

GENERAL MORRISON OF PERSHING STAFF WELL KNOWN HERE

Officer Formerly Stationed at Vancouver Man of Recognized Ability.

FORESAW PRESENT WAR

Notable Speech Made Before Officers of O. N. G. Several Years Ago Recalled by His Friends.

Brigadier General John F. Morrison, mentioned in news dispatches as a member of General Pershing's staff in England, was formerly stationed with the Twenty-first infantry at Vancouver. His assignment there began in May, 1912, and continued until November, 1914, when he was transferred to the Sixth infantry. During that time he was colonel, and he gained the admiration of the men and officers under him and of his many civilian friends, for his recognized ability as an officer and leader.

He was promoted to his present rank in November, 1915. His proven capacity in that rank was undoubtedly a factor in procuring his position on General Pershing's staff.

General Morrison's record as a soldier is a notable one. He served in Cuba with the Twentieth infantry, in 1899, and in the Philippines from that year until 1902.

As military attaché with the Japanese army, in 1904, he took advantage of an opportunity to make a thorough study of the Russo-Japanese war. He was a captain during all these expeditions, his major's commission arriving in 1905.

He was made senior instructor of the army staff college, for the period of 1907 to 1912. He is a graduate of the West Point '81 class.

A testimonial to Colonel Morrison's prophetic insight into the present methods of warfare, long before the present European struggle had been conceived of as possible, is contained in a speech made by him before officers of the Oregon National Guard in March, 1914.

In it he said that, according to Von der Goltz, war is a continuation of diplomacy; that war, being such an expensive luxury, is no longer indulged in just for the fun of the thing, but diplomacy is resorted to as far as possible to settle disputes.

When that will not work, General Morrison said, the people get behind it and insist on war; it is not the rulers that make war, but the people themselves; when diplomacy fails then war must come and the army must do what the diplomats have failed to do.

In urging training for battle in that speech, General Morrison also said: "There are also many that have been preaching that we are going to have no more war and when that time comes of course all this worry and bother about training for it will be unnecessary, but until human nature has changed considerably from what it is today, I don't believe we are going to get rid of war."

A statement in the speech that the great expense of war would be bound to make it short, is one item not borne out by subsequent events, but a prediction that war would be persistently prosecuted despite the rigors of winter has been fulfilled.

GENERAL FORESAW THIS WAR



Brigadier General John F. Morrison

Intervention will render it unnecessary to ever again call out one of the French classes before the usual military age. The class of 1918, which is now at the instruction camps, is probably one of the finest France has produced. It is being especially instructed in bayonet fighting and hand grenade.

Lumber Offered Without Profit
Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—The government has been offered millions of feet of timber from Northern Wisconsin and Michigan woods without profit to the manufacturers.

France Training Youngest Recruits
Paris, June 9.—France has begun training the class of 1918 consisting of the youngest recruits, by whose side America's army will be fighting next fall, should the war last that long.

The new French class will be younger than the men of the American army. They will be but 19, while the youngest Americans will be 21.

All France hopes that American in-

ADVISORY BODIES IN WASHINGTON WIELD AUTHORITY IN CAPITAL

Volunteers Experienced in Various Lines Are Serving U. S. Without Pay.

FEW ABUSES APPEARING

Secretary Baker Taking Precautions Against Any Hint of Favoritism That May Rise.

Washington, June 9.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Through the council of national defense, with its advisory and subordinate committees, most of the work of the nation in preparing for war is passing. Vital business is being handled largely by volunteers, men experienced in manufacture, transportation and business, who are serving without pay.

These men, without official power, are in fact wielding an immense power in the activities of the government. The ordinary channels of the government are swamped with work, and are compelled to rely largely upon the judgment of advisory bodies, which take up the details and make recommendations.

The unofficial committees do not make contracts and do not make decisions directly, but their influence in most cases determines what is done. Thus the transportation committee of the council of national defense, which consists of the executive committee of the American Railway association, is the body which is to control the decision as to what commodities are to be given preferential treatment on the railways, unless congress places the power elsewhere.

Chamberlain Sees Ahead
Again, the lumber committee works out the departmental plans for the lumber needed by the government. Another committee is looking after the supplies of clothing, vast quantities of which will be ordered, bringing up questions as to what fabrics should be called for, and what manufacturers may be required to do.

The division of work involved has caused misunderstandings and some confusion in jurisdiction. Some of the departments have not apparently understood just what powers are possessed by newly created organizations, and some criticism has been heard in congress. Considering the vast expansion which suddenly became necessary after the first week of April there is nothing surprising in that.

There is cause for congratulation that the skeleton of this vast organization existed before the war came, in the form of the council of national defense. Senator Chamberlain and his colleagues of the military affairs committee of the two houses, who had the foresight to provide for it in the national defense act, performed an even better service than they knew.

Few Abuses Appearing
The council of national defense itself is a very real and official organization. It consists of six members of the cabinet, headed by the secretary of war. Around it has been gathered also by official authority, an advisory council of seven. Radiating from this advisory council are the numerous committees to which reference has been made, composed of men who have undertaken the work of directing the work of making ready for war.

One of the dangers inherent in such a hastily formed organization arises in the making of contracts for supplies and material, in the possibility that favoritism will creep in, or that graft will appear. The law requiring competitive bids has in most cases been suspended because of the emergency, and immense contracts are being handled without the safeguards usually there around them.

So far few abuses have appeared. The Council of National Defense, consisting of members of the cabinet, is under the theory of the law the body to supervise and write the letters of contracts, acting as a sort of appeal board. The council is doing the best it can, but the days are not long enough to permit cabinet officers to perform their usual duties, now tremendously increased, and also give the attention that such work demands.

Scandal Story Proves False

This situation has given rise to a suggestion from high authority for creation of a new body, with official power, whose particular duty it will be to scrutinize all contracts, hear complaints, and enter generally into the protection of the government from abuses that may result from a hastily formed and vast organization.

One story which recently gained circulation was that the contractor for an army cantonment in the south had hired carpenters at \$7 a day, when the prevailing rate of wages is \$3.50, and had paid \$50 a thousand feet for lumber worth half that amount, under a contract which would give him pay on the basis of 10 per cent over actual cost.

The war department has investigated this story and finds that it has no foundation. Secretary Baker has given out a statement from the commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., showing that prevailing prices have been paid for labor and material.

In one other case it has been disclosed that a Wisconsin firm, whose president came to Washington, secured a "ground floor" order for 225,000 steel cots for army camps, a million dollar order, under specifications that specially fitted his factory. The specifications have since been modified so that other manufacturers will have equal show in submitting offers on 175,000 other steel cots.

The reason assigned in this case is that the emergency demanded quick action, so the specifications were drawn to insure quick delivery from a firm that had shown it would be able to turn out a large quantity in a short time. The criticism resulting from this one order will be enough, in all probability, to prevent the giving of many other orders under similar conditions.

Baker Takes Precautions
The contract in this case was decided on by the advisory committee and the quartermaster general let the contract in accordance with the advice he received from it. Probably the terms were as good as the government could have secured under competitive bidding, and the emergency is conceded to justify the cutting of red tape, but the possibility of favoritism opened under such conditions led Secretary Baker, as soon as his attention was called to it, to issue instructions designed to prevent questionable transactions.

REPORTS FOR DUTY AT AMERICAN LAKE CAMP



Harold W. Young

Harold W. Young, assistant engineer of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company, now on duty as captain of Company E, Eighth regiment engineers, reported for duty at American Lake Saturday, and soon will be on his way to active service in France.

Captain Young is well known in railroad engineering circles. His last "big job" was the construction of the Oregon Eastern line, running from Ontario through the Malheur canyon to Crane. This is the first line to tap Harney county. In the rehabilitation of the French railroads on the battle front, Captain Young will have an opportunity to introduce western railroad methods.

Captain Young comes from fighting stock, anyway, his father being Colonel Young, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the Twenty-first infantry, stationed at Vancouver.

The Unkindest Cut
Cleveland, O., June 9.—The unkindest cut of all—barbers have raised the price of the hair cut to 50 cents here.

AMERICAN, WOUNDED IN TRENCH FIGHT, IS TO BECOME AVIATOR

Edward J. Boulogny of New Orleans Has Narrow Escape From Death.

SAVED BY HIS COMRADES

Three Men Killed by Enemy When Attempting to Rescue Sergeant Evident in Shell Hole Between Lines.

Paris, May 25.—(I. N. S.)—(By Mail)—Lying in a shell crater for three days and two nights without food and water and helpless from a wound while battle raged around him, was the experience of Sergeant Edward J. Boulogny of New Orleans, another member of the French foreign legion.

When he was finally rescued the doctor said the American would lose his left leg, if not his life. Thanks to medical science, however, Sergeant Boulogny is now on a 15 days' convalescence leave, able to walk and will soon be ready to stem into the fighting again. Because of his wound Boulogny has asked for a transfer to the aviation corps.

Enlists as Private in 1914

Boulogny enlisted as a private in the legion in August, 1914, and was near out of the thick of the fray. He was first wounded at the battle of the Marne and invalided back to the rear. The young American returned to the legion in time to take part in the French offensive in Champagne. There he was again wounded, but it was not until the Somme offensive of 1917 that Boulogny received his most severe wound.

During the historic French offensive when the soldiers went forward in knee deep mud, Boulogny was in the first line, where his life is always to be found. The Germans fought furiously, hurling hand grenades and bombs at the attacking party, but were unable to stem the impulse of the American contingent.

A grenade exploded, tearing his leg frightfully. His men tried to pull the sergeant away but the wave of a German counter attack forced them back.

Before he lost consciousness Boulogny had sufficient presence of mind

Germans Fighting To Destroy French

Paris, June 9.—"We are not making war solely against the French army and French territory but against Frenchmen generally, your women, children and everything that belongs to the French blood and race."

This is what the German commanding officer in Noyon told Senator Noel, mayor of Noyon, before the Germans sacked the town. Shortly before the destruction began, the commander summoned Noel and demanded that he name specific instances of senseless atrocities and vandalism committed by the Kaiser's troops.

Noel put in 15 minutes—the time allowed—naming instances after instance with full details. The crimes charged included rape, burglary, assault, arson and murder.

After having listened, the commander excused such conduct by saying his countrymen were warring against "French blood and race." One of the instances cited was the case of little Andre Labot, a child who was beaten with a cane for falling to salute an officer, then forced to salute a dummy draped with a German uniform until he fell exhausted, and finally bayoneted and killed.

Grief Over Loss of Laconia Victims Kills

London, June 9.—(I. N. S.)—Dr. Alfred Hoy, formerly of Chicago, died here today from grief over the loss of his wife and daughter in the torpedoing of the liner Laconia. Dr. Hoy was more than 70 years old. He had been ill for many weeks.

The whole of the next day and the following night Boulogny lay still in the shell hole. The tide of battle surged around him but not once did he see a face he knew.

The next day the legion was ordered back to the same trench from which it had delivered the attack. One of the stretcher bearers told the men how they had tried in vain to rescue Boulogny and that they believed he was still alive. It was certain death to face the murderous German drum fire in the daylight but as soon as night had fallen five of Boulogny's comrades crossed "no man's land" almost to the German trenches and brought in the wounded officer.

One of his men marked where he lay. That night stretcher bearers made five desperate attempts to reach the sergeant. After three of them had been killed and a fourth wounded, they gave up the attempt.

Without stopping to eat or for a moment's rest he kept at his task through the infantry, the signal troops, the ambulance and hospital units and along the long line of motor cars and drivers in the truck companies and the aviation corps.

Pershing knew what he had in men and equipment every minute he was in Mexico. And he saw that his men lacked nothing.

GENERAL PERSHING'S ATTENTION TO SMALL DETAILS IS NOTABLE

Military Commander Rigidly Inspects Each Part of the Soldier's Equipment.

MEN'S NEEDS CARED FOR

Visits of American General to the Camps Always Causes Men to Have Soared Feeling.

Washington, June 9.—(U. P.)—Some one said that genius is a matter of detail. If that someone was right then Major General John J. Pershing, who will command America's first expeditionary forces in France, is a military genius. He is a regular detail of every man in the command.

An inspection is a military formality not popular in the army and an inspection by General Pershing is always anticipated with fear and trembling.

"Thorough" hardly describes it. Last September General Pershing conducted an inspection of 3000 troops stationed at the base of the Mexican punitive expedition in Columbus, N. M.

It occupied five hours and when completed the general knew the fitness for immediate field service of every man in the command. "Shave off those decorations," was a frequent order to those cultivating beards.

Dirty rifles aroused the general's ire. "That's a fine looking instrument. Been using it for a hoe, have you?" he would ask.

Down the line he went, his eyes taking in every detail. "Take off your uniform when you sleep," he would snap. "Don't you ever wash those pants?"

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OPENS TODAY— ANOTHER PHOTOPLAY TRIUMPH

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

SUPREME FAVORITE OF STAGE AND SCREEN

IN

The Easiest Way

BY EUGENE WALTER

THE FATE OF A WOMAN WHO COULD NOT FIGHT HER WAY ALONE

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STAR AT HER BEST



WHO WILL CAST THE FIRST STONE?

A WOMAN FETTERED TO HER PAST

A BELASCO PRODUCTION

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

PEOPLES
WEST PARK AT ALDER
11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

STRAND THEATRE PARK AT STARK ST.

TODAY—MONDAY—TUESDAY

The Weaving of the Warp and Woof of Humanity.

An Absorbing Photo Drama With the Fascinating Child Actress as Star.

LITTLE ZOE RAE and All-Star Cast in **"THE CIRCUS OF LIFE"**

VAUDEVILLE

LESTER & MOURE
The Yankee Doodle Girl and Her Dancing Soldier Boy.

HAZEL & M'COY
Saxophone Duetists.

THE TWO JEWELS
Comedy Sketch "The Bootblack's Dream."

THE HARRINGTON TRIO
Comedy Patter, Songs and Dances.

CONTINUOUS—1 TO 11 P. M. DAILY