BOND COUPONS AS GOOD AS CASH TO BUY W. S. STAMPS

"Liberty Interest" May Be Kept at Work for Patriots and for Uncle Sam.

POSTERS ARE EXHIBITED

Associate Director, Home From Omaha Conference, Says Oregon Highly Complimented.

The Portland public school art students' exhibit of War Savings Stamp posters on display on the first floor of the Art museum, Fifth and Taylor streets, may be seen free of charge today and tomorrow only, from 12 o'clock noon, until five o'clock in the evening.

The exhibit includes nearly 200 striking illustrations in color, all of original design, and has been well arranged under the direction of Miss Esther W. Wuest, director of art in the Portland public schools, who supervised the competition, which extended over a period of six weeks.

Buy Stamps With Coupons

Owners of Liberty bonds are urged by the State War Savings Stamps committee to convert the interest coupons from their bonds into War Savings Stamps, thus keeping their money at work for themselves and for Uncle Sam.

The coupons will be accepted the same as cash for War Savings Stamps, and all War Stamps selling agents and selling stations have been advised to lay in an extra supply of Stamps to supply the extra demand for Stamps expected after tomorrow, when the bond coupons come due.

Oregon's campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps has been watched with interest by the National committee at Washington, and results attained are much approved, according to C. N. Wonacott, associate state director for Oregon, who has returned from a conference of western state directors and their assistants held at Omaha last week.

Nebraska Goes Over

The meeting was held in Omaha because Nebraska stands first in the sale of War Savings Stamps, and has pledged more than its full quota for the entire year, and every state west of the Mississippi was represented at the conference, at which Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the National War Savings Stamp committee, presided.

"We have found," said Mr. Wonacott, "that the campaign organization in Oregon has been recommended by the national committee, and that it has been adopted in whole or in part by a number of other states. Oregon's plan of action, in fact, was worked out along much the same lines as the organization which has put Nebraska over the top, though whereas Nebraska went after results with a highly intensified drive and secured pledges at the outset, the Oregon committee has been working up gradually to a point where the movement would carry on to the desired goal by the strength of its own momentum.

Announcement Due Soon

"Plans for the future were discussed at the Omaha conference, and detailed announcement of the work during the next two months will be made within a short time."

Mr. Wonacott stopped enroute to look after some details of the work in Eastern Oregon.

The Omaha meeting was attended also by C. S. Jackson, Oregon state director, and Henry Reed, chairman of the civilian military committee of the state organization.

Stamps Better Than Dress

Baker, Or., May 14.—Putting patriotism above her desire for a new gown, a Baker woman walked into a drug store here and bought $100 worth of War Savings Stamps. She told the clerk that her husband had given her the money for the gown, but she felt that Uncle Sam needed the cash more than she needed new adornment.

HOMER FORD VICTOR IN HIGH COURT

(Continued From Page One)

in which his common law wife claimed interest. This deed was signed by Elizabeth G. Ford and on grounds that Ford induced the woman to misrepresent herself as Mrs. Ford he was tried and convicted of forgery.

Protection of Caroline Ford's name by proving the validity of the Alaska marriage became one of the important features of the trial, which had many dramatic incidents. Speaking of that marriage, Justice McCamant says:

"We shall assume, without deciding, that this marriage was valid. Can it be said on this assumption that appellant forged the deed set out in the indictment?

Was Not Caroline's Deed

"The deed did not purport to be the deed of Caroline C. S. Ford or of anyone else than H. N. Ford and Elizabeth G. Ford, who signed it."

He quotes from the opinion of Justice Bean in state versus Wheeler, wherein the point is made that the writing itself must be false to constitute forgery.

"The genuineness of an instrument is not dependent on the truthfulness of its recitals. A deed may falsely recite the area of the land conveyed, but if it is executed by the true parties it is still a genuine as distinguished from a false, forged or counterfeit instrument."

The court takes the position that a person has a common law right to assume any name he or she might desire. In affirmation of this the opinion quotes from an Iowa decision, which says:

"There is no such thing as a 'legal name' of an individual in the sense that he may not lawfully adopt or acquire another, and lawfully do business under the substituted appellation. In the absence of any restrictive statute it is the common law right of a person to change his name, or he may by general usage or habit acquire a name notwithstanding it differs from the one given him in infancy. A man's name for all practical and legal purposes is the name by which he is known and called in the community where he lives and is best known."

Other Decisions Handed Down

The opinion points out that during the time in question Elizabeth G. Frary was known as Elizabeth G. Ford.

"The false recital that Elizabeth G. Ford was the wife of H. N. Ford did not, under the authorities, constitute a false making of the instrument.

"The prosecution failed to prove a false making and the circuit court erred in denying appellant's motion for a directed verdict. The judgment is therefore reversed.

Other opinions were handed down as follows:

H. S. Gile & Co., appellants, vs. Sanford A. Lasselle; appealed from Linn; action of replevin to recover 70,000 pounds of prunes; opinion by Justice Burnett; Circuit Judge Kelly affirmed.

George Black vs. Southern Pacific company, appellant; appealed from Multnomah; action brought to recover alleged excess freight charges; opinion by Justice Harris; Circuit Judge Gatens reversed.

Petition for rehearing was denied in Elmore vs. Stephens-Russell company, Montana Coal & Iron company vs. Hoskins, and Robinson vs. Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mrs. Dewar Wins From Bank

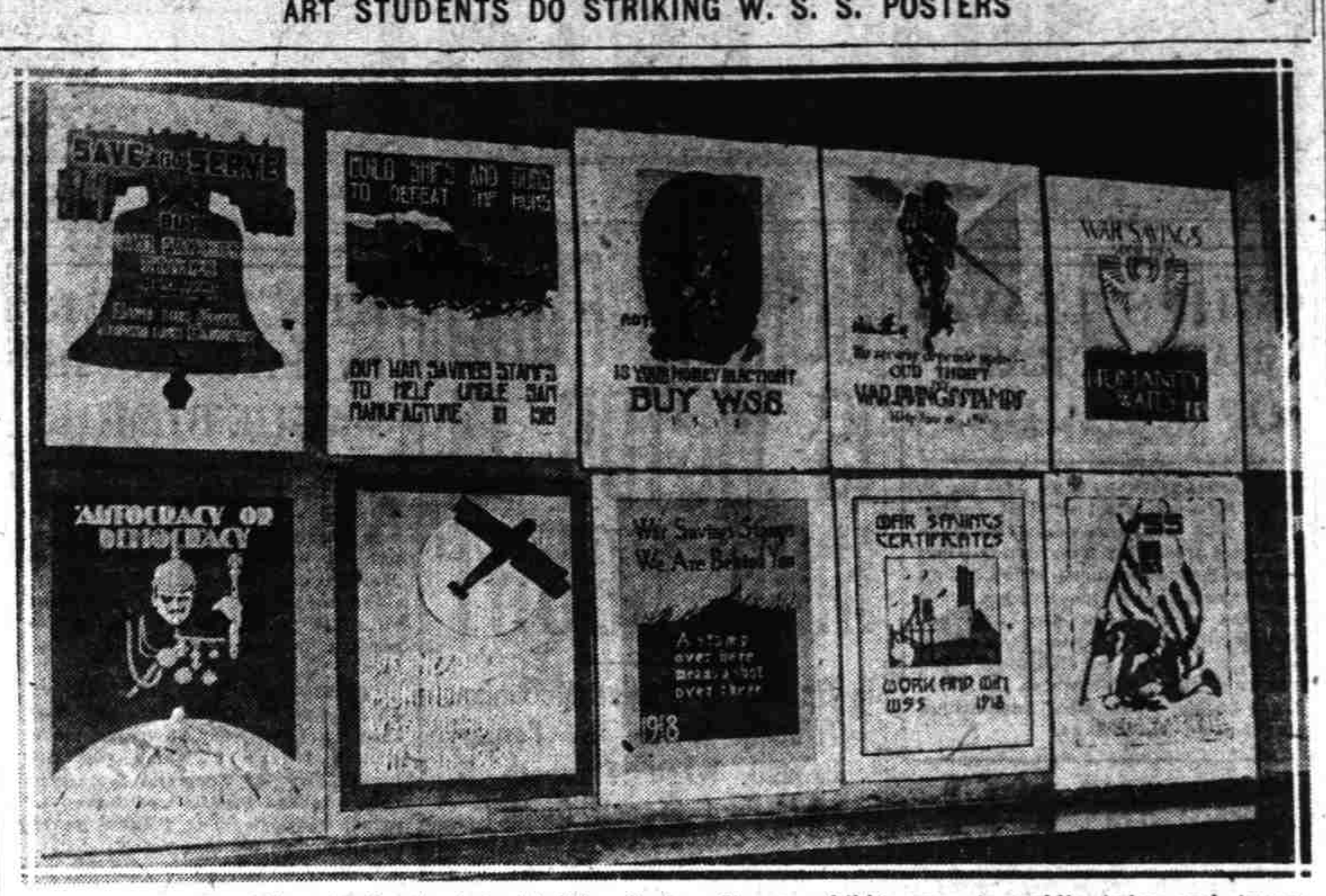
Salem, Or., May 14.—Mrs. W. T. Dewar won her suit to recover $300 which she had deposited in the First National bank of Roseburg and which was taken from the bank by T. R. Sheridan, president, by an opinion handed down today affirming a verdict in her favor in Circuit Judge Hamilton's court. She won a verdict for that amount once before and the bank appealed and the case was reversed and remanded for new trial. The second time she won and again the bank appealed, but this time the bank lost, in an opinion written by Justice Benson.

The bank contended that Mrs. Dewar authorized Sheridan to withdraw money from her account and loan it for her. This she denied. Justice Benson points out that the fundamental issue is, "did she or did she not authorize Sheridan to withdraw her money and lend it?"

"If she did she cannot recover in this action," he said. "If she did not then the character in which he (Sheridan) withdrew it is of no consequence, and whether he got possession of it in his capacity as president of the bank, or as common burglar, would not in any degree affect the bank's liability to its depositor."

He says it is a question exclusively for determination of the jury, which by its verdict has decided issue in favor of plaintiff. He then discusses assignments of error and finds no reversible error in record, so judgment is affirmed.

ART STUDENTS DO STRIKING W. S. S. POSTERS



Part of Portland public school art students' War Saving Stamp exhibit open to public today and tomorrow at Art Museum, Fifth and Taylor streets.

DISTRESS BLAMED TO MT. HOOD ROAD

(Continued From Page One)

pany's treasury, presumably out of the money realized by the stock conversion heretofore referred to, which means that the $2,500,000 which 'the stockholders have been called on to pay,' includes this $1,000,000."

Sinking Fund Cuts Dividends

The significant statement is made that "There has been no default in interest payments on mortgage indebtedness nor any other obligations."

Regarding the sinking fund of the company the report says:

"In 1915 the company established sinking funds in connection with the various bond issues. The amount of money in these funds as of March 31, 1918, was $1,419,800 to which should be added deductions from revenue to cover Portland General Electric company sinking fund bond retirement of $231,000 and $87,000 bonds of the City & Suburban Railway company, retired from earnings, aggregating a total of $1,737,800. This is actual cash drawn from the Portland treasury of the company during the last three years and sent to New York, not for the payment of interest obligations but in addition thereto, to create a fund toward the retirement of bonds due 24 years hence.

"It will be noted that the sinking fund deduction from revenue displaces to a large extent the funds available for dividends declared during preceding year."

The company is not in debt to any unusual extent for current obligations except for $4,000,000 note due the First National bank of New York. In fact, the report for March 31, 1918, shows cash on hand, $275,836.71, and loans and bills payable, $119,383.89, says Cousins.

Financial Deals Intricate

In reference to stock dividends the report reads: "The company has paid no stock dividends since 1914, but for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 the dividends aggregated $2,750,330, interest on bonds, $5,941,510, or a total of $8,691,810. During that period the common stock was 25 per cent paid, so that the dividend rate averaged over 15 per cent per annum. The records indicate that the $25,000,000 common stock falls far short of representing an equal amount of cash, and the same may be said to some extent of the bonds."

Mr. Cousins declares that his figures are based on the entire property of the P. R., L. & P. company and adds that the financial transactions are so intermingled that it would be difficult to allocate definitely the financial burden as between the two or three utilities embraced in the company's system. Mr. Cousins says: "Based upon the segregation of physical valuation the relationship would be 39 per cent for the street railway system and 61 per cent for the other utilities. I have not yet satisfied myself that a considerable amount of interurban property was not included in the valuation of the city lines."

HUNS KEEP UP HEAVY FIRE ALONG WEST LINE

(Continued From Page One)

and Marshal Arz, the Austrian chief of staff, at German great headquarters, is apparently over, and if a double offensive in Italy and France was actually agreed upon it should be under way in a short time.

The German high command evidently realizes that its hardest task is still before it and preparations for a renewal of the struggle are being made with the German slowness and caution.

This was the 55th day of the offensive.

Artillery Fire Furious

London, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—German artillery is now furiously cannonading British positions in the sectors of the Somme and Ancre rivers, the war office announced today. This district lies east of Amiens. There has been no break in the comparative lull in the infantry operations, however.

There were minor operations, the British raiding a German trench near Robecq, capturing some prisoners. West of Merville an attempt by the Germans to raid a British trench broke down.

The text of the official report follows:

"We carried out a successful raid during the night northwest of Robecq and captured some prisoners without sustaining any casualties ourselves.

"A part of the enemy tried to attack one of our posts west of Merville, but was driven off with losses.

"The hostile artillery was active in the Somme and Ancre sectors."

(Robecq lies on the Flanders battle front and is between seven and eight miles northwest of the British base at Bethune. Merville is six miles northeast of Robecq. Both places are in the district between Bethune and Hazebrouck, where the Germans expected to deliver strong blows when they resume their assaults).

ALLIES HAVE COMPELLED HUNS TO REMAKE ARMY

By William Philip Simms

With the British Armies in France, May 13.—(U. P.)—While the German high command is completing preparations for the third and perhaps the biggest thrust of all, a sinister silence spreads along the battle lines.

Six weeks have passed since the combined drive of the German and Bavarian crown prince was checked on both sides of the Somme and comparatively little ground has been won by Von Arnim and Von Quast on the Lys during the past four weeks. Yet today more than 150 German divisions (1,800,000 men) have been used on these two battle fronts and Hindenburg's promise to Germany of quick decision has gone by the boards.

The allies, fighting as one army and under a single commander, not only have frustrated the enemy's plans, but have forced an almost complete overhauling of his entire army and have necessitated a brand new start.

Hindenburg, obviously, forced to scrap his original plans, has brought new leaders to the west front, including Mackensen and, according to reports, is concentrating the German empire's total output of brain, muscle and material.

Meantime the lines are curiously inactive, although the battlefield has been unusually dry. Today, however, a cold autumnal drizzle was drenching the area. The airmen scarcely left their perches. Frequently the artillery on one side or both, cuts loose in a spasm of shelling, but soon quiets down. The principal feature of German activity is the bombardment with gas shells of the back areas. Even villages of considerable distance to the rear are dosed with a harassing fire. But the British gunners are better at this game than the enemy, plastering the German communications so that many have been abandoned as impracticable.

French Raids Successful

Paris, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Successful patrol operations were carried out by the French on the Picardy and Meuse river fronts, which resulted in the capture of some German prisoners, the war office reported today. Attempted German raids broke down. Heavy gunfire has developed in Champagne.

The text of the communique follows:

"Our patrols operating north of Hangard wood, near Courcy and west of the Meuse river, resulted in the capture of prisoners.

"An enemy raid against our advanced posts northeast of Orvillers Sorel was easily repulsed.

"The artillery activity is quite lively in Champagne near the Bute De Mesnil and in the Vosges.

"Attempted operations by the enemy north of Lafech were broken up by our fire."

BAG EXTRA BOCHES FOR THE CHAPLAIN

(Continued From Page One)

mined to get a German sniper from a stronghold where he had been endangering the Americans, made themselves camouflaged suits and crossed No Man's Land.

Three Enough for One Day

Arriving at the stronghold they found an officer and several men. Their first shots dropped the officer and they got three more, the others running up a communicating trench.

The three doughboys then retreated. Two of them, arriving in the American trenches, discovered that their comrade was missing. They organized a rescue party and found him. They are now the pride of the unit.

Dismukes, who stutters, was asked by a major if he had got enough.

"Major," he replied, "I'm f-f-f-fed up for today."

It was Dismukes who "got" three.

Another raiding party, composed of several officers and men, penetrated the German lines in a daylight sortie. They were exploring the positions when they suddenly found themselves surrounded by the Boches.

American Raid Is Success

The Americans cut loose and a free-for-all shooting match followed, the Yankees retreating as they fired.

One private dropped into a shellhole, emptying his automatic into the Germans and holding them off while his comrades reached safety.

Obtaining reinforcements, they reengaged the Germans who were now numerous. They executed their mission successfully, the Germans retiring.

The Americans brought back the body of a German, together with a number of papers containing valuable military information.

AMERICANS AT FRONT FINE, HUSKY BUNCH

By Fred S. Ferguson

With the American Army in the Field, April 15.—(U. P.)—(By Mail).—A huskier, better fit body of Americans, probably never went into a fight than those who threw America's weight into the Picardy battle line.

Hardened first by months of training and then seasoned by a long trick in the trenches, these American fighters were ready and "spoiling" for some real action. Officers and men alike realized they were going up against a harder game than they had ever known, but they were anxious to get at it.

If America's first contribution in a fighting unit in the greatest battle of nations was to be a sacrifice, they were ready. But they thought only of success.

Fighting Spirit Grows

From the time the order came that brought them out of the trenches and sent them marching and riding over the roads to Picardy, to the time they swung into the fight, their "pep" and fighting spirit increased. They swung along the muddy roads of Lorraine with a song. You first saw them smeared with the mud of the trenches, their puttees torn by wire. Then they "brushed up." The second day they were as fresh as daisies. Rain fell almost constantly during the movement. It was cold and damp when there wasn't a downpour. But the doughboy put on his tin hat to shield his face from the rain in lieu of his broad campaign hat, and joked and sang his way along.

Long Hikes Do Not Feaze

Train after train poured through villages bearing the Americans. There were boys squatting under huge guns mounted on flatcars trying to keep dry, but smiling. The nose of a horse and the grinning face of a doughboy would be poked from the small window of a freight car at the same time. For two days and nights these trains rolled and bumped their way toward Picardy.

It was a hard trip, but it didn't feaze the fighters. They jumped out of their cars with a whoop. Packs were swung into place. Companies, battalions, regiments fell in. And with the railroad trip under their belt, they proceeded to hike 20, 25 or 30 miles without turning a hair.

In the villages of the—valley they slept in mills, in barns, in vacant storerooms—anywhere. They played and joshed about their towns, awaiting orders and all the time becoming better primed for the big fight.

Half Million Tons Meat for Canines

London, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—The government will release 500,000 tons of low grade meat for the manufacture of dog biscuits, thus preventing canine starvation, the Daily News said today.

SWIFT FAMILY'S COUNT ARRESTED

Count Minotto Under $50,000 Bonds as an Enemy Alien in Chicago.

Chicago, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Count James Minotto today is at liberty on $50,000 bonds signed by his father-in-law, Louis F. Swift, and his attorney, Henry Veeder, preparing to fight in the courts against internment as a dangerous alien.

Count Minotto was arrested Monday at the Swift home by Deputy United States marshals on a presidential warrant received by Marshal John J. Bradley. He was taken to the federal building where his counsel, Henry Veeder, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Carpenter. He was later released on bond and his case set for hearing next Monday.

Presidential Warrant Issued

The telegram ordering Minotto's arrest and which is usually preliminary in practically all cases to internment for the period of the war, was:

"You are hereby authorized to arrest under regulation No. 12 of the president's proclamation, James Minotto. Warrant wired marshal, Los Angeles, April 30, advises Minotto left 13th for Chicago and will be at home at Lake Forest, Saturday 4th."

Minotto's counsel claims that he is not a native of any country at war or hostile to the United States and they contend that by the decision of Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, in the recent immigration proceedings he established that fact.

Swears Loyalty to U. S.

They also contend that he has at all times shown his loyalty to this country and the count, in a statement, declares that, although he was born in Berlin, he comes of an Italian family and that last July he filed his declaration to become a citizen of the United States.

Attorney Veeder said that the new action on the part of the department of justice "is hard to understand. There never at any time has been any proof of any charges whatsoever against James Minotto presented."

Count Minotto does not seem downcast. He says that he has been in Los Angeles and other points in California. His wife, who was Ida May Swift, is at present in New York, he said.

OLCOTT TO WIN OUT IN VALLEY, IS INDICATION

(Continued From Page One)

voting strength, is an Olcott county, and it is horse and horse in Yamhill and Washington, two other heavy voting districts of the section.

Taking it all in all in summary, Olcott, unless the preponderent sentiment of today belies itself, on Friday next, will come down to the finish fight in Multnomah county with votes to spare, for the valley as a whole is for him. Eastern Oregon aside, which is not here considered, the governor will have to win the western district of the state in Multnomah county, if he wins it at all.

Two Have Friends in All Sections

A patent, and very potent, circumstance looms up particularly in the counties of large area and scattered people, demonstrative of the fact that the battle for the nomination lies without doubt between Olcott and Withycombe. This is that these two candidates are the only two who will reap votes from all of the 1693 precincts of the state. They are known in every precinct of the state, while in a great many of the outlying sections neither Moser, Simpson, Anderson nor Harley is known to the voters. They, without doubt, will draw blanks in such sections, while the votes will go to Olcott and the governor.

So, irrespective of the sporadic nests of Simpson and Moser voting strength in the towns throughout the valley, and throughout the state at large, the whole state will know but the two leaders in the fight.

Moser Strong in Yamhill

Yamhill and Washington, the last counties which I visited during the past week, are hard nuts to crack when it comes to sifting out the drift of sentiment in the battle between Olcott and Withycombe. It is a close race, in either of them, if the talk of the people generally and the prognostications of the leaders in particular are any indication.

Incidentally and in passing forward to the further discussion of the major and real contest in the two counties, it may be noted that there seems to be more Moser sentiment here than in any other section of the Willamette valley. This is particularly true in Yamhill county where Senator W. T. Vinton, chairman of the Republican county central committee and a candidate to succeed himself in the state senate, is an old time friend and political tillicum of Moser's and is doing what he can, without forgetting his own campaign, to advance the cause of the Multnomah county candidate. His efforts seemingly have placed Moser in third place in the county, judging from the general opinion expressed.

Washington Margin Close

In Washington county, however, while there is a good deal of Moser talk heard, it is also mingled with Simpson conversation to such an extent that it is impossible to make any valid guess as to which of the two seems loudest in volume.

But in both counties the main contest is between Olcott and Withycombe. In Yamhill there are many who contend that Olcott will carry the county by votes enough to nose out a lead over the governor. In Washington county the bulk of the guesses give the county to Withycombe, but with the reservation that if he does win a plurality there it will not be by any very appreciable margin.

Simpson's strength, if it could be called that, lies in the outskirts of the counties, in the logging and lumber camps where the votes are few and, very probably will be difficult to cast because of distance, lack of impelling interest and, in a very great many instances, the fact that the voters have come so recently to the district that they are not registered.

Betting Proposition in Both

Withycombe is not as strong in Yamhill county as he was three years ago. It is true that the voters of the county have not been so close under the shadow of the capitol and have not been touched to the same extent by the embroilments into which the governor has fallen during his administration. That, apparently, is the reason that his stock is higher in Yamhill than in the remainder of the valley counties. Washington county is the location of the Withycombe farm and the home of his neighbors of by-gone days. It is also the heart and center of the old guard remnant, so that [illegible] there by reason of old time association and the sentiment it breeds, as well as because of the nucleus of old guard votes that have always been his.

On the other hand, there is a sub-underground spirit of dissatisfaction with his record of performance that undoubtedly has cut his strength down, and there are silent voters scattered all through the farms and fields whose position no one can estimate until the ballots are cast and counted. It is a betting proposition, so far as expressed sentiment goes, in either Yamhill or Washington.

MARION VOTE WILL GO TO OLCOTT, FORECAST

Salem, May 14.—Marion county is an Olcott county, so the people round here say, and there is not much divergence of opinion in that view.

In the first place, it was an Olcott county two years ago to the tune of some 871 votes when Charles B. Moores and Olcott had their little tilt at the primaries.

In the second place, it is the general impression that Olcott has more friends in the county now than he had then, while Governor Withycombe has not so many admirers by quite some odds as he had when he ran for governor in 1914, or when he went out hand-in-hand with Mr. Moores in 1916 to force the retirement of Olcott from the secretary of state's position.

Marion county, of course, is the heart and lungs of Oregon politics, the place where the head men live and move and hatch their plots. It is rock-ribbed and copper-bottomed, and it has a lot of votes stored away in the high places and the low, from all of which it claims, like Maine, to point the way.

By the same token it is a difficult place in which to catch the drift of political sentiment, in ordinary times, because it is too close under the gun and there are too many of the wise ones who are afraid of their meal tickets when it comes to talking out loud about the relative chances of this or that candidate.

But in spite of the soft pedal stuff close under the copper dome of the capitol itself, there is a lot of open sentiment and prophesy floating about the streets down town, and the tale it tells runs to the effect that Olcott is going to repeat when the votes are counted on Friday next.

It is the unanimous opinion, so far as can be found from a half day of cross examining up and down the political highways and byways, that the whole battle for the governorship, so far as Marion county is concerned, is revolving about the candidacies of Olcott and Withycombe. There is a little Simpson talk, less Moser talk, and of Anderson and Harley practically nothing at all.

People Get Closeup View

There is one thing about Marion county that is not true of the other counties of the state, when it comes to the political seniment and viewpoint of the people, and that is the fact that the voters there continually get a closeup view of the state officials and judge them, to a very large extent, by what happens at the capitol building from day to day.

The governor has been unfortunate, from a Marion county angle, during the last three years or more. He has had a lot of trouble at and with the penitentiary. There are a lot of people who think that he bobbled the state flax plan operations.

When he decapitated John W. Minto as warden of the penitentiary he did not make a very popular move, particularly because of the way he made it, because Minto was an old time resident of Marion county and he himself and the Minto family as a whole have a lot of friends around the county, particularly among the oldtimers, who up to that time were more or less ardent supporters of the governor, but who are not so now.

Political Acts Hurt Governor

Then the governor derricked Frank Meredith out of the job of secretary of the state fair board and gave it first to W. Al Jones and later to A. H. Lea. Meredith had been secretary of the board for a long time and under various administrations, not because of politics so much as because of ability. He was a Marion county man, his family were pioneers of the county and his removal did not please the people of the county.

Next the governor lifted W. Al Jones out of his official chair before he had hardly got it warm, and put Lea in.

Jones is a Marion county man, and his family are Marion county people, and their friends took up a position in an adjoining sector with those of the Minto and the Meredith clans, and not under the governor's flag.

The importation of Joe Keller as parole officer did not help things in the Withycombe camp, nor did various other appointments he has made, while the recent ruction that M. L. Jones, the governor's appointee upon the state fair board, had during the Liberty loan drive has left another rift in the political lute.

Believed Olcott Will Carry Marion

Out of these things, and others of more or less general import and effect, have come quite a decided decadence in the governor's popularity throughout Marion county, according to the talk current here which will be reflected when the polls are opened on Friday.

This, on the other hand, has not weakened the position held by Olcott during the period and he is stronger throughout the county now, according to the general expression of political belief, than he has been heretofore.

From these circumstances the political prognosticators draw the conclusion that the voting will give the county to Olcott, probably by a larger margin than that of two years ago. They figure this because they contend that neither of the other four candidates has made much headway in the county, particularly out in the rural districts, which, according to their dope, are generally speaking strong for Olcott.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

(Continued From Page One)

BEN, New Haven, Conn.
PRIVATE WALTER S. AUER, Canton, O.
PRIVATE WILLIAM J. BISHOP, West Springfield, Mass.
PRIVATE WILMER L. CHILDERS, Paragould, Ark.
PRIVATE FRANK DANIELS, Highland Park, Ill.
PRIVATE WILLIE J. JONES, Starke, Fla.

Died of Disease

PRIVATE SEGUINO ARNOLD, Greenville, Miss.
PRIVATE CLEMENT T. DUFFEY, Delaware, O.
PRIVATE GEORGE T. PAICURICH, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wounded Slightly

Major John L. Haskins, Minneapolis; Captain Michael J. O'Connor, Boston; lieutenants [illegible]

Missing in Action

Lieutenant Benjamin C. Byrd, Hartford, Conn.; Corporal Miles S. Dunning, Bristol, Conn.; [illegible]

Ottawa, Ont., May 14.—(U. P.)—The following Americans appeared in today's Canadian casualties list:

Presumed to Have Died

D. A. Adams, Gay's River, Colo.

Wounded.

W. Ashangster, South Seattle, Wash.
H. Graber, Fergus Falls, Minn.
W. G. Biggs, St. Paul, Minn.
H. E. Woodward, Chicago, Ill.
A. E. Pickup, Laporte, Ind.

Passenger Depot Moved

Marshfield, Or., May 14.—The passenger railroad depot has been moved from the Southern Pacific building, half a mile from the center of the city, to leased quarters in a store structure in the business district.