DIXIE DEVILS DARING IN OVERSEAS BATTLES

Alabama Boys Make Striking Record in Service.

HEROIC CHARGE IS TOLD

Heroes From South Fight Desperately and Win Laurels in Various Engagements.

NEW YORK.—Of the infantry regiments that have thus far returned from France not one has reached New York with greater honors than the famous 167th Alabama, a unit of the 42d division that is known better, in fighting circles, as the "Dixie Devils." It is a regiment of mere boys on the whole; practically all of them, until their ranks were thinned by battle, were natives of Alabama; and 30 per cent of them, it is estimated, the sons or grandsons of Confederate veterans.

Many are the remarkable features that will distinguish this regiment through the generations to come. For instance, the first German airplane brought down by an American gun was by a private in this regiment. The regiment has to its credit more days of facing the enemy than any other regiment in the army. The regiment received two decorations, and one of the most remarkable acts of bravery, transcending the line of duty, was by a colonel in the 167th. Therefore, Alabamians feel justly proud of this unit of youngsters—wild, noisy, mischievous when idle, but unyielding and invincible fighters when engaged.

I have been particularly interested in the citation awarding the medal of honor to Corporal Sidney E. Manning of Flomaton. He is a mere boy and takes his distinguished hnor in as matter of fact a manner as he would take a drink of water after a long hike on the dusty roads of Dixie. But read what he did:

"The entire battalion, in the face of the most violent machine-gun concentration from commanding positions on the step heights above, carried the assault over the crest of the hill, which was taken by storm in hand-to-hand fighting. At this stage, about 10:30 in the morning, the platoon commander of the 2d (right) platoon of company G, in which platoon Corporal Manning was in command of an automatic rifle squad, was killed and the sergeant in command of the platoon was severely wounded. In Corporal Manning's squad the autmatic rifle gunner was killed and all but 35 men of the 2d platoon were either killed or severely wounded.

"Nevertheless, he assumed command of the platoon, and pushed forward over the crest of the hill, leading the platoon against an enemy strong point which dominated the entire valley of the Orcq, and which was wired and intrenched and strongly defended by machine guns. During this time he was repeatedly, and again severely, wounded. He still pushed forward, and, though isolated and far in advance of the assaulting troops of his battalion, took a foothold at the strong point and remained there until all of his platoon except seven men had been killed or wounded and no member of his automatic squad remained.

"He himself, at their head and encouraging the survivors by his indomitable resolution, had received nine wounds, in all parts of his body, of which at least four were serious. He then alone, solitary and severely wounded, directed the remaining members of his platoon to return to the rest of their company, while he covered their movement. This was finally and successfully accomplished, during which he held off the enemy, who were not more than 50 yards away, through his own unassisted efforts with his automatic rifle, which, with the necessary ammunition, he had, while still leading the platoon, taken from the fallen members of his automatic rifle squad, and, with the greatest self-sacrifice and unshakable heroism, covered the return of the survivors of his fallen platoon. This done, he with difficulty made his way back to the crest of the hill, where he was dragged to safety."

In the official history of the regiment, and by the way all of the returning organizations have named historians, I gather some o f the incidents of peculiar note. They illustrate no greater display of individual heroism than can be found in any of the combat units, but they serve to illustrate the statement I have made before, that in this war the American boy, on the whole, fought with a dash and a daring that made him intrepid as a soldier—unconquered and unconquerable.

When, on April 28, 1918, the 42d division took over an entire divisional sector—the first American division to do so—the Alabama regiment had the Vacqueville sub-sector of this Baccarat district. It was a quiet sector, though there were attacks, and raids, and casualties. One of the things the men remember vividly is the heavy artillery bombardment of June 18-19, when Captain Hamlin, of the medical detachment, badly gassed himself, refused to go to the hospital until every wounded man had been treated. A few days after that the 77th relieved the 42d in the Baccarat sector.

In the Champagne sector the 167th was attached to the 13th French division, with its regimental headquarters at Camp Poggi, half way between Souain and Suippes, on the Nevers-Sedan road; in the defense plan of the sector its second battalion was sent into the intermediate (second lines) position that was the most important line of the defense, while the first and third battalions were held in reserve. On July 13 the warning was sent out that the enemy would probably attack next day, but the next day nothing happened, and French and Americans united in celebration of Bastile day. At midnight of the 14th the German batteries opened fire.

At daybreak of the 15th the German troops were advancing in great waves down the Butte de Souain, where company G of the 167th was stationed, and into the struggle of which company H was also sent. It was in that fighting that Corporal Major D. Riley of company G sprang up to the parapet of his trench, while machine gun bullets were falling all about him, and with his rifle picked off the German who was operating the gun just opposite. Another German took the gun, and Riley jumped up and got him without delay. Five times the machine gunners were replaced, and five times the Alabamian leaped to his perilous vantage point and shot the gunner down. A French lieutenant pulled him from the parapet and kissed him excitedly on both cheeks. Another German took the gun and Riley leaped to his perch once more. And this time the German's bullet hit him; he was killed instantly.

Over on the Nevers-Sedan road, Corporal William S. Hughes, of the 167th's machine gun company, pulled his gun out of its emplacement and put it on the parapet along the road as a column of Germans hove in sight. He waited until the enemy was within 200 yards, then opened fire. He killed a good many, and the rest turned and ran.

The first German airplane brought down by an American soldier's rifle fire was the prize, in this battle, of Private Brock Hill, of Alabama. He was under machine-gun fire, and his first bullets didn't hit the low-flying plane, but he kept on firing until, after turning to try to make the German lines, the enemy machine came crashing down to earth.

The Alabama regiment was moving toward the Foret de Fere, in the Chateau Thierry region, on July 25. North of the center of the forest lay a cleared rectangle, about one kilometer in area, the Croix Rouge farm, and there, beside a road that ran north to Fere-en-Tardenois, was a fortress-like building that, with the advantage of its situation, presented the most difficult of tasks to the advancing Americans. The farm and the woods about it were strongly held by the enemy. The Alabamians put him out.

The order for the attack was sent out from brigade headquarters at 3:40 on the afternoon of the 26th, and the work was to begin at 4:50. The order was delayed in reaching Colonel William P. Screws, in command of the 167th, and as soon as he got it he told Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Bare, the next in command, to deliver it to the two front-line battalions, and to take charge of the advanced lines in the attack. Lieutenant-Colonel Bare got on a motorcycle and rode about three and a half kilometers, most of the way under heavy fire; when he was about 1000 yards from the battalions' posts of command, a large tree was shot down in his pathway, and he could not get his machine across, so he left the motorcycle and ran post-haste with his message. He got the order to the first battalion at 4:45; as per schedule, they moved forward at 4:50.

During the Croix Rouge fight, a platoon of the 167th passed by a group of Germans, lying on the ground, all apparently dead. A little later the platoon was fired on from the rear and when the men looked around they saw one of the "dead" Boches operating a machine gun!

There were machine gunners everywhere in that forest fight, and sometimes the Americans fought thm with their bare fists. In one charge in the forest Lieutenant Ernest E. Bell and Lieutenant Robert Espy took out platoons in a wild rush across an open road; of Bell's group of 58 men only 23 were left, while Espy brought back only 18 of his 52. When the enemy, driven back, rallied for a last counter attack, Major John W. Carroll is said to have called out, "Save your fire, men! We'll give 'em hell with the bayonet!" The men ceased firing and waited with bayonets fixed. But the Germans turned and fled!

M'ARTHUR EXPLAINS PLAN

INAUGURATION IN JANUARY SOLON'S AIM.

Representative Would Have President's Term and Congress' Sessions Begin Early.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington.—What do Paris gowns and Gainsborough bonnets have to do with the inauguration of a president, anyway?

That is what Representative C. N. McArthur of Oregon would like to know. This question is suggested to him by someone's urging him recently to do something to defer the date of inaugurations from May 4 to some time in April or May when the weather is likely to be more agreeable.

Finery, fuss and feathers and all the stuff that go with an Easter observance, he is convinced, can not do much to give a president a successful start on a new administration. Just listen, women voters and those of you men who are fond of wearing a silk tile and riding a raring charger in the inaugural parade, to what Mr. McArthur says:

"Thomas Jefferson rode a white mule to the capitol, tied him under a tree and took the oath of office, and I have failed to find anything radically wrong with our government or the happiness of our people under his regime."

The agitation began when it was announced that he was to introduce a bill at the extra session of congress providing for an additional session of congress on the 5th of March, 1921, and biennially thereafter.

Mr. McArthur said that he had decided to introduce this measure because of his belief that too much time is wasted between the beginning of the life of a congress (March 4 of the odd years.

and the annual meeting date on the first Monday in December. He has made a careful study of the constitutional provision regulating the sessions of congress and also the precedents and authorities governing the meeting dates during the early history of the government, and is fully convinced that his proposed bill will stand all constitutional tests.

Mr. McArthur quotes from section 4, of article 1 of the constitution, to-wit:

"The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

The language "at least once in every year," according to Mr. McArthur's view, removes all limitations as to the number of sessions that may be held, provided congress shall meet at least once during a calendar year. He contends that any and all additional sessions which may be authorized by law are clearly constitutional, and that congress has full power to authorize any number of sessions that it may see fit.

Mr. McArthur says he has discussed this question with eminent constitutional lawyers and they are in full accord with his views in the premises.

"I am considering going even further than I have in the above mentioned bill by introducing a constitutional providing that the presidential term and the sessions of congress shall commence on the first Monday in January instead of early in March," Mr McArthur said. "This would enable members of congress and the president to begin their work within a few weeks after their election and would practically do away with the 'lame duck' sessions which everybody knows are altogether unsatisfactory.

"It has been suggested that the inaugural ceremonies ought to be postponed until a date later than the fourth of March on account of the inaugural parade and festivities, but this does not appeal to me in the least, for I believe that the public business of the country is entitled to first consideration and that it should prevail over parades, public gahering, pomp and ceremony.

CITIES CAN'T BE REBUILT

Some French Towns Are Beyond Reclaiming by Residents.

PARIS.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Investigations by the commission which is examining the devastated regions of France are confirming the previous evidence that many of the beautiful towns and hamlets of the battle area are so totally ruined that they never can be rebuilt.

Vaux, of immortal fame, has taken its place in the long list, and the mayors of two other historic villages, Douaumont and Fleury, have recently notified their people, who are refugees in various parts of France, that these places cannot be reclaimed. Not only is the soil in such shape that it cannot be cultivated for many years, but the ruined hamlets are filled with hidden explosives and other dangers.

It is now stated that during the war parrots were placed in the Eiffel tower because they gave warning, by their actions, of the approach of enemy aeroplanes.

ALLIES ASKED TO AID UKRAINIANS IN FIGHT

Support Declared Necessary to Stop Spread of Bolshevism.

INDEPENDENCE IS SOLE AIM

Statement of Conditions and Purposes Made to Associated Press by General Pavlenko.

The subjoined article was written by an Associated Press correspondent who was sent to the Ukraine to ascertain the facts concerning the dispute over the Lemberg oil fields which has caused the fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians. The correspondent crossed from the Polish to the Ukrainian lines and in doing so was fired upon by the Ukrainian troops. Difficulties in the way of forwarding his despatches from the Ukraine were so great that he was necessary to employ the services of a courier from Vienna to Paris and the following article was forwarded in that manner.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WEST UKRAINE ARMY, Chodoroff.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—General Pavlenko, commander of the West Ukrainian army, suggests that the entente allies aid the Ukrainians to fight the bolsheviki and that they also settle the dispute between the Ukraine and Poland over the Lemberg oil fields.

"He would not be hard to defeat the bolshevik invaders of the Ukraine if the allies helped us to organize our resources and also if the allies settle the Lemberg oil field dispute, thus freeing the West Ukrainian army so that it might join forces with the army of General Greko in Greater Ukraine," said General Pavlenko to the Associated Press correspondent. "I think this would be in the interest of the allies. We would thus check the bolshevik invasion of Europe, restore order in the Ukraine which is a rich land and put our people to work growing wheat for Russia and also for Europe."

General Pavlenko is in command of the Ukrainian troops which have been fighting the Poles in the vicinity of Lemberg. He is a small wiry Russian with eyes deeply set, a courteous, quiet but eloquent conversationalist. It is evident that he is liked by his staff which is housed in a former school building in Chodoroff. His task of holding together and organizing the West Ukrainian army is an arduous one but apparently does not weigh upon him too heavily.

"The Ukrainians were the first people ot begin fighting bolshevism," rsemed the General. "This was long beffore the allies thought of doing so yet such is the irony of circumstances that the allies call us bolsheviki.

Bolshevik Disease Cured.

"The people of Russian Ukraine had for a long time a touch of the bolshevik disease but they now are cured of it as they are essentially small farmers and property owners. I speak of bolshevism as a disease since it must be regarded in that sense, like the influenza. It presents an attractive proposition to poor people harassed by a long war with special hopes for the future.

"If the allies visit us in an open-minded spirit they will realize that we too are fighting bolshevism. If they will determine to help in this great fight morally and also with medicines and munitions we will be able to retake greater Ukraine from Moscow which is bent upon holding all the territory that previously was Russian.

"I would not advise invasion of Russia by anybody as conditions willright them selves when this mental disease has run its course. There is now no danger from bolshevism in West Ukraine (as Eastern Galicia is now called) as there are relatively few factory workers. Peasants are never bolshevik.

"We have been blamed for the bombardment of Lemberg it is true, but we have no intention of doing other than destroying the Polish army's stores and the railway station. The Poles were seizing it as a military post and we were compelled to fire on it but this must not be repeated as we realize that the Poles are using this fact as a weapon to advertise us as bolsheviki.

"Nevertheless, it is a fight to death in which we are engaged. Our soldiers, after four years of war, are ready again to fight because they are mostly sons of peasants and ordinary people who always have regarded the Poles as aristocratic oppressors. The whole Ukrainian people now is engaged in a fight to obtain independence. They may be defeated by the Poles and by the bolsheviki but they prefer death to submission.

"The Russian Ukraine attempted to obtain autonomy first from the duma then from Premier Kerensky but failed. Then it asked Lenine (premier of the Russian soviet government) for permission to become one of the federated states of Russia, but Lenine rejected the plan.

"Now we want separation and complete independence. Our efforts towardthis end for the past 18 months have been defeated partly by German occupation and partly by General Skoropadsky to whom rallied the Russian refugee army officers and landowners. Now it is the bolsheviki who are the invaders."

After suggesting that the allies aid the Ukrainians to fight the bolsheviki, General Pavlenko added: "Whether the Ukraine will gravitate to Russian influences again possibly will be determined by what becomes of the bolshevik government However, our national spirit and hopes which before the war were uncertain and confused, have been reawakened after hundreds of years and it is possible we may determine to make oura an independent state and refuse to federate with Russia under any conditions since it is quite easy for us to live alone economically. The same suspicion—that we finally may return to Russia—also may be entertained about the Poles"

NEW TRAINS AID EUROPEANS

Through Paris-Bucharest Service May Hit Hun Trade.

PARIS.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—What is characterized as one of the most vital steps toward the speedy reconstruction of war-torn Europe is being taken this week in the inauguration of the through, transcontinental train service between Paris, Belgrade and Bucharest via Pontalier, Triest, Agram and Vinkovce. This line would under any ordinary circumstances be a great boon to the traveler an dto the business man, but now, on the eve of the signing of peace, it assumes an inculculable importance to the welfare of many countries.

The allied capitals will now be linked u ponce more by a rapid service, which will permit of easy communication. The slow sea route can be abandoned for the numerous governmental missions which will play a great part in the reconstruction. In numerous other ways the new line will facilitate the process of rebuilding the fortunes of the allies.

That this railway avoids Germany and undoubtedly will take away much of the trade of the German railways finds no adverse criticism in Paris. The French are quite content to see the railways of their late enemies lie dormant for a time. Whether the new allied line will ultimately become the great trade artery for the continent, replacing the German lines between the North sea ports and the east, is a matter of much discussion. There are arguments on both sides of the question. Certainly its immediate effect is expected to be to lessen the German prospects. Whether there is any sentiment in trade which will influence future developments remains to be seen.

The new service will provide through trains de luxe between Paris and Belgrade three times each week, according to present plans. One train a week will go through to Bucharest. Thus with a good train service between Paris and the English channel ports, England wil lagain be brought into close touch with her eastern allies.

As soon as possible to line will be extended to Constantinople and to Athens, but the running of trai... to these places now is impossible owing to the destruction of railways during the war. It will take several months to repair the damage. In addition, rolling stock is very scarce. Even now it is necessary to make a wide detour to get to Bucharest from Belgrade.

While the transcontinental train service will be important for relief work and for traders who wish to visit the east to re-establish commercial relations it is believed that the steamship traffic will not be materially affected by the innovation. Goods will still continue to pass through the Mediterranean as of old.

PLAGUE OUTBREAK FEARED

People Along North Shore of Agean Sea Weak With Hunger.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — (By Mail.) — American, British, French and Greek physicians are striving with might and main to prevent an outbreak of the plague in the region extending along the north shore of the Aegean sea from Saloniki to Constantinople. In this work the British, French and Greek armies and the American Red Cross are co-operating.

"America and England as well as the far off corners of the earth cannot afford in these days to ignore outbreaks of disease no matter where they occur," declared a British sanitary officer in charge of the work of cleaning up Constantinople. "If the plague is allowed to breed here in the Near East sooner or later it will reach England and America. And its ravages if allowed to spread will exceed those of the so-called influenza."

Eastern Macedonia which has been a battleground for centuries and which since 1912 has been fought over again and again is today a horrible mess. The early summer sun is breeding flies and mosquitoes by the millions, the unhealthy Struma valley is steaming with malarial vapors, the streets of Drama, Serres, Kavalla, Xanthi and the hundreds of other small villages are filthy beyond belief.

The returned refugees live in shell-shattered ruins under sanitary conditions unspeakable. Their rags are alive with vermin. From the big Red Cross warehouse at Kavalla housing 300 families of refugees from 5 to 12 dead from typhus were removed daily last month. The refugees were easy victims after many months of semi-starvation in Bulgaria.

The children of Eastern Macedonia are pitiful sights, suffering the results of semi-starvation, with their little ribs showing plainly through their taut flesh. With hollow lack-lustre eyes they lie about on the streets in the sun indifferent to their fate.

Each day tens of thousands of loaves of bread are distributed by the Red Cross in dozens of Serbian, Macedonian and Roumanian cities. Bales of clothing are given out to the neediest. Serums against disease are injected in thousands of peasants and "declousing" baths are given to those living in crowded centers.

20,000 RUMANIAN ORPHANS

Appeal Made to Children of America for Clothes and Shoes.

BUCHAREST—Twenty thousand Roumanian war orphans through the Roumanian War Orphan society send out to the children of America an appeal for old clothes and shoes. A pair of shoes costs a fabulous amount in Buchares and the price of a suit of clothing is prohibitive. Thread is $2 a spool. Underclothing costs $15 a suit. The cheapest pair of shoes costs $100 and for a suit of shoddy material $150 is asked. Wool cloth is $24 a yard.

The American Red Cross commission to Roumania is totally unable to meet the demand for clothing. Colonel H. Gideon Wells of the American Red Cross, who is co-operating with the War Orphan society, has appealed to American school children to sort out their old clothes and old shoes for eventual shipment to their needy little allies in far-off Roumania.

Queen Marie and Prince Carol of Roumania are intensely interested in the work being done by the American Red Cross for the war orphans of Roumania. Prince Carol is actively co-operating with the Red Cross which has distributed tens of thousands of cans of condensed milk to the babies.

American doctors are having a hard fight to overcome the epidemic of smallpox which has broken out in all parts of Roumania and which is taking heavy toll of the children. The war orphans are being vaccinated wholesale.

RECORD CARGO IS STOWED

Ship Out of Galveston Carries 28,386 Cotton Bales.

GALVESTON, Tex.—The distinction of carrying the largest cargo ever contained in the holds of a vessel is claimed by shipping men for the British steamship Indore, which left here for Liverpool with 28,386 square bales of cotton. This was accomplished by a method of scientifically compressing the bales until they occupied minimum space. The closest approach to the record was made by the Russian steamship Omsk which in December, 1917, carried 27,130 square bales from Galveston to Liverpool. A strict news censorship would not permit mention of that record.

CHEAP MEAL IS POSSIBLE

Paris Students' Association Solves Problem for Members.

PARIS.—Cheap meals can still be obtained in Paris, but it is given to few to solve the problem. The general association of Paris students (known to its members as the "A") has succeeded in providing a dinner for the equivalent of 40 cents. It consists of an hors d' loerver or soup, meat with a vegetable, one vegetable as a course, and a dessert. Unlimited bread and a servitte are given, but no wine. Two hundred students took part in the inaugural meal.

Fairbanks Cleared of Debris.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Charrted timbers and other debris left by the Fairbanks fire which occurred in midwinter are being cleared away with the melting of the ice which encrusted them. In the early days after the snow and ice has disappeared from Fairbanks, the streets become a mass of mud and the entire population is forced to the sidewalks, so that the clearing of the debris has a double purpose.

Extraordinary Week-End Specials at the EMPORIUM

Big New Shipment CAPES $17.45

Fine men's-wear serge in navy blue are these smart capes we are offering at such a remarkably low price. Some have coat fronts, others sash fronts and still others fall in graceful folds and are trimmed with rows of silk braid. Don't fail to see these.

These Dolmans Are Exceptional
At This Price, $20.00

Think of it, a great assortment of distinctive styles in Dolmans in serge, poplins and velours—all at this special price. Some conservative models, others delightfully novel. Practically all colors.

Remarkable Sale of Dresses $21.75

Such a world of styles, and colors, and materials! Taffetas, satins, Georgette combinations and Crepe de Chines, designed in every new style for this season. Draped skirts and plain skirts—trimming of embroidery, of beads or silk, fringe or fluting. For street or afternoon wear nothing could be lovelier than these dresses at $21.75.

Two Week-End Blouse Specials

Voiles $1.75

The prettiest of all sheer blousings trimmed in lace or embroidery. Many different styles; one particularly, a cross-bar cut with square neck, and vest effect of lawn.

Crepe de Chine--Georgene $3.25

Extra quality silks in a great variety of styles. Trimmed with touches of colored or white embroidery, or lace and tiny tucks. You can't afford to overlook these.

200 Hats
On Our 1st Flr. $7.50

We have selected 200 beautiful hats to go into this sale. Practically every style or mode of trimming you could wish for, from the straight brim sailor to the little styles so clever for street wear—and large dress hats. There is a hat for you in this lot — some early!

EMPORIUM
Z. SWETT CO.
124 to 128 SIXTH ST., JUST OFF WASHINGTON

JAILBREAKER SHOWS NERVE

LEON SOCHAKI ESCAPES AND DEMANDS MONEY LEFT.

Sheriff Threatened With Suit Unless Roll Is Returned Fugitive Is Captured.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 22.—(Special.)—Breaks of the jail variety and otherwise are the specialty of Leon Sochaki, 23 years old, held by the immigration authorities for detention.

Sochaki was one of five men who escaped from the Snohomish county jail at Everett last Wednesday, after the party had sawed their way through two steel barred windows, broken padlocks on two doors and broken through a screen.

Monday Sheriff James McCulloch of Snohomish county received a letter from Sochaki mailed at Vancouver, B. C., in which he instructed the sheriff to send $40 he had left with the jailer when he was imprisoned to him at the Cecil hotel.

The fugitive threatened suit unless the sheriff sent the money promptly. Later that same day a long-distance telephone call came to the jail about the money. Sheriff McCulloch sent his jailer to Vancouver, but he failed to find the prisoner.

Wednesday Sochaki walked into the Everett jail, appeared before the officer and demanded his money back. He did not get the money, but he did get his old apartment in the Snohomish county bastile.

Sochaki escaped from the United States immigration detention station here two months ago. He made his getaway by sliding down the fire escape. A few days later he returned and demanded $40 which had been put in the station safe when he was incarcerated. Officers promptly locked him up.

With two other men held for deportation, Isaac Mitcham and Edward McKinnon, who also escaped at Everett, he was sent to the Snohomish county jail for safekeeping.

DOUBLE TRACK IS PLANNED

Improvement in Grays Harbor Line Is Counted Probable.

ABERDEEN, Wash., May 22.—(Special.)—First intimation that the Northern Pacific company plans to double track its Grays Harbor line was given at a conference held at Tacoma Wednesday over the proposal of the city to encroach on its right of way for the construction of a permanent highway out of Aberdeen to the east. The intention was given as a reason for the refusal of the Northern Pacific to sanction the plan.

The conference was between representatives of the county, the city, business men of Aberdeen, the state highway commission, which is interested in the road as part of the Olympic highway, and George T. Reid, western manager for the Northern Pacific.

FOSSIL HONORS SOLDIERS

Boys Who Saw Service Overseas Are Guests at Entertainment.

FOSSIL, Or., May 22.—(Special)—A rousing reception was given in Fossil recently in honor of the returned soldiers, among whom there were seven boys who battled with the Huns, Frank Foster, Alves Anderton and Woodson Scoggin were with the 77th division in the battle of the Argonne and Charles Miller, Boyd Owens, George Stewart and Tompie Scoggin fought with the 91st.

A splendid programme, under the management of Mrs. C. D. Barnard and Mrs. William Mainord was given. Miss Illa Knox sang and Laura Niven, a tiny Scotch lassie of 4 years, danced the highland fling.

Fossil is proud of her fighting boys and is glad to know out of about 30 boys who were sent overseas not one has been lost.

CHICAGO WOMAN INHERITS

Mrs. James Gets Bulk of $300,000 Brega Estate.

CHICAGO.—Mrs. Louise B. James, residing at 1210 Astor street, will receive the bulk of the $300,000 estate of her mother, Mrs. Fanny I. Brega, according to a will filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Brega, the widow of Chares W. Brega, died March 26 last in the London home of her daughter. In her will, proof of which was taken yesterday by John E. Devine, Jr., assistant to Probate Judge Henry Horner, Mrs. Brega left $5000 to St. Luke's hospital to endow a free bed in memory of her husband, and $10,000 to her son-in-law, Colonel Ralph H. James. She also gave to her sister, Miss Margaret Enders of the Virginia hotel, all her money deposited in the Illinois Trust & Savings bank and all stocks and bonds and other securities held there. Thirty thousand dollars was left in trust to the Merchants Loan & QTrust company, which is to pay income to two nieces, Anna Frances Campbell and Alice M. Campbell. At their deaths the principal is to be paid Mrs. James. The rest of the estate, after bequests totaling $4000 have been paid, will go to Mrs. James.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

On face in large red spots. Later formed into blisters on both cheeks. Sore, red and itched so could hardly bear it. Face so disfigured ashamed to be seen. Mother said to try Cuticura. Used one cake Soap and one box of Ointment when was healed. From signed statement of Miss Nellie M. Schunter, Lyons, Colo.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for your skin and all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

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Outfitters for Children
No. 143 Victory Way.

Don't Make the Mistake of Paying Too Little for Your Boy's Suit

Good woolen fabrics are still scarce and high—good tailoring is at a premium. For six years we have given you the best at a moderate price—we are still doing it.

Suits of Real Merit $16, $18.50, $20, $22.50

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOUR EYES FAIL

Have them examined today. If you do not need glasses, we will cheerfully tell you so; if you do need glasses, your health and vision will be benefited.

No charge for consultation.

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