

300 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO COMPETE.

Track, Field and Debating Contests Will Be Staged at Missoula Next Week.

MISSOULA, Mont.—At least 300 picked athletes of Montana high schools, eight district champion debaters and probably 40 selected high school speakers, both boys and girls, are expected to compete in the annual Montana interscholastic meeting at the state university here May 13 to 17. The affair is expected to be one of the largest of the kind ever held here.

Entries for the track contests, as well as those in speaking and debate, closed May 7. Professor Walter L. Pope has named about 40 officials to assist him. Three five-year cups will be presently disposed of as the result of this meeting. One of these is certain, it is declared, to go to the Helena high school. This is the Victor relay cup, to be awarded to the school winning the event the largest number of times in five years. The other two cups are the Spaulding five-year trophy and the Missoula trophy. Both of these cups are to go to the team which wins the greatest number of points in five years. At the present time Missoula and Butte are the lead for these awards, with the former having a slight advantage.

In addition to these trophies the state university announces that a new five-year trophy will be started by the institution at the coming meet, while the usual cups and medals awarded annually also will be disposed of.

Last year the track meet was won by Stevensville, one of the smallest schools in the state, with Hamilton second and Victor third.

RECEPTION PROMISED ACE

Los Angeles Plans to Honor Eddie Rickenbacker in June.

LOS ANGELES.—When Eddie Rickenbacker, famous American ace, returns sometime in June to Los Angeles, which he claims as his "home town," the entire city will celebrate in his honor.

Mayor Woodman has appointed a "Rickenbacker day" executive committee, composed of leaders of every branch of industry in Los Angeles.

Recent reports from the Belgian Congo state that the prospects of cotton cultivation in that territory are very bright.

Decked with a profusion of flowers and flags, the Avenue des Champs Elysees will no doubt offer a magnificent spectacle. A monument representing the league of nations, symbolizing victory and peace, will be erected on the Terrasse des Feuillants, where half way, at the Rond Point, another monument will recall the glorious dead, resurrected and joining in the triumph of the living.

The Luxor obelisk on the Place de la Concorde will form the center of an immense decorative scheme extending to the famous statues representing the chief cities of France. The decoration of the other streets through which the parade will pass, will be left in the hands of the authorities of the different city wards.

Regret is felt in some quarters that by July so many of the actual participants in the great battles will have been demobilized. This will, however, not detract from the fervent homage that will be paid to the colors of the famous French regiments which covered themselves with glory.

Sugar exists not only in the cane, beet-root and maple, but has been found in the sap of about 100 other plants and trees.

Sugar exists not only in the cane, beet-root and maple, but has been found in the sap of about 100 other plants and trees.