

OREGON BOYS IN PARADE BASTILLE DAY IN CHEERS

Corporal Roy Kurtz Tells of Great Ovation Accorded the Americans by French Populace

WANTS DRINK OF BULL RUN

Portland Young Men Spend 16 Hours Seeking the Sights in Lyons; Money Is Soon Gone.

A trip to Lyons and the French celebration of the 14th of July, or Bastille Day, their great national holiday, are among the interesting features of a recent letter from Corporal Roy Kurtz, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Kurtz, 24 Morris street, who is with Company K, One Hundred Sixty Second Infantry, in France. In speaking of the celebration of the 14th, he says:

"The French went wild over us in our parade and gave us the whole town. I might add we gave them our part of it. We had a grand time, too. There were English, Italian and French troops as well as ours. General Alexander reviewed us with the allied generals. Our lines were perfect and also our attack. Flowers simply rained on us all along the march. It seemed a shame to crush them under foot, but it couldn't be helped. You couldn't hear your own feet. They were cheering. They surely did give us some reception. It was a tribute to the whole nation, so to speak, as well as the troops in parade. We felt greatly honored, somehow, to be in that bunch. We had just 16 hours in Lyons and made good use of it. It wasn't long until I was broke. That is nothing new as you know. But I had a fine time, money or no money. Lyons is a beautiful city with many beautiful parks. We passed through much beautiful country, not the natural beauty of Oregon, but beauty achieved by the hands of man and labor. The Hundred Sixty Second made a fine showing and it wasn't so much the trip or what we saw or anything else so much as the great nation we represented and the fact of all Oregon. While you all are showing the rest of the country the spirit of Oregon in all the drives we try to show them over the top of the good old state raised something besides hay. Must get busy now—Sunday or no Sunday. No union hours, by the way, over here.

"We are proud of our band. It is fine and has traveled all over France. One thing more—I believe I could eat all the ice cream in Portland today. Champagne goes pretty good, but on our money we don't exactly swim in it. A good old drink of Bull Run water would be about the best thing in the world to me right now. Gee, if I ever get a chance at the Huns there are so many little things like those and all the strawberry short cakes I have missed at home this year that I will make them pay for as well as some other things I have stood up in my heart."

Fritz furnished the fireworks for Monroe Miller, a Portland boy in the U. S. navy aviation service, now in France. "Our glorious Fourth is over," he writes in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Myrtle Preston of Portland, "and will tell you how we celebrated it. I was on duty from 8 to 12 watch so didn't get to celebrate the early part of our program but I saw the show we put on at night. It finished at about 10:30 and we had most of us prepared for bed when, on a sudden, came off a call but little Fritz who might have had fine fireworks in America that night but I will bet you had nothing like we had here as a reception for the old enemy. The bursting shells were the prettiest sight you ever saw. They sent them after the old boy that night for about an hour.

"Can you remember what you were doing on the afternoon of the Fourth while I sat in that dugout listening to the shells. At that Fritz didn't drop many very near. Well the Fourth is over and I hope I will be home by the next one. It was a great sight to see the American flag flying with the French and British everywhere here, even on the British ships on that day."

VICTORY IN YEAR AIM OF BIGGER ARMY BILL

(Continued From Page One)

Classes would be placed in a deferred class for any great length of time. General March stated that a man to be placed on the fighting line must be called into training at least four months before he is qualified to face the enemy. On that basis, he added, the boys of 18 and 19 must expect to be called at least from four to six months before June 30 next, when it will be imperative for the American forces abroad to be of sufficient numbers to insure victory.

Secretary Baker previously told the committee that Provost Marshal General Crowder was now engaged in a plan to separate those between 19 and 21 into a different class, which would subject them to draft before those of 18 and those between 18 and 21. This would mean that under the new man power bill those between 19 and 21 and between 21 and 35 would be called first.

All to Be Taken Early General March, however, made it plain that all of those between 18 and 45, who become subject to the provision of the bill, would fall early under the control of the war department and that active service for those capable of taking their places on the fighting line was certainly not many months distant.

General March stated, of course, ability of the war department to carry out its plan to put 4,000,000 men overseas by the middle of next year would depend upon the success of the government's shipping program.

"What we want are ships," he said. He added that "unless the draft ages were extended to include those between 18 and 45 it would be necessary to invade the deferred classes to put calls in the war, which would seriously cripple essential industries."

Boys from 18 to 19 years who will be made liable to military service in a new man power bill will be taken last, so Secretary Baker told the house military affairs committee. There would be no objection, said the secretary, to putting the men of the 18-year-old class in a separate classification, to be called "so far as practicable" only after the older classes have been exhausted.

Provost Marshal General Crowder is now preparing regulations that will put the men from 19 to 25 in separate classes which will be subject to the first call.

There are two ways of fighting this war," Secretary Baker said. "One is to make every possible effort to win it soon, and the other to proceed in a somewhat more leisurely fashion and to

win it late. The advantage from every point of view—economical, social and financial—is to win it soon.

"In working out our program of 80 divisions in France by the middle of next year, it has become necessary to take the whole industrial output and account for it in some way, so that we shall be able to supply and equip the divisions we send abroad.

Program May Be Enlarged "The 98 divisions program is the maximum we can undertake," Secretary Baker added, "but any maximum is only momentary. We may find that in a few months we can adopt an even larger program.

"There is sentiment in the country that the men of 18 are too young; although, of course, there is also a sentiment in the country that the war must be won," said Secretary Baker. "I believe, however, that a provision should be written into the bill that men between 18 and 19 be put in a separate class to be called so far as practicable after Class I has been exhausted."

"I think it would be a mistake," he added, "to put the older men in one class and the younger men in another. I think they should be mixed up."

Secretary Baker corrected an earlier statement that it might be possible to fight the war without calling any married men. He said he would not object to a provision in the bill that would make it impossible for a man who had married in anticipation of the extension of the draft ages to secure deferred classification.

Education Problem Unsolved "The unsolved problem is the maintenance of academic education in America during the war," said Secretary Baker. "If academic education were suspended or seriously interfered with during the war, 'if we are to get as many men as we need' continued the secretary, 'we will have to draw upon more classes than are available among those above the age of 31.'

There are two classes above 31 we are particularly interested in. One that wants to serve but is needed in industrial work and should not be permitted to go; the other is a relatively small class that does not want to serve and should be made to go."

College Training Needed. In response to a query by Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Secretary Baker said it was not intended to exempt the college men as a whole. He explained that there were greatly needed for the army highly educated and intelligent men for the engineering, mechanical and other special branches of the army. He expressed the thought that colleges would have to be drawn upon largely, but again voiced the hope that there would be no suspension of or serious interference with academic courses while the war lasts.

"What we need are men who can learn more engineering, chemistry and physics than they can at West Point," said the secretary.

Asked if West Point was not primarily an engineering school, Secretary Baker made it plain that West Point was far from large enough to meet the great and growing needs of the army for engineers.

Secretary Baker and General Crowder explained in response to questions that under the present program of the war department boys of 18 and 19 would most likely be called by the middle of next March or April.

"My only advice to parents," said Secretary Baker, "who desire their sons to receive an academic education, is to send them to college and then await any interruption of their courses by the demands of the draft."

Representative Kahn said that only 20 per cent of American boys continue their academic education or take up the college course after they are 18; 15 per cent after they are 19 and 10 per cent after they are 20 years old.

Strike Clause Held Unnecessary The senate amendment to the new man power bill, providing for the conscription of military service or striking workmen engaged in essential industry is not necessary, nor is it a part of the war department's program, Secretary Baker told the committee.

Secretary Baker expressed the opinion that the "work or fight" regulation covered the situation and that the attitude of organized labor towards the war and the government had been "and was" "of the most wholesome, helpful and patriotic" that he saw no reason for any agitation on the subject of conscripting labor.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, called the attention of the committee to the recent statement of President Goetz of that organization, that the senate amendment would probably result in the conscription of labor, Morrison and other labor leaders appeared to oppose the amendment. Secretary Baker disclaimed all responsibility for it on the part of the war department.

Freshness Greatest Asset "I believe the freshness and vigor of our troops is the greatest asset the army has," said General March. "With our being conscious of it, the hammering that the other nations have had for four years has greatly lowered their fighting power, and when this great mass of fresh Americans come in they will have an entirely different viewpoint of the 'fighting that now exists along the line.'"

General March left no doubt of his belief that an American army would win the war. England and France, he said, will do well to maintain their forces at their present strength. An American army of 3,200,000 men, such as will have been assembled in France on June 30 next, will be able to sweep the Germans where they will. With an army of 4,000,000, which will be in the field shortly thereafter, victory cannot be long delayed.

Deferred Classes May Be Reached Under the win the war program, adopted by the war department late in July with the approval of the supreme war council, 720,000 men will remain in the United States, in training, as a replacement reservoir, it was explained. This number probably will be made up largely of the boys between 18 and 19, although it will be impossible to retain the whole number in the United States until the end of June 30 next.

The program outlined today will exhaust the man power of the United States, with the exception of that part men with dependents, within the next 12 months. If the war has not been won by that time the war department will be compelled to take the serious step of invading the deferred classes. "Plainly, it is the expectation of the war depart-

ment that the war will be over before any of the deferred classes are sent into battle, though they may be called by midsummer next year to enter upon the six months' preparatory training."

Delay Will Shorten Training General March assured the committee that even though there be extended delay in passing the man power bill, there is no danger of invasion of the deferred classes at this time. He has ordered weekly registration of men becoming 21 beginning August 24, he said, so that this step may be avoided. That will give him enough men to enter upon the six months' training, he said, would be to shorten the training period of the men called after the bill is passed.

The program for shipping men abroad can not be interfered with, he said. To carry out that program, 200,000 men will be called out in September, 150,000 in October, 150,000 in November, 150,000 in December, 100,000 in January, 200,000 in February and 300,000 each month from March on until the end of the year. The success of the shipping program makes it certain that this schedule can be carried out, he said.

Both Houses to Be Hurried Provost Marshal General Crowder urged the passage of the bill, saying that in the few weeks following its passage his department will have to crowd in more work than it has done during the last 15 months. One hundred days after the registration, he said, the men after the registration, he said.

Delay in passing the bill will be reduced to a minimum. Chairman Dent said his committee probably will report it out Tuesday, that it may be taken up immediately and passed before Saturday night. Senator Chamberlain planned to make a formal motion, if there was a quorum of the senate present this afternoon, to call the upper body back in session to consider the bill on Thursday. He believed it would be possible to pass the bill in the senate by early next week.

Congress Is Back at Work Washington, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—Congress came back to work after a five weeks' vacation to tackle the biggest revenue and army bills in history. The house was ready for business today, although neither of the big measures will be introduced before the middle of the week.

Although the senate vacation was not scheduled to end until next Saturday, it is now believed there are enough senators to gain unanimous consent to a revival of the formal session next Thursday.

The water-power bill, which was unfinished business of the house, and the prohibition amendment to the food production bill, holding the same status in the senate, will have to give way to the more pressing war measures.

Senate Agrees to Cut Recess Washington, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—The senate this afternoon agreed to cut down its midsummer recess four days, to expedite action on the "win the war" manpower bill, extending the draft ages.

Highly Trained German Sailors Are Lost With Subs London, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—British Admiralty Wireless.—The naval correspondent of the Sunday Observer points out that, in addition to the 150 submarines which Premier Lloyd George recently declared the British alone had sunk, that a good proportion of the "doubtful cases" may be regarded as destroyed and that the number might be safely raised to 200.

Another fifty have probably been destroyed by French, Italian and American forces, he said. To say that 250 submarines have been accounted for may be regarded as a moderate estimate.

The crews of the destroyed vessels either are drowned or are prisoners and must number at least 8000 of the most highly trained German sailors. Probably the number is a great deal more.

Sox Is Made Aide to Grand Army Chief Albany, Aug. 19.—In recognition of his activity at the time of the state encampment of the G. A. R. recently held in Albany, E. J. Sox has been commissioned as aide-de-camp to the commander in chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic. The commission carries with it the rank of colonel. Mr. Sox has gone to Portland to attend to his duties in connection with the national encampment.

New U. S. Tire Salesroom and Depot For the convenience of motorists a large United States Tire and Tube Sales and Service Depot has been opened in the heart of Portland at 84 Sixth street, the name of the Standard Tire and Tube Supply. Motorists are invited to this beautiful salesroom where they will find the complete line of U. S. Tires and Tubes. (Adv.)

HEING--NOW--2:15 AND 8:15 D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH

HEARTS OF WORD A BEAUTIFUL LOVE ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR ACCOMPANIED BY A GRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

PRICES EVENINGS—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 THESE PRICES ARE UNIVERSAL THROUGHOUT THE "UNITED STATES" AND "CANADA"—UNDER BOND TO "D. W. GRIFFITH."

G. A. R.—TAKE NOTE SPECIAL "REDUCED RATE" TICKETS FOR THE "G. A. R." WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, LADIES OF THE G. A. R., DAUGHTERS AND SONS OF VETERANS CAN BE PROCURED AT LIBERTY TEMPLE AND AT HOTELS

FORMER OREGONIAN RETURNS TO STATE AFTER LONG ABSENCE

W. M. Williams, Who Left Here in 1880, Comes Back to Visit; Is Successful Miner.

W. M. Williams of Alaska is back in Oregon visiting, after an absence that has lasted since 1880. For 10 years before that he was a successful miner and prospector in Southern Oregon. He brought out 800 pounds of gold, worth \$19,800 an ounce, from his mines on the Noatak headwaters, 300 miles inside the Arctic circle. He will return next spring with two placer dredges that will cost \$200,000 each by the time they are set up.

Mr. Williams employs 12 men, who receive \$20 a day of eight hours, winter and summer, whether they work or not, and board to them is free. The cost of food by the time it gets to the camp is \$100 a sack, bacon \$1.75 a pound, eggs \$200 a case, and other things in proportion.

"There are no other mines in operation within 100 miles of us," said Mr. Williams. "There are thousands of mountain sheep and goats. We get some caribou, fish and grouse and are very plentiful. The shallow streams freeze solid every winter. There are only about three months we can work at placer mining. The work we do is 16 and 18 hours a day. In the winter the men cut wood, hunt and do what they can to prepare for the work in the summer."

Mr. Williams has been working his mines on the Noatak for five years. Before that he was on Esther creek, near Fairbanks. In 1897 he filed on No. 2, Dominion creek, one of the most famous placer mines in Alaska.

Mr. Williams is 72 and looks to be about 62. He is going back to his native town of Warsaw, N. Y., where he has a brother and some relatives.

"Haven't seen any of them for over 40 years," said Mr. Williams. "Portland has changed some since I went into Alaska. Hardy anybody I know is left here now. I knew the McGinn boys. I heard Henry was elected judge. Alaska has the healthiest climate in the world. Most of the mines are closed down now in Alaska. Prices for provisions and the rush of men to the war makes a big difference. A good many dredges are running yet, but to keep them they must pay big wages. There is plenty of gold in Alaska, but it will keep until men go after it again."

German Aviators Ignore Red Cross, Hospitals Bombed WITH the Americans on the Vesle, Aug. 19.—The Germans three times in the past 48 hours have shown utter disregard for the Red Cross flag. On two consecutive nights they bombed one of our field hospitals standing alone in the center of a field and plainly marked with a big Red Cross.

Unluckily, all bombs fell in soft earth, though one German who slowly circled

the building dropped eight within a short distance while operations were being performed inside.

A chaplain told how, while he was administering the last rites to our dying men near a field dressing station, a German observation plane swooped very low over the building, which is a farm house standing far from any woods or village where troops might possibly be quartered and which has a huge Red Cross in cloth tacked across its roof.

The German machine rose apparently signalling the enemy's artillery, and three minutes later a dozen shells descended upon the building. One hit squarely in the dressing room, killing all three doctors and four men whom they were attending. Ten others waiting in line, also were killed. The chaplain who told of the attack was blown across the road.

Conductorettes of London on Strike For Men's Bonus London, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—The bus strikes have spread to Bristol, Bath, Folkestone and Hastings, and threaten to affect the London subway. Sixty conductorettes in the tube already have quit work.

London, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—Motor bus and tramway systems were practically paralyzed this morning as a result of the strike of conductorettes, which threatens to spread throughout the country. At midnight the union voted to call out today its 30,000 members in London and the provinces.

Londoners walked to work today or rode in taxis and tube trains. Between 12,000 and 15,000 workers, including conductors, are striking in sympathy with the conductorettes. Thousands of motor buses are idle.

The women want five shillings a week bonus, the same as granted recently to the men.

Corvallis Chosen As Home Following Long Trip by Auto Corvallis, Or., Aug. 19.—After a 4400 mile automobile trip from Portales, N. M., through Kansas, Denver, Cheyenne, Yellowstone park, Spokane and Walla Walla, taken primarily to investigate the country and its colleges, Inda Humphreys has decided to make Corvallis his home as this section, in his opinion, offers the best opportunities in the way of education for his children.

Here he finds the most promising educational institutions in the way of colleges, high schools and country schools of any place which he has visited and with his wife, two daughters and a son, who is ready for college, he intends to remain in Corvallis for some time.

The 4400 miles on the road does not include several hundred miles in Yellowstone park and other side trips, made solely for pleasure. Camp equipment was carried on the journey.

The youngest daughter will enter the local high school and the son will enter O. A. C. One son is in the service at Fort Sill, Okla. The elder daughter is a graduate of Bailey Institute.

Police Officer Is Injured Police Officer C. G. Crampton fell out of a pear tree at his home, 415 San Rafael street, this morning, and broke one ankle and fractured the other. He was removed to St. Vincent's hospital.

ALBANY COLLEGE TO HAVE MILITARY DRILL TACTICS THIS SEASON

President Lee Announces Plans and Special Instructor Will Begin Training Sept. 23.

Albany, Aug. 19.—Military training is to be a feature of the work of Albany college during the coming year, according to an announcement made yesterday by Acting President Wallace Howe Lee.

Arrangements have been made for a special instructor in this work. Because of war conditions, the school term will commence on September 23 instead of September 18. A large number of applications for enrollment have already been received and the prospect of a good attendance are splendid. Miss Florence Hunter has been elected secretary and will take the place of Mrs. Paul Dawson, on September 1.

Home Guards Get Funds Albany, Aug. 19.—Some 200 dancers contributed more than \$30 to the mess fund of the Home guards at a jingy dance held at the armory, Saturday night. Plans were made last week for a practice hike and camping trip for the Home guards to be held on Sunday and Monday of Labor day week and the dance was given to obtain funds to defray the incidental expenses of the trip.

New Pastor for Lebanon Albany, Aug. 19.—After spending a week in Albany, Rev. J. J. Canoles left

Saturday for his home in Sacramento, Cal., to move his family to Albany. Rev. Canoles will supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Lebanon, and attend Albany college during the coming year. Mrs. Canoles will teach school at Griggs station, between here and Lebanon, this winter. Rev. Canoles has been pastor of the United Brethren church at Sacramento.

Indian War Veteran Dies Albany, Aug. 19.—Funeral services for the late J. D. Alkire were held at Central Church, four and a half miles east of Albany, Sunday afternoon. Rev. J. W. White conducting the services. Mr. Alkire was born in Illinois, June 10, 1833, and died in Albany Friday. He came to Oregon in 1852, and located on a farm in Linn county, where he resided for many years, finally retiring and coming to Albany, where he resided until his death. He was an old soldier, having served through all of the Indian wars. Mr. Alkire is survived by two sons, a daughter, three brothers and one sister.

Present Conditions demand the use of corn instead of wheat. And the most delicious form in which corn ever was served is

POST TOASTIES

—crisp, tender, full-bodied corn flakes.

VETERANS OF '61-'65!—The City of Roses gives you cordial greeting today. No higher honor ever has been paid her—no higher honor can be paid her—than to hold within her gates the survivors of the marching hosts who answered the Clarion call of Freedom! You are thrice welcome here — and thrice again!

Tobaccos for Less! BUY HERE to SAVE

10 Cigs., 2 pks., \$1.1c
Sweet Caporals, 2 pks., 19c
Chesterfields, 2 pks., 19c
Aged Briar Pipes, 25¢ and 49¢

Crockery and Glassware Hundreds of pretty dishes here for your choosing at bargain prices. Look over our stock; a little will buy much.

Simon's THE STORE OF BARGAINS FIRST, SECOND AND ALDER STS.

The Story of Our Growth Is Told in Two Words—Underbux, Undersell!

Bargains in Men's Clothes We can save you from \$5 to \$10 in the purchase of a good all-wool suit. We show models for all men, young and old, and at the quality of the suits we offer at these special prices:

\$20.00 Mixed Suits for \$15.00
\$25-\$30 All-Wool Suits \$22.45
\$30-\$35 All-Wool Suits \$24.95
\$40-\$55 All-Wool Suits \$28.50

Buy Paint Now! It will soon be higher. It's sure economy lay in a supply at these prices:

House Paint, all colors, gal. \$2.65
Painters' Coarse Varnish, per gallon \$2.10
Roof Paint, gallon \$1.00

Housewives! Make washday and ironing day easy. Use these conveniences: Folding Ironing Boards, priced at \$2.25 and... \$2.90
Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, spe. \$2.95
Copper Bottom and Copper Rim Wash Boilers \$3.90
Wash Boilers, Copper Bottom and Copper Rim Wash Boilers, heavy \$4.75
No. 19 Heavy All-Copper Wash Boilers for \$6.85
Glass Wash Boards only \$6.0c
Brass Wash Boards only 75c
A 100 lb. Wringers \$5.75
Large Size Garbage Cans for only \$3.90

For Travelers Automobile Water Bags, 1-gallon 65¢ 75c
2-gallon 75c
Automobile Hammocks 25c
Small Size Camp Stoves \$1.25
Large Size Camp Stoves \$1.75

We Are Clearing All Footwear Shoe the family for less. You can do it here.

Women's Tan Oxfords, the pair, only \$2.98
Women's \$7.50 White Nubuck Shoes \$4.98
Men's Elkhide Work Shoes, the pair \$2.79
Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, pair \$2.49
Girls' Black Canvas Pumps, the pair \$5.9c

Women's Fall Coats We have just received and put on display many new models. In order to acquaint women with this department of our store we put the following on special sale:

\$50 Plush Coats \$39.50
\$45 Plush Coats \$32.50
\$35 Plush Coats \$24.50
\$30 Corduroy Coats \$23.50
\$25 Black Kersey Coats \$17.48

Satin, satine and serge lined. Every garment is marked below the market value. Come and choose while we have a full line of sizes.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' COATS in corduroy, velvet and all materials. Moderately priced from \$6.50 to \$19

Tuesday's Groceries Buy them at Simon's and save some money. We Sell for Less.

Campbell's Soups, can \$1.1c
Simon's Best Percolator Coffee, lb. \$1.0c
Simon's Best Whole Coffee, lb. \$1.0c
Pickling Spices, lb. \$1.0c
MATCHES—12 large boxes for \$2.0c
Citrus Washing Powder, large package \$1.0c
Limit 2 to a customer.

Remember, We Undertake to Save You Money on Everything You Buy

FORMER OREGONIAN RETURNS TO STATE AFTER LONG ABSENCE

W. M. Williams, Who Left Here in 1880, Comes Back to Visit; Is Successful Miner.

W. M. Williams of Alaska is back in Oregon visiting, after an absence that has lasted since 1880. For 10 years before that he was a successful miner and prospector in Southern Oregon. He brought out 800 pounds of gold, worth \$19,800 an ounce, from his mines on the Noatak headwaters, 300 miles inside the Arctic circle. He will return next spring with two placer dredges that will cost \$200,000 each by the time they are set up.

Mr. Williams employs 12 men, who receive \$20 a day of eight hours, winter and summer, whether they work or not, and board to them is free. The cost of food by the time it gets to the camp is \$100 a sack, bacon \$1.75 a pound, eggs \$200 a case, and other things in proportion.

"There are no other mines in operation within 100 miles of us," said Mr. Williams. "There are thousands of mountain sheep and goats. We get some caribou, fish and grouse and are very plentiful. The shallow streams freeze solid every winter. There are only about three months we can work at placer mining. The work we do is 16 and 18 hours a day. In the winter the men cut wood, hunt and do what they can to prepare for the work in the summer."

Mr. Williams has been working his mines on the Noatak for five years. Before that he was on Esther creek, near Fairbanks. In 1897 he filed on No. 2, Dominion creek, one of the most famous placer mines in Alaska.

Mr. Williams is 72 and looks to be about 62. He is going back to his native town of Warsaw, N. Y., where he has a brother and some relatives.

"Haven't seen any of them for over 40 years," said Mr. Williams. "Portland has changed some since I went into Alaska. Hardy anybody I know is left here now. I knew the McGinn boys. I heard Henry was elected judge. Alaska has the healthiest climate in the world. Most of the mines are closed down now in Alaska. Prices for provisions and the rush of men to the war makes a big difference. A good many dredges are running yet, but to keep them they must pay big wages. There is plenty of gold in Alaska, but it will keep until men go after it again."

German Aviators Ignore Red Cross, Hospitals Bombed WITH the Americans on the Vesle, Aug. 19.—The Germans three times in the past 48 hours have shown utter disregard for the Red Cross flag. On two consecutive nights they bombed one of our field hospitals standing alone in the center of a field and plainly marked with a big Red Cross.

Unluckily, all bombs fell in soft earth, though one German who slowly circled

the building dropped eight within a short distance while operations were being performed inside.

A chaplain told how, while he was administering the last rites to our dying men near a field dressing station, a German observation plane swooped very low over the building, which is a farm house standing far from any woods or village where troops might possibly be quartered and which has a huge Red Cross in cloth tacked across its roof.

The German machine rose apparently signalling the enemy's artillery, and three minutes later a dozen shells descended upon the building. One hit squarely in the dressing room, killing all three doctors and four men whom they were attending. Ten others waiting in line, also were killed. The chaplain who told of the attack was blown across the road.

Conductorettes of London on Strike For Men's Bonus London, Aug. 19.—The bus strikes have spread to Bristol, Bath, Folkestone and Hastings, and threaten to affect the London subway. Sixty conductorettes in the tube already have quit work.

London, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—Motor bus and tramway systems were practically paralyzed this morning as a result of the strike of conductorettes, which threatens to spread throughout the country. At midnight the union voted to call out today its 30,000 members in London and the provinces.

Londoners walked to work today or rode in taxis and tube trains. Between 12,000 and 15,000 workers, including conductors, are striking in sympathy with the conductorettes. Thousands of motor buses are idle.

The women want five shillings a week bonus, the same as granted recently to the men.

Corvallis Chosen As Home Following Long Trip by Auto Corvallis, Or., Aug. 19.—After a 4400 mile automobile trip from Portales, N. M., through Kansas, Denver, Cheyenne, Yellowstone park, Spokane and Walla Walla, taken primarily to investigate the country and its colleges, Inda Humphreys has decided to make Corvallis his home as this section, in his opinion, offers the best opportunities in the way of education for his children.

Here he finds the most promising educational institutions in the way of colleges, high schools and country schools of any place which he has visited and with his wife, two daughters and a son, who is ready for college, he intends to remain in Corvallis for some time.

The 4400 miles on the road does not include several hundred miles in Yellowstone park and other side trips, made solely for pleasure. Camp equipment was carried on the journey.

The youngest daughter will enter the local high school and the son will enter O. A. C. One son is in the service at Fort Sill, Okla. The elder daughter is a graduate of Bailey Institute.

Police Officer Is Injured Police Officer C. G. Crampton fell out of a pear tree at his home, 415 San Rafael street, this morning, and