ANGEL OF TENDERNESS VISITS PORTLAND IN RED CROSS' INTEREST

Kathleen Burke "Most Decorated Woman in World"; Is Modern Joan of Arc.

COMES TO RAISE FUNDS

Many Appointments Will Occupy Three Days Guest Plans to Stay in City.

By Claude L. Simpson.

The first woman to be permitted to enter beleagured Verdun after the evacuation of the civic population is in Portland today.

She is the modern Joan of Arc. Unlike her famous prototype, however, instead of fighting to repel invading English forces, she is not only working for the deliverance of France, which she dearly loves, but for the success of the British Tommy, as well.

This modern champion of right and justice possesses much of the same traits of character as the illustrious heroine of history; much of the same sensitive, nervous temperment and mental activity, combined with abounding physical energy.

Joan of Arc won her battles with the sword; the twentieth century marvel rules with mellow words of sympathy.

She is the "Knight of Tenderness and Pity."

"Most Decorated Woman."

Miss Kathleen Burke, of London, England, honored by three governments and the "most decorated woman in the world," has come to Portland in the interests of Red Cross hospital work. Officially, she is organizing secretary, Scottish Women's hospitals, and her activities have been confined to France, Belgium and Serbia.

So thorough has she been in her work and so enthusiastically has she been received, that Miss Burke, who came to America to raise $25,000, has already obtained over $200,000. Her remarkable achievement has earned her the sobriquet, "The $1000 a Day Girl."

Miss Burke has a message. She is heart and soul wedded to her mission, and in the accomplishment of her prodigious task she has demonstrated wonderful tenacity of spirit and physical endurance.

Her heart bleeds for friend and foe. She plays no favorites in her professional work in the field. Her one aim is to smooth the rough highways of life, to succor the needy and soothe the brow of the wounded soldier.

Although impartial in her ministrations of mercy, she is intensely proally. Thoughts of defeat never enter her mind. Mentally, she is fighting for the standards of the British, French, Russians—Americans.

Was Wounded at Verdun.

Her experience in Europe would fill a big volume. Narrow escapes from death have been her portion—she was wounded by a splinter from a German shell at Verdun. According to her own words, it was an "unkind enemy who fired that shot." But, with Miss Burke, war is a serious business; men engaged in the bitter pursuits of battle are not in the habit of inclosing tender messages of love in their shrapnel.

Dangers of undersea boats do not phase her. She has crossed the Atlantic several times since the war began.

When asked what she thought of the entry of the United States into the conflict, she said: "I never looked upon America in any other light than as our ally. I do hope an army of Americans will be sent over. Fighting side by side will bring about a better understanding of the mutual aims; it will cement the feeling of mutual appreciation and affection."

"Finance and food. These are the main requisites of the allies. The two F's, together with the splendid soldiers of the opponents of Germany, will alone win the war in the end."

Organized Many Hospitals.

Miss Burke was in New York when the great war broke. She departed at once for Europe, and threw herself into the thick of the hospital work. Through her instrumentality, many hospitals have been organized. Her duties have brought her in close association with great personages. In the incipiency of her hospital propaganda she addressed a critical and learned audience at the University of Oxford.

"Tell something of the horrors of war, the alleged brutality, the interminable suffering," was asked.

"I would rather not speak of those dreadful things. I am not here to blame. The untold misery which followed in the wake of the chariot of war, while omnipresent in the battle zone, is not pleasant food for thought. The carnage of battle has strewn the field with the dead and the dying. The maimed are the living reminders of the terrors of war. The world knows this. I seek to alleviate these sufferings, and I know that America will respond. It has responded nobly."

Endured Many Hardships.

Down in the recesses of the underground fortress at Verdun, with death above and the "burning fires" below, this courageous angel of mercy spent many hours. Fear did not possess her and while the roar of the big guns sounded above and the great shells

MODERN JOAN OF ARC HERE TO RAISE FUNDS

Miss Kathleen Burke.

pounded away, Miss Burke went about her business with equanimity. Generals admired her and feted her. Banquets were held in the cave citadel and social amenities were exchanged while the battles waged. There was no unseeming hilarity, no overjoyousness, but instead, an interchange of civilities designed to break the terrible monotony of the environment.

Miss Burke escaped from Ostend two days before the German armies thundered in. When she reached a place of safety with the other fleeing refugees, she found herself minus part of her clothing and suffering acutely from exposure and hardships on the road. She remained in Belgium until the fall of Antwerp.

Miss Burke spoke of the hatred the Germans bear toward England. This bitter feeling has been typified in the latest war song of the of the Teutons. The refrain goes:

Couplet Shows Hatred.

"Hatred of head and hatred of hand,
We have but one hate, the hatred of England."

The British Tommy is a brave, stoical individual and he is somewhat of a fatalist, according to Miss Burke's interpretation of the following lines, which are often chanted by the men in the trenches:

"The bells of hell go tinkling, tinkling but not for me."

To aid her in the work of raising funds Miss Burke has written a book, entitled, "The White Road to Verdun." She has sold thousands of copies. The work is featured with personal experienced in the field. Fine tribute is paid to the women of the war ridden countries, to the women workers who constitute the entire staffs in the hospitals she represents, and to the courageous fighting men of the allies. Specially her sympathy is with France. She says:

Appointments Are Numerous.

"France draws about her her tattered and blood-stained robe, yet what matters the outer raiment? Behind it shines forth her glorious exultant soul, and she lifts up her head rejoicing and proclaims to the world that when she appealed, man, woman and child—the whole of the French nation—answered her call."

During her brief stay in Portland Miss Burke will keep the following appointments: This afternoon, guest at tea at the home of Mrs. Holt C. Wilson; Wednesday noon, luncheon at the University club; Wednesday afternoon, entertained at the home of Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett; Wednesday evening, meeting at the ball room of the Multnomah hotel; Thursday, luncheon at the Progressive Business Men's club, Multnomah hotel; Thursday night, dinner engagement as the guest of Mrs. J. D. Farrell.

A limited number of invitations has been alloted to the members of the Professional Women's league for the lecture Thursday evening at the Multnomah hotel. Admission will be by invitation only and so long as the supply lasts the members of the league may procure them from their secretary.

BEAN BILL NOW ONLY MENACE TO OPENING OF THE LAND GRANT

Ex-Governor West Says Law Might Delay Payment of Back Taxes Now Due.

COURT ACTION IS NEEDED

Early Settlement Would Be Delayed Because Government Would Demand Clear Titles.

The "Bean bill," enacted by the 1917 legislature and to be on the ballot at the special election of June 4, stands as a menace to the early opening and settlement of the Oregon & California grant lands, or the payment of back taxes now due, according to Oswald West, who checked the tax claims for the government. In his opinion, the enactment of the Bean bill might stop further procedure toward the opening of the grant until the constitutionality of the measure had been determined, because of the probable cloud on the titles that might be caused by apparent tax liens and the endless litigation that would flow from them.

"The decision just rendered by the supreme court has apparently met and swept away every contention of the railroad company, and there is nothing left standing in the way of the early payment of the back taxes and the settlement of the land but the Bean bill, which will be voted upon at the coming election," Mr. West said today.

May Delay Tax Payments.

"It may be that the government will ignore this measure, knowing that it was framed merely for the purpose of embarrassing the government and giving aid to the railroad company.

"On the other hand, if the Bean bill carries at the coming election, the government officials may deem it advisable to withhold its payment of any and all taxes due, and delay the opening of the lands to settlement until the constitutionality of the measure has been passed upon by the courts. This latter course would be prompted by a desire to clear up its tax question at one time and avoid any possibility of inviting settlement on and issuing patents to lands the titles to which were clouded by tax claims.

"A question has beeen raised as to whether the Chamberlain-Ferris act gives the secretary of the interior authority to pay taxes, including interest, penalties and costs beyond June 9, 1916, the date of the act.

Senator to Offer New Bill.

"To remove any possibility of this limitation and to insure the payment of all costs, interest and penalties down to the date of payment, a bill will be introduced at once by Senator Chamberlain which will fully meet the situation. The amount due on June 9, 1916, can be paid in the meantime.

"One of the big questions bearing upon the adjustment of the grant and yet to be settled is the status of a large acreage covered by old outstanding contracts. There is a question whether title to lands covered by old contracts uncancelled at the date of the passage of the Chamberlain-Ferris act but still canceled by the company, has been revested in the government. This matter will be taken up for adjustment at an early date, and the rights of all concerned will be then determined."

SAYS STANDARD OIL CONTROLS GASOLINE TRADE

(Continued From Page One.)

gasoline produced in 1915, sold about 65 per cent of that marketed, and held more than 70 per cent of all gasoline stocks.

Wholesale prices rose 75 per cent in 1915, the report says, and retail prices also soared. Demand increased 38 per cent, and production nearly as much, showing that the advance in price was only partially due to increased demand. The books of the company show enormous profits were earned.

The principal findings of the commission are:

"That Standard Oil companies dominate a majority of marketing territories.

"That no substantial competition exists among the several Standard companies.

"That the absence of competition is due to a community of stock ownership.

"That such advances in price and such differences in price, corresponding to standard markets, cannot be explained apart from the foregoing conditions.

"That the combination of pipelines with other branches of the industry has tended to establish a perpetuate monopoly.

"That gasoline has deteriorated in quality, a variety of products being sold under that name."

Recommendations of the commission made with a "view of preventing or remedying the conditions," include the abolition, by legislation in certain cases, of common stock ownership in corporations which have been members of a combination dissolved under the Sherman law, the segregation of pipeline ownership from other branches of the petroleum industry and the fixing by congressional legislation of gasoline standards.

The commission cited as a factor in Standard Oil domination, the fact that more than half of the stock in the various companies is owned by the same individuals or interests. It is also claimed that nine of the eleven territorial divisions of the gasoline market are dominated by the various Standard companies. The investigation reported to the senate today has been made by the federal trade commission under resolutions of Senators Gore and Owen.

Rise Natural, Says Official.

New York, April 24.—(U. P.)—The rise in the price of gasoline is due to "the natural operation of the law of supply and demand," A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, said today, following announcement of the federal trade commission report on gasoline prices.

Retired Army Officers Called.

Washington, April 24.—(U. P.)—All retitred army officers who are physically fit for service in the field have already been called to the colors or are how under consideration, officials of the war department announced Monday. Ther are about 1000 officers on the reserve list.

New York Secures Supplies From Odd Corners of World

New York, April 24.—(I. N. S.)—New York is short of lobsters. They are now being imported from South Africa, according to the foreign trade department of the National City bank. Cloth mills also are importing wool from Iceland. Of the $3,500,000 worth of eggs imported since the war began, China sent $2,000,000 worth.

GRANT DECISION WILL WORK NEW EPOCH IN STATE

(Continued From Page One.)

This memorial, when it went before congress for consideration, was opposed with all the power the railroad company possessed in Washington and elsewhere. But congress directed the attorney-general to commence suit, and the initial contest before Judge Wolverton in the district court of Portland was the result.

All the high-powered legal ability of the Southern Pacific company was unable to defeat the government's contention, and eight years after, an Oregon legislature, listening to popular demand, had asked congress to move for the forfeiture of the grant, the 1915 legislature, listening to the secret influences of the Southern Pacific, adopted the midnight resolution. This resolution placed the legislature of 1915 squarely in opposition to the legislature of 1907 and side by side with the railroad in its concention, and directed the attorney-general to intervene against the government in the appeal then pending before the United States supreme court.

Interests Keep Up Fight.

The supreme court swept the legislative prayer aside when it passed upon the appeal and then the same influences which were back of the midnight resolution, massed themselves for another attack upon the government's position as allies of the railroad company, in the "Land Grant conference," called by Governor Withycombe in September, 1915, and held in the hall of representatives at Salem.

Once more the secret service of the railroad company was crystallized in the resolutions adopted by this conference, which said:

"That we are unalterably opposed to any further increase of forest reserves in Oregon and that we urge upon congress the enactment of legislation which shall provide for the immediate sale of said grant lands in quantities of not less than 160 acres to any one person and to actual settlers at a price not in excess of $2.50 an acre and to provide against all fraud in the settlement and disposition of said lands." In other words, the conference was "unalterably opposed" to any legislation that would disturb the railroad in its ownership and administration of the grant.

Grip on Oregon Broken.

The answer of the government to this subsidized plea was the enactment by congress of the Chamberlain-Ferris act. Still the battle against the government went on, the last overt act of the conflict being the enactment of the nefarious "Bean bill," by the 1917 legislature. This, in its terms and its results, if finally enacted, puts the state in direct opposition to the government's contention, and again side by side with the railroad company, supporting the company's plea that it owned absolute title in the grant in the face of the revestment of title in the government by the Chamberlain-Ferris act.

The answer of the government to the Bean bill is the decision of the supreme court upholding the Chamberlain-Ferris act. The decision means more than the mere opening of the grant to settlement. It means that the grip of invisible government has been still further loosened from the throat of Oregon.

CHAMBERLAIN-FERRIS ACT VALID IS VIEW HELD BY HIGH COURT

Telegraphic inquiry by United States Attorney Reames as to the department of justice's interpretation of the opinion rendered by the United States supreme court in the Oregon and California land grant case brought the following response by telegram this morning from John W. Davis, solicitor general:

"The interpretation is that the decree entered by Judge Wolverton in December 9, 1915, conforms to the mandate of the supreme coult; that the Chamberlain-Ferris act is constitutional; that the Chamberlain-Ferris act is valid and is proper exercise of congressional power and is the proper interpretation of the former decree of the supreme court; that the judgment of Judge Wolverton awarding costs to the United States in the sum of $6000 is reversed."

This is the only part of Judge Wolverton's decree that is reversed, according to the telegram, every other part being affirmed.

Railroads on Border Will Not Ship Arms

San Antonio, Texas, April 24.—(I. N. S.)—Railroads running through border points will not accept shipments of arms or ammunition unless they have the approval of Major General Pershing. This is the reply of railroad officials to General Pershing's plea for cooperation in an effort to stop the smuggling of arms into Mexico. Town officials also have assured him that they will cooperate with him to the fullest extent.

Police and Burglars Have Street Battle

Los Angeles, Cal., April 24.—(P. N. S.)—Early workers in the heart of the business section were treated Monday to a lively gun battle between the police and two burglars, surprised in an attempt to enter a building. The fight raged from the street over the roofs of several buildings, and then back to the street, where the pursued escaped by commandering an automobile. More than 50 shots were fired, and the police are confident one of the men was hit as the automobile got away.

Americans to Be Repatriated.

Washington, April 24.—(U. P.)—Between 40,000 and 50,000 Americans now fighting with allied armies may be repatriated at the expiration of their enlistments under a bill introduced in the house Monday by Representative Rogers, Massachusetts. The state department, Rogers said, supports his bill.

ANY ENTRYMAN WHO ENLISTS WILL RECEIVE CREDIT FOR SERVICE

Register of Uniter States Land Office in Portland Should Be Notified.

RESIDENCE TIME IS CUT

Period Spent in Army or Navy Is Just Same as If Spent on Homestead.

Any homestead entryman who enlists in the military or naval service of the United States should at once notify the United States land office where his entry was made, admonishes N. Campbell, register of the United States land office in this city.

Under the statutes, settlers on the public lands who enlist receive credit for their services in "proving up" on homesteads, the period of service being considered equivalent to residence for a like period.

Entrymen should notify the land office of their enlistment and also give particulars as to branch of service and the like, says Mr. Campbell. It would be well, too, he advises, to give the address of some relative or friend, to whom notice in reference to the entry might be sent during the soldier's absence.

Law Is Quoted.

The basic law of the United States having to do with entrymen in the military service of the United States was passed June 16, 1898, reading in part:

"That in every case in which a settler on the public land of the United States under the homestead laws enlists or is actually engaged in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine, during the existing war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, his services therein shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to all intents and purposes to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered or settled upon; and hereafter no contest shall be initiated on the ground of abandonment, nor allegation of abandonment sustained against any such settler, unless it shall be alleged in the preliminary affidavit or affidavits of contest, and proved at the hearing in cases hereafter initiated, that the settler's alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in such service.

Wounded Men Provided For.

Provided, that if such settler shall be discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the required length of residence without reference to the time of actual service; provided, further, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

The act was extended by congress, August 29, 1916, as follows:

That the provisions of the act approved June 16, 1898, shall be applicable in all cases of military service rendered in connection with operations in Mexico, or along the borders thereof, or in mobilization camps elsewhere, whether such service be in the military or naval organization of the United States or the National Guard of the several states now or hereafter in the service of the United States.

BRITISH DRIVE HARD AT ALL POINTS OF LINE

(Continued From Page One.)

five days and its capture was certain. Beaucamp is just adjacent.

(Trescault, Beaucamp and Villers Ploich lie about a mile apart, on a straight line, 7½ miles southwest of Cambrai. Trescault was occupied by the British yesterday. All three towns lie just south of Havrincourt, where some of the hardest fighting on the British line has been proceeding.)

While Haig was achieving his victorious thrust at the Cambrai-St. Quentin line, there was no diminution in the power of smashing away at the Germans to the east of Monchy le Preux. Roeux, captured today, is on a line with Gavrelle, taken yesterday, and is 8½ miles distant from Douai.

Enemy Appears Better Prepared.

The second stage of England's great push, now on, is developing into the fiercest fighting of the war. Front dispatches today emphasized the fact that the element of surprise now no longer enters into the attacks of Haig's men; that the enemy has been preparing for desperate defense no less than the British forces during the week have been planning for overwhelming attack. But, despite the German defense, steady gains are being registered by Field Marshal Haig's troops.

The line from Oppy down through Plouvain, Boiry, Remy and Hendecourt on which the fighting is now proceeding is preliminary to the so-called "Wotan line" of the Hindenburg defenses, starting at Drocourt and running down through Izel, Vitry, Heblain, Etergigny, Villers-le-Gagnicourt to in front of Queant.

Germans Change Tactics.

On this preliminary line, the Germans have changed their defense tactics. Having seen how the terrific British artillery fire pulverizes carefully constructed trench works, the enemy is apparently not attempting the use of the elaborate underground systems as formerly. Instead great numbers of men are scattered in irregular formation located at natural barriers, in shellholes, all armed with machine guns. Meanwhile the German artillery has all the front accurately ranged and is able instantly to set up a curtain of fire against advancing forces.

Capture of Gavrelle inserted a wedge in the Oppy line, but because of the very nature of the new defense scheme of the German army, such a penetration of the German lines is not comparable to the smashing through of a permanent defense front.

Dispatches received early today hinted at momentum being under way for a drive at some other point on the British front than in this Lens-Douai-Cambrai sector.

Lens is now more than half enveloped by the British advance. If Haig chooses he can occupy the coal city with probably a single strong blow.

French Hold Positions Captured.

Paris, April 24—(U. P.)—General Nivelle's troops are holding positions he wrested from the enemy in last week's great offensive movement, despite all German counter-attacks.

The official statement of today mentioned a number of these German assaults designed to shake the French grip on their lines, all of which were repulsed. A number of scattered actions are reported.

Berlin Remains Confident.

Berlin, via London, April 24.—(U. P.)—"England's might has suffered heavy, sanguinary defeat through the foresight of German headquarters and the tenacious desire of our brave troops for victory," declared today's official statement.

"The army will face new battles with complete confidence."

Sunday's Revival Nets Large Sum

New York, April 24.—(I. N. S.)—Billy Sunday's New York revival has netted $71,315.87, it was announced today. Of this sum, according to the announcement, $17,352.41 came from tabernacle collections. The balance, $53,963.46, was the result of outside cash and subscriptions.

Offers Plant to Government.

Washington, April 24.—(I. N. S.)—"All my plants are at the government's command," Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, told Secretary of the Navy Daniels this afternoon. "I want you to know that we want to give the government the greatest possible measure of cooperation in this time of national emergency."

Phony Revolt May Be Staged, Is Report

Chicago, April 24.—(I. N. S.)—"The United States must not be fooled by a fake German revolution," declared Professor Samuel N. Harper of Chicago university.

Professor Harper, who has charge of the department of Russian language and institutions, and who recently returned from a long visit in Russia, is reported in dispatches from Washington as being one of President Wilson's choices for the American commission which shortly will visit Russia.

"There is no fear of the Russian Socialists entering into a separate peace with Germany," continued Professor Harper, "until the kaiser is dethroned. What the United States must watch for is a fake revolution, staged by officialdom, without bloodshed, calculated to make it appear the kaiser has been dethroned, thus removing our cause for entering the war and permitting of peace overtures to Russia. Such a fake revolution undoubtedly will be reported soon."

Americans Enlist in Artillery in France

Paris, April 24.—(I. N. S.)—The honor of being the first United States citizens to be accepted in the artillery branch of the French army has just fallen to Preston Lockwood of St. Louis and Dorsey Stephens of Los Angeles, two former Rhodes scholars at Oxford. Although they have passed the physical examinations they have not yet been released from the artillery training school at Fontainbleau, where they are making a special study on mathematics.

COZY DAIRY LUNCH
333 Washington St. Near Sixth
Choice Steaks
T-Bone 40c, Tenderloin 30c, Small Club 20c, Small Sirloin 15c, Select Roast Beef or Baked Sugar Ham 15c.
Rich Waffles or Hotcakes at all hours 10c.
Delicious Coffee, Pies, Pastries and ALL SHORT ORDERS ANY TIME POPULAR PRICES

Suggestion on Eczema
It will take just a few moments to step in and ask us what our experience has been in the way of grateful customers with the soothing wash of oils, D. D. D. 25c, 50c and $1.00. Your money back unless the first bottle relieves you.
D.D.D. The Liquid Wash
The Owl Drug Co.
Eldmore Drug Co.

The All Feature Bill
Without exception the biggest motion picture program put over in months—

Come Early

SPECIAL!
O. A. C. Quartette
in songs you know and love.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA
in a masterly interpretation of Robert Louis Stevenson's colorful romance—THE BOTTLE IMP.
EXPLANATION:—
Robert Louis Stevenson has stirred the minds and hearts of all lovers of adventurous tales—The lure of the South Sea drew him to his death—He knew and loved its fragrance—Its mystery—Its traditions—And wrote of it vividly—"The Bottle Imp" was written in his best and most graphic style and has been translated to pictures faithfully—The play, staged amid the gorgeous scenic beauty of "The Pearl of the Pacific," abounds in startling action and superb dramatic qualities—You will remember forever its fascinating scenic beauty and enthralling plot.

FATTY ARBUCKLE
Radiating health, happiness and good humor in his latest, greatest and first Paramount-Arbuckle comedy—THE BUTCHER BOY. Al. St. John and bevy of girl beauties enliven and adorn the play.
COLUMBIA

Really Removes Hair Roots, or Costs Nothing
(Phelactine, the New Wonder-Worker)
Without doubt the greatest thing yet discovered for hair-disfigured womankind is the wonderful phelactine method. It has none of the disadvantages of electrolysis or depilatories and, best of all, it removes the hairs entire, roots and all! It does this instantly, leaving the skin so smooth and soft that no one can tell the user was ever the possessor of a moustache or other hairy growth.
Phelactine is non-odorous, non-irritating, and so harmless a child could eat it without any ill-effect. A stick of this remarkable substance, accompanied by simple instructions, can be obtained at any drug store, and its price will be refunded upon request in case of dissatisfaction. But what woman would not be satisfied and delighted after seeing those ugly hairs come out—including the roots—with her own eyes? (Adv.)

Preparedness Is Patriotism
THE HOE and Bank Book will also be insignia of Patriotism. The one evidence of enlistment in the Agricultural Brigade; the other a means of participating in the coming War Loan.
Information on and assistance in subscribing to the War Loan will be tendered the Public without charge by, or compensation to, The Northwestern National Bank—when details are available.
Member Federal Reserve System

The Northwestern National Bank
Northwestern Bank Bld'g. Portland, Oregon

WOMANHOOD
the Glory of the Nation
NOW PLAYING
First Show 10:30—Regular Price 15c
Majestic