

SALVATION ARMY'S PART IN WAR WORK RELATED BY ENVOY

Dr. Charles T. Wheeler Gives Interesting Details in Address at The Auditorium.

ARMY AIDED MANY SOLDIERS

Doughnut Barrage Came About Accidentally, Speaker Explains Frankly, but It Made Great Hit

America's initiative, that dominating characteristic which marked our troops as distinctive from all other allied forces, is clearly illustrated in the motto of our engineers, 'It can't be done, but here it is,' declared Dr. Charles T. Wheeler, special envoy to France for the Salvation Army, in his address at the kickoff meeting of the Salvation Army home service drive Saturday night in The Auditorium.

Mayor Baker presided over the meeting and music was furnished by the Victory chorus of the War Camp Community service, led by Mrs. Ernest Albert. A telegram from George N. Crossfield of Moro was read, announcing that Sherman county had already over-subscribed its quota.

"The best time to see Paris," continued Dr. Wheeler, "was during a German air raid. Then the Americans had the whole city to themselves. Huge signs marked the defenses, the French screaming at the sight of the raid as soon as the 'red devil' fire wagons ran madly through the streets proclaiming with a clanging of bells and a screaming of sirens that the raid was on, all the Parisians crowded into the safety cellars, marked with signs, and distributed all over the city.

"But the Americans came out in full force. You could find them along the banks of the Seine, or the gardens of the Tuilleries, or the Champs Elysees, out in the open where the most could be seen. As a defender, the French would free hundreds of unopposed sausage balloons, meshed together with wire entanglements, and would play hundreds of powerful searchlights through the sky, cutting back and forth.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS BUSY "As soon as an enemy craft was located by the searchlights, the anti-aircraft guns would open up and either bring down the machine or force it up so high that it was impossible to take definite aim.

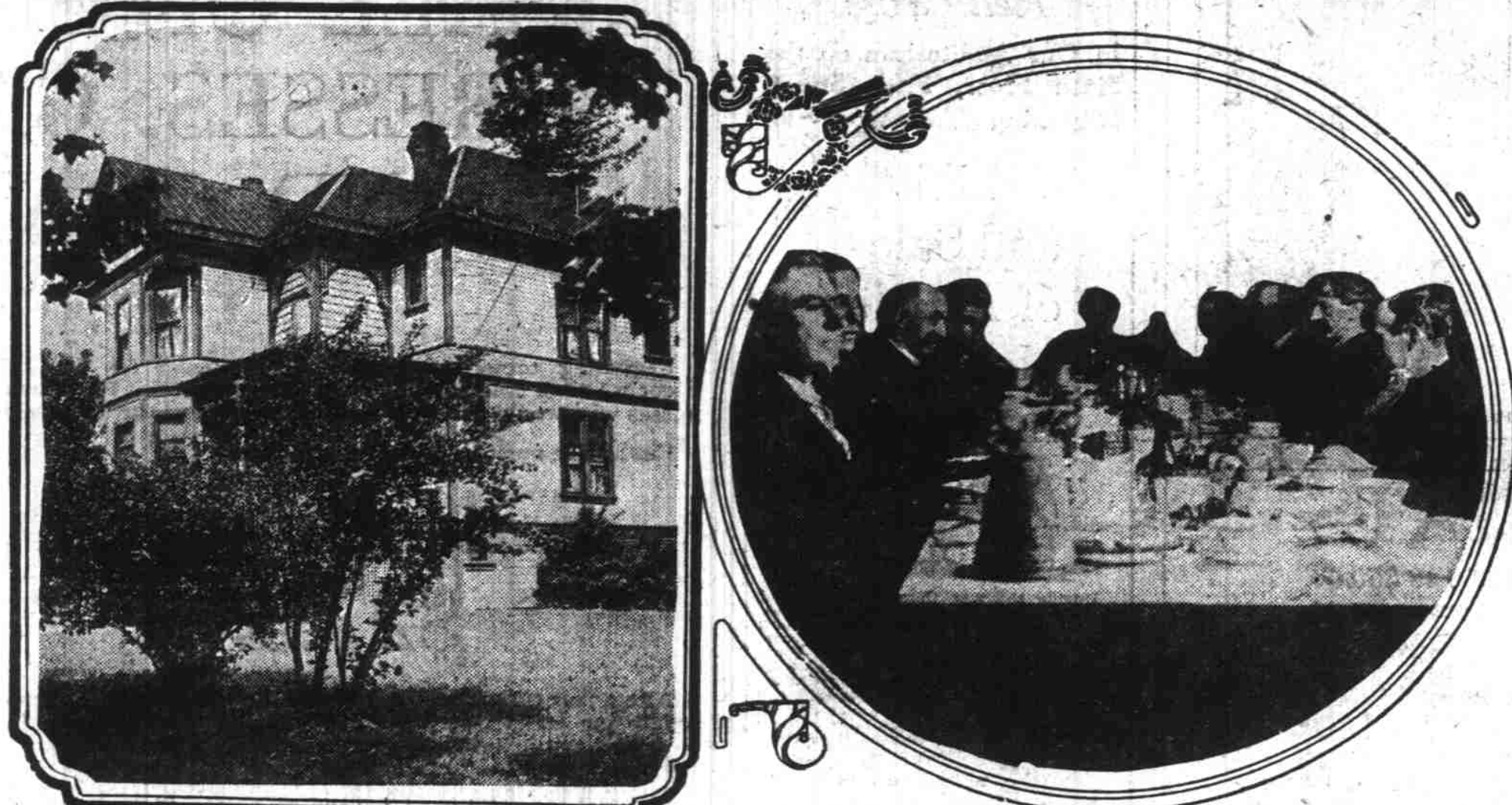
"Salvation Army hut work is not a new thing. The first hut work was done during the siege of Kimbilly, in the Boer war, when there were many helpless refugees not cared for by the other organizations and associations doing the work. The huts were built in the shape of the great war, four lassies were sent to Brussels, where they remained until after the German invasion. To escape to the French border, for they would be virtually prisoners, it was necessary to use disguises. On the French front they opened up the first war hut. This was four years ago last August. This hut has been enlarged four times, and then doubled. On one day, by actual count, 6000 soldiers were served, and this was an average day's work.

BARRAGE NOT PLANNED "The great doughnut barrage had no place in the original plans of the Salvation Army. It was an accident, that came about like this: A unit of newly arrived lassies found themselves with no supplies and a regiment of hungry doughboys. In an effort to find something to feed them on, they discovered the amazing affinity between American youth and doughnuts and, procuring a supply of flour, sugar and lard from the commissary, started the job of filling 2,000,000 hungry boys with doughnuts.

"Another work of the Salvation Army was the hotel service. These hotels for soldiers extended all the way from Baccarat, Le Havre and Dunkirk to Southampton, Liverpool and London. Then there was the hospital service, which supplied whole truck loads of oranges, raisins and fruits of all kinds for the wounded.

WORK OF ARMY NOT NEW "The work of the Salvation Army in this war was not a new thing. They have been doing the same old thing in the same old way for 80 years. Of course, we changed the crowd a little, but it

WORKS OF HELPFULNESS AND MERCY EXEMPLIFIED



Above—"Yard of Babies" being cared for at Salvation Army's rescue home, 392 East Fifteenth street north. Below, at left—View of maternity home. At right—Dining room of industrial hotel operated by Army to help put men back into lives of usefulness.

was the same work. Hotels are run in all our large cities for the stranded and the unfortunate. There are boarding houses for young women in many of our cities. We have rescue homes for unfortunate womanhood, and orphanages for poor little children.

"We must not forget the religious work, which, after all, is the biggest thing. All men were alike over there. There was no difference of religion. All of these men, face to face with probable death within the hour, realized the truth, and prayed like men. As a fitting tribute, I might say this same thing for the brotherhood of Elks, red blooded, wholehearted men, who are aiding us in this home service drive."

Soldier Was Not Injured, Although Helmet Shot Away

Castlerock, Wash., June 21.—Frank Reidel, returned soldier, is moving with his wife back to Silver Lake after serving 18 months overseas. Reidel was in every engagement and was one of the first drafted men.

He was on the eastern coast within 10 days after entering the service and was in the first contingent to enter trench service. He escaped without injury but was slightly gassed though not seriously enough to incapacitate him from duty. In one engagement his helmet was shot off his head and in another a bullet went through his trousers leg.

Airplaning Is Not Hazardous Stunts Are Safety Measure

Flying is, in the popular belief, a very hazardous game, and a good aviator, many people think, a daredevil adventurer taking his life in his hands upon each ascension with a fascination for, or sublime disregard of danger truly wonderful to the earth-bound mind. But the true aviator doing credit to his vocation is the contrary of this, according to Lieutenant Colonel Watson, who visited Portland recently in command of the squadron of army planes that did honor to this year's Rose Festival. It was in Colorado that Colonel Watson, who Governor Olson made his trip last week to California.

The worthiest spirit of a good aviator in these days, Colonel Watson says, is to fly in the face of danger, but in its avoidance. An accident is not merely a misfortune, it is a fault that could, at least in most cases, have been avoided. Men of Colonel Watson's type are not content with a safe and sane future for the art of flying and the United States government is doing much by regulating and improving the type of aircraft used.

This is well instanced by the recent passage of the Atlantic ocean by sea-planes adequately guarded by warships, as distinguished from the heroic exploit of the two British aviators who, unaided and alone, pressed their way through the fog and sleet from Newfoundland to Ireland at continuous and imminent danger to their lives.

MUST BE SAFE "The theory of Colonel Watson and other aviators is that flying can be of real and commercial value to peaceful communities by making it safe. Every avoidable risk, when run, is consequently reprehensible, and the merely spectacular flying is a detriment to the advancement of the science. But language is often confusing and here is a good instance in point, for the usual so-called "stunts" are in reality no such thing. They are the practice of certain maneuvers necessary to further the flying and are intended to insure safety, not to defy danger. For it seems that under bad air conditions, or in stormy weather an airplane may be tossed about, turned over or thrown on end at any time, and the pilots must be trained by constant practice to right their machines without difficulty. Looping the loop, and the nose dive are no more than the tail spin, which a year ago was a much dreaded danger, is something that may happen to a plane in any flight. Hence pilots are now not allowed to charge an army machine until they can, without difficulty, go into and come out of a tail-spin with ease. It is not with comfort, it is in reality a safety device, the method of getting the plane out of an otherwise dangerous position into which it may be thrown at any time. The army regulates the flying so that the maneuvers must be done only at such altitudes as will give the pilot plenty of time and plenty of space in which to right his machine before coming near the ground. What can be done with perfect security at 10,000 feet becomes a hazardous undertaking at 1000 feet, and "stunts" must be commenced only at such heights as will enable the machine to be righted again at not less than 1500 feet. The accidents, as even a layman may observe, usually occur when an aviator flies too near the ground. Then when something happens there is no room for safety and broken limbs or loss of life is the result. There is a movement on foot, or should one say in the air, to have all machines licensed by the federal government, and their pilots subject to such proper reg-

ITALY'S ARGUMENT IN THE FIUME MATTER IS SUPPORTED IN BOOK

Volume Is Appeal to American People for Consideration of Claim of Latins.

By Clyde A. Beals "Italy's Great War and Her National Aspirations" is a particularly interesting book from the point of view of a study of national prejudices. It is the appeal to the American people for a consideration of Italy's claims to former Italian territory. To one used to thinking of the Germans as the leading usurpers of the rights of small nations and inventors of denationalizing schemes for captured peoples, the book is surprising because it pictures Austria-Hungary as the worst employer of such practices.

The book is a presentation of Italy's claims to that territory under Austrian control which is affectionately known by the Italians as the "Irredenta." This territory, which includes that part of the country along the Adriatic sea and up to the Alps, called Trentino, Julian, Fiume and Dalmatia, is said to be a strategic essential in Italy's defense against invasion from the north and east.

The claim for these parts of the Irredenta is based on the statement that they originally belonged to Italy, that they were taken away unjustly and that the population of these parts comprises mostly Italians who every now and again show their love for their mother country in attempts to replace the territory under Italian control. The book also describes Italy's part in the world war, explaining the many difficulties encountered, beginning with the decision to fight the war on the side of Austria and Germany.

PROOFS ARE OFFERED "Numerous proofs are offered to substantiate the statements in support of Italy's claim. The opening chapter is by H. Nelson Gay, apparently to give the book an unbiased atmosphere, and other chapters being by Italian writers. It is entitled "The Curse of Austrian Domination in Italy Down to 1868," and a bitter indictment of the Austrian nature and practices with respect to the provinces taken from Italy.

WELFARE BODY TO GIVE HEARING TO STATE HOSPITALS

Hours and Working Conditions of Women Employed in Them Must Be Decided, Is Ruling.

MANY ARE HEARD FRIDAY

Board Takes Up Question of Employing Theatre Ushers and Others After 6 o'Clock.

A special hearing on working conditions for the hospitals of the state will be held by the industrial welfare conference Monday afternoon in the courthouse, in accordance with the recent decision of the attorney general, which puts undergraduate nurses under the jurisdiction of the industrial welfare law in their hours of labor. All interested have been invited to attend the hearing.

"The same special ruling will have to be made with regard to hospitals is the opinion of many of the commission members, since it will be impossible to apply the 48-hour week in their case. Under the present system student nurses work a week with one afternoon a week off, and up to six hours on Sunday, for a period of three years, starting at a wage of \$5 a week with room and board money.

WOOLEN MILL HEARING "Woolen manufacturers will be given a special hearing at 4 p. m. Thursday afternoon. At present woolen factories are permitted to employ women 10 hours a day and are in a class entirely by themselves.

At a meeting of the conference Friday afternoon a hearing was given employers of sheet music demonstrators, ushers, press and notary workers. The debate upon employment of women in cigar stands in hotel lobbies and in elevators in public buildings was postponed until Monday.

Hotel men made no objection to the minimum wage, but protested against the one day rest in seven, saying that smaller hotels have not a sufficient number of employees to permit shifts.

HOTEL MEN STATE CASE "A serious hardship would result if they are left without help one day when they must remain open seven, they contended. Frank S. Grant, R. W. Price and R. Z. Dukes for the Hotel Men's association, asked for a special permit allowing women to be employed 48 hours a week with four hours on the day after.

APPEAL MADE FOR USHERS "John F. Logan, representing the Liberty theatre, appealed in favor of permitting women ushers to work after 6 p. m. until 11 p. m. The minimum wage, he said, was not required to work the maximum number of hours and are safeguarded in every way. The 6 o'clock rule for these women would mean the end of the profession for women ushers in Oregon, he said, and more than one hundred now employed would have to seek other positions.

Earl G. Holtzclaw, manager of the Circle theatre, declared that, acting from past experience, he intends to employ only women of mature age. D. Soler, manager of the Grand theatre, urged that the 6 o'clock rule be set aside as applied to women ushers. Mrs. J. G. Frankel, superintendent of the women's reformatory division, and Nellie B. Wolf spoke of their experiences with girls employed as ushers.

PERMIT FOR DEMONSTRATORS "H. E. L'Anglais of the Remick Song Shop defended employment of women in music demonstrations after 6 p. m. and Hy Ellers contended that the sales of sheet music and phonograph records are identical and if women are permitted to work in one capacity they should be permitted to work in the other. Mr. L'Anglais said that there was no comparison.

Aged Chinese Tripe Cleaner, 30 Years On Job, Drops Dead

After working 30 years as a tripe cleaner at the Portland plant of the Chung Chow, 68-year-old Chinese, dropped dead from a complication of infirmities and age while at work Saturday afternoon.

Chung, known to hundreds for years as "Charley," lived in an old shack near the meat company's plant. His body was taken in charge by the coroner and will probably be buried by cousins known to live in the city.

Aerial Mail Service Is Great Time Saver

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—(T. N. S.)—Sixteen hours are saved Kansas City merchants and bankers who send their mail to New York by airplane, according to Charles Stiesie, postmaster of Kansas City. The aerial mail sack is closed at the local postoffice at 5 o'clock in the evening, is sent to Chicago by airplane, arriving there the next morning. It leaves Chicago by airplane and arrives at Cleveland at 1 o'clock. Transferred there to fast trains, it is delivered early the next morning in New York and other eastern states.

clear, though the Latin fondness for use of the superlative makes the entire book seem somewhat exaggerated. For example, this sentence illustrates the tone of the whole work:

"By miracle of almost superhuman prowess, the Italian army has succeeded in defeating the Austrians, despite the tragically unfavorable strategic conditions in which it entered upon the campaign."

Gas and Distillate Taxes Add \$84,602 To Highway Funds

Salem, June 21.—Gasoline sales in Oregon during May totaled 3,610,094 gallons and distillate sales totaled 454,624, one which the state collected 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and half a cent on distillate, the total revenue being \$82,274.66, which goes to the state road fund. From the time the law became effective, February 26, to May 31, the total receipts have been \$1,119,000 on 7,112,020 gallons of gasoline and 1,496,522 gallons of distillate.

AMERICAN LEGION IS ORGANIZING RAPIDLY IN CITY AND STATE

Charters Are on Hand and Many Outside Units Are Expected to Form This Month.

Organization of the entire state for the American Legion is now being carried on in an intensive campaign by Ed J. Elvers, acting state chairman. He has on hand plenty of charters to be issued and has authority from the national committee to issue them as fast as the posts are organized. Bend has recently organized its post with Charles W. Erekime as temporary president, and during the next two months Mr. Elvers hopes to organize the rest of the state chapters outside of Multnomah having shown a surprising eagerness to form.

The Portland post is gaining rapidly in membership, there being a total now of about 750. It is estimated that the local post should have a membership of nearly 10,000 when the enrollment is complete. All who are eligible are asked to enroll at once because the post wishes to forward to the national committee a roster of the membership. Enrollment may be made at the Liberty Temple through any member of the post. A meeting of the executive committee will be held next Monday night and a meeting of the entire post will be held on Monday, June 30, in the Armory at 8 o'clock. The post meeting will be for the election of officers and for arrangements for participation in the Fourth of July exercises.

The Portland post is particularly active at present through a committee which is investigating the matter of employment of returned service men, particularly with reference to cases where these men have been refused former employment and turned out by employers who revoked their citizenship papers to avoid military service. It is estimated that there are about 300 of such men in Portland.

Scarcity of Pennies Due to Thrifty Boy

Bellevue, Iowa, June 21.—(T. N. S.)—For some time the banks at Prenton, near here, faced a shortage of pennies, and they had to secure a supply from other money centers. No one seemed to know why they all went. Finally the mystery was solved. Hans Hohenhoff, the young son of Hans Hohenhoff, of Prenton, brought 5000 to the bank and deposited them. He had saved them since January through the operation of his father's milk wagons. They weighed an even 33 pounds.

PORTLAND BOYS IN FRANCE HAVE REAL LIVE TIME

Many From Here Participate in One of Best Soldier Shows Abroad, Says Letter.

PERSHING EATS WITH MEN

Hundreds of Doughboys at Ease When Their Commander Dines Where Romans Once Sported.

How about the doughboys who are yet in France? Many are in France awaiting transportation home and they are being furnished with as much amusement as possible to keep the time from hanging on their hands. Will Warren, former Portland newspaperman, who is now with the Y. M. C. A. in France, writes of their fun and also of a visit from General Pershing as follows:

Yesterday General Pershing and his staff visited Le Mans and at noon were driven up to the big Y. cafeteria on the Jacobin Garden grounds, famed in history as a place where the Roman legions sported about on their festive journeyings in these parts. It was there that I got my first glimpse of the general. He looked much younger and milder than many of his pictures and is, of course, every inch the soldier.

"Hundreds of doughboys, officers and Y. secretaries, seated at the tables, jumped to their feet when he was announced, but Pershing at once called in a kindly voice: 'Be seated, men. Then everyone seemed at ease once more and the general finished his inspection. "It was indeed fine to have this opportunity to see the commander of our forces, especially at such close range. I have never seen a handsomer or more kindly expressive man."

"I bumped into two Portland boys the other day. Jock Colman, a well known Scotch singer of our home city, and J. Q. Hall, belonging to the 148th field artillery, which fought in the Argonne and that general region when several Portland and Oregon boys lost their lives. They were here with a soldier show entitled 'Hallel, Broadway' and I soon learned that a number of others from Portland were in the show.

"So last night I attended the show at the Y. theatre as a sort of special guest of the boys, having a perfectly good seat (dry goods) in the wings. Believe me, it was a fine show—clean, full of witty lines, and you should have heard Jock Colman sing!

"The other boys from Portland were: Corporal L. W. Himes, Corporal L. L. Vermillion, Private Alvin Noyer, Private R. E. Sauer, Private J. Foranck, Private Oscar Noren and Wagner William W. Crittenden.

"The other boys in the show were very clever, too, and come from all parts of the United States. The comedy concerns a bunch of soldiers who want to do just exactly what every soldier in the army over here wants to do—GO HOME, tuit suits (meaning P. D. Q.). "It now seems that the Le Mans region will be the last to 'wash out.' We now have the Seventh, Eighty-first, Eighty-eighth and Thirty-sixth divisions here and official word forecasts the early arrival of others. Antwerp, it seems, will be used for embarkation, hence this region receives the troops, including the S. O. S. of some 500,000."



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