TCH, PIPER WHO FOR GITT KIPLING'S FIREY-WITCH II. COLORS



he was a young man working in out killing our own men. One of Boston in 1877, he has served forty them got me through the leg with a years in the British army with the spear-but I gave it back to him!" Royal Marine Artillery, including the bombardment of Alexandria; with

Wuzzies came at us. We formed a fighting qualities.

McKenzie Baillie, who pipes some black fellows fired a volley from stirring Scotch tune, "Bonnie Lad- their guns, then dropped them and die" or "Cock of the North," at the charged us fearlessly with their long British and Canadian. Recruiting spears called assegais. One hundred Mission's headquarters in New York of them actually broke through the every day, has the advantage of square where the artillery was, and them. He has not only read the I believe this was the first time a poem, but he was actually in the British square ever was broken. We square when it was broken. Since had to re-form to get at them with-

> No regiments in the British army have won greater fame for bravery

> about forty men sticking to their

Cannefax Beats Kieckhefer

in First Billiard Contest

of his match with Augie

annefer of St. Louis won the first

Ricchhifer for the world's three-

cushion billiard championship to-

night, 50 to 42, in fifty-eight inn-

ings. Cannefax, the challenger, was

behind throughout most of the block

but by a beautiful spurt near the

end overcame the chaplon's lead.

Each man played a steady game,

with the St. Louisan scoring a little

more consistently than Kieckhefer

Cannefax made the high run by scor-

The second block of 50 points will

TO SPEED SHIPS

Manager of Wood Division

Urges Plan to Use More

Men at One Time

WASHINGTON, March 13.-Re-

newed efforts to hasten the wooden

shipbuilding program were launched

yards to use smaller timbers in ship

frames, thereby obviating the neces

public by James O. Heyworth, man 1-

ger of the division of wood ship con-

struction, in which he called for new

men can be employed simultaneously

tion," the letter said. "The coun-

We must have them.

node on the Pacific coast and will

be commenced in the south at one

by John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas.

Through these inquiries the ship-

ping board expects to eliminate the

delays due to inaccurate estimates

by lumbermen of what they can pro-

The order permitting the use of

smaller timbers follows urgent re-

quests from southern pine owners

who have contended that they have

plenty of timber of sufficient size.

and that the board's frisistence upon

the big timbers required by the ori-

ginal specifications for the Ferris

type was unnecessarily holding up

Women employed as chief opera-

Telephone unit in France will re-

the building program.

accorded to army nurses.

"This is not time to work on the old basis for wooden ship construc-

on carli ship.

mehtods of building by which more

After an announcement that au

ing six consecutive points, while

Kieckhefer was one behind him

EFFORT IS MADE

March 13.-Robert

mediate dinger.

Arrangements will soon be consummated for drafting all British subjects in this country into the United States army, provided they do not volunteer for the British or Canadian army. Brigadier General W. A. White of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission has started a whirlwind drive to raise 20,000 men in the next two months Scotchtoe Black Watch in the Soudan, and in this and previous wars than the men in the United States can join with the first Overseas contingent of Gordons, the Black Watch, the Sea- one or another of the world-famous the Canadian expeditionary force in forths, the Camerons, the Argyll and Highlanders. If they volunteer at the present war.

"We were endeavoring to relieve equal renown. The Germans call army they can be added to the the garrison at Sin Kat," said Pipe them "the Ladies from Hell," because of their kilts and their fierce in six months, and thus materially aid in helping to win the war.

# **HOUSE HOLDS UP NEW DRAFT LAW**

Legislation to Change Basis · for Calling Men Awaits Baker's Return

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- Leg islation to change the system of apportioning drafted men by making the basis the number of men in class one, instead of the population of states, was held up in the house to day with the filing of an adverse minority report by members of the military committee and by the statement of Chairman Dent that the measure would not be called up until after Secretary Baker's return from

This will delay the second draft, and thereafter was never in danger az Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that he will not go ahead with it until the law is chang-

At the time the minority report was filed, General Crowder was bethe senate military urging speedy consideration of the measure be played tomorrow night. and of another to require registration of all men attaining 21 years of age since last June 5. He appeared greatly concerned when he learned that the legislation was checked in

The senate has passed the bill to change the basis of appartionment and is expected to pass this week the measure registering younger men. The house committee already has filed a favorable majority report re port on the bill changing the appor-

#### Reservists Have Exciting Time in Getting Ashore

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 13.

Thirty naval reservists of a party today by the shipping board. of 117 had an exciting adventure today when they were landed by means of the breeches buoy from the Merchants' and Miners' Transportationa company's steamer Kershaw, which had pushed her nose in between two sand bars and stuck off the coast near her during a heavy



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#### 10 ARE HELD ON ists and two wome and two children, who comprised the passenger list, were taken off the steamer by tugs LIQUOR CHARGE and patrol boats. The Kershaw, with a crew of

was still hard in the sand tonight and had about seven feet of tate in her hold. The sea are Into Oregon Territory calm and the vessel was in no im-Revealed

> SAN FRANCISCO, March 13 Ten members of an alleged conspiliquor into Northwestern prohibition territory were held answerable to the United States district court ortland. Or., by Francis Kruil sited States commissioner, here to-They were to start for the northern city tomorrow,

Three others resisted removal pro eedings to Portland so stoutly that their cases were taken under subelssion by the commissioner. Two others were to come up tomorrow on like proceedings.

All were indicted in Portland on ebruary 26 for shipping approximately forty trunks and forty suiteases full of ardent spirits to Portland and other points in Oregon. According to Barnett If. Goldstein, asstant United States district attorney in Portland, who is here t prosecute the removal actions, the liquor sold for from \$7 to \$8 a quart in Port and and elsewhere.

The men who were to be removed omorrow are Alex Davidson, L. D. Kenna, Donald W. Nix. F. M. Tibbitts, W. R. Edmonds, W. E. Hardy, Josse Cressens and Frank O'Shea Those whose cases were submitted were Conrad Temps, Eli Schumach er and Frank Laps#. Those who were to come up tomorrow are Wil-Ham Hunt and William Hunt Pr.

According to the testimony the men conspired with certain Southern Pacific Railroad agents here to ship the trunks and saltcases to Oregon in a manner that would not excite the suspicions of officials of the

## Cattle Growers Complain They Are Losing Money

prances of a reasonable profit and representation in the food administration for cattle growers were ask d to day of President Wilson and association ad representatives of the try needs ships more than anything

assured that the return at least

Mr. Hoover was asked to add practical rattle grower to his staff

## A SELFISH INTEREST.

dence an Intimate friend touching a most important moment of his life "I can," said he to his friend, marry a rich girl, whom I do not care for, or a penniless girl, whom I love dearly. I am in great doubt Which shall I do""

"Follow the dictates of your heart, fors with the United States Army old man," was the prompt response, "and be happy. Mary the poor girl, a few potatoes. body's Magazine,

# **DUTY IS TOLD** BY CHURCHILL

#### Extreme Need of Saving Food Is Pressed Home by Visiting Speaker

Arthur M. Churchill, during his third address of the day delivered at the food conservation secsion of the commercial club last night, was asked by some one in the audience ing food.

"Do you know that all the babies in Poland today under 4 years old of wheat we had. Every shipload are dead? Belgium is slowly stary- that goes now must come out of ing. Rumanian and Sorbia are little what we normally consume. better off; the civilian population of cance has only three days' food surply on hand today. If France falls the war will be fought out by Ameriare today eating no bacon, in order when others might do as well. that their brothers in arms in the vermin-infested trenches in France

and I have a boy over there too."

Food Cannot Be Bought. "In Finland, they are making bread out of mooke buds and barks I saw a letter from there a few days ago, from a woman who had to buy, but you cannot buy at any price, if it is not there to be seld,

"The Geramns went into this wa: with 63,000 00 people, and they control 176,000,000 of peoples, including 80,000,000 slavs. On these latter they are depending for foods. They are now down to fifteen grams of fat a day per capita. Only a few days ago in Berlin a German Luthevan minister preached that a new German God, is fighting for the German people, and that they cannot lose. It is different now in Germany. for they have a new God, and they teach that the rest of the world has

"We are asked to save 10 per cent a day in wheat flour. The millers are not allowed to mill more than 71 per cent, and the retailers to sell pound for pound of colored We have to be careful or the extreme measures will have to

Mr. Hoover Defended. "Much is being said nealnst Mr. Conspiracy to Send Liquor Hoover in the papers of late. Senator Peed of Missouri, has attacked him nersonally in the senate, but Mr Hoover managed to get a food bill through and this year man Dood the original food bill. I call him traitor to his country, or so nearly riacy to ship wholesale quantities of so that there is little difference in the terms to be used

> "Had the United States been in formed, we would have been in this war would have ended more than two years ago. The German nation the Kaiser has been fort this war more than thirty years Every ship built, every factory constructed, every canal dug and all other activities of the Germans had but the one idea of war, war to the

Many Questions Asked. Both at the afternoon and even

ing session. Mr. Churchill was aske ence and they received very prompt replies if he had the information and if not, the questioner was told where the information could be had When asked how it is that the government controls the price wheat and bags and does not or barely, corn, or oats, which had adill replied that the attemps had been made, and that it is impossbile to do everything with congress that the food administration would like, and the better way would be for farmers here, who are not satisfied with conditions, and he admitted

they were right, in many respects, to

wire their congressmen and senator

concerning the matters.

Many other questions were asked and answered at both meetings and when he spoke of the coming crop; which must be larger than ever b said that the great danger now will be the planting of too much tye barley and oats, in which there wil be large profits to the detriment o the wheat which is more than eveimportant to raise. He explained t is possible to ship only limite quantities of corn meal or oat me or flours, because of the difficult of transportation, and very littl forn or outs can be shipped to committee of the Missouri Livestock he said these problems are being worked out by the government of rapidly as possible.

"In the state of Oregon are or 45,000 farmers living on or cult just as important that the usus and rice be grown, as wheat but rye, and barley, and vegetables,"

In the forenoon meeting Mr Churchill told of the conditions in Europe and what the people of the United States must do to establish

"The gravity of the food situation becomes daily more appalling vet we in the west go blithely on with scarcely a thought of it. If we a feeling of irritation that we should be asked to eat things we do not files so well

"In Finland, 3,500,000 people are left with a failure of harvest. The ing to make much of their bread of

age are dead for want of food. Holland is having to kill one millino head of her dairy cattle, five times as many as there are in Oregon all told. Denmark is doing much the same. France and England are short of food, but fortunately not yet starving. When they are, it will be too late. They will have to drop out of the war and America will have to fight on alone. How many millions of our soldiers would have to pay with their lives for such a result no one can calculate.

Surplus Is All Shipped. "It is a serious question right now whether we and our associates in the war have food enough to continue through to the next harvest and still concerning some new rule for sav- be fighting. It depends absolutely upon what the American people save. Prior to December 1 last, we had already shipped every surplus bushel

Belgians Starving. 'Food means somebody's Don't waste it. Let that be the slogan of every boy and girl, man can troop alone. In England they and woman. And food is wasted are living on bread cards and we when we eat more than we need may come to it yet in this country, and when the kind of foods are used the British and Canadian soldiers that we especially need to save and

"Do you know that the Belgians are slowly starving? We are getting food to them but not enough. "Are any of you here tonight like And heroic France who has stood the farmer near Roseburg the other for three years between us and the day who said: 'Oh yes, I'll sign your German horrors that have been perfood card all right, but I don't in- petrated on Belgium and Polandtend to live up to it, if I have to the French civilian population have take a gun and go out after food, fust three days' food supply on hand. ii American grain ships should stop coming for a week, God knows what and happen.

"The representatives of a great neutral begging and imploring to buy from us a few cargoes of wheat gone back to help her people out, in December said that on January and she had taken \$10 000 with her | 15 there would be no flour left in his country. But he had to be told that we could not spare any. did not know yet whether we would have enough for our allies .. It developed entirely upon what the American people saved.

"It is impossible for the men associated with the state food adminstrator's office to be out over the ate much of the time. Salem peole should take advantage of toight's opportunity to hear of this situation straight from headquarters nd to ask the questions that have uzzled them.

"I sat at the table not long since eside a person who left on her plate half a dessert which contained concrable of wheat, sugar and cream. Someone will starve part of a day noner or later somewhere in the of for want of that food. And if 100,000,000 Americans were to waste daily in that fashion, the lives a multitude will be sacrificed.

"I took breakfast on the Southern Parific diner vesterday morning. They served buttered toast. I noleed one woman leaving most of her notion on her plate messed up but menton. I asked the conductor rage Americans. If they could have fore them the famished Belgian hildren they are starving by that aste, maybe we could wake them the crime of it all.

"The hour for sacrifice has struck Daryou know that the Canadian sol tally giving up corn so that the man in the cold and wet of the trenches name of all that is decent and fair re we going to let those men do

"What is it that we pay a little righer price, that we eat less bread nd more potatoes, that we don't ave the things we like. Think of hells of the trenches, of Belgian nothers with their murdered chillren given back to them on the oints of German bayonets.

houghtless countrymen of our to leeds worthy of their sires, and sac-

lice in their daily lives." Mr. Churchill also brought nany things that people have not generally understood with reference to the military situation and the grave danger of a premature peace He answered many of the questions that arise dealing with the higher price of substitutes in food and other things that people have been anxious to know about

#### America to Trade 100.000 Tons of Wheat for Use of Tonnage

onditions that vessels sailing in the aterest of the allied governments hould not be employed in danger

The note states that America has agreed to furnish 100,000 tions of sion of a definite arrangement, on condition that Holland immediately places at the disposal of the allies half a million tons of shipping, as do think of it, it is many times with if a definite arrangement already existed. The Dutch government is inquiring as to whether it is possible to enter into such a transaction and hopes speedily to arrive at a deci-

WASHINGTON, March 13,- Several months ago representatives of bark, beechbuds, reindeer moss and the United States and the Dutch Rumania and commercial commission discussed tions were abandoned. ceive a salary of \$125 a month, to- And, say- er would you mind in- Serbia do not know how their people in London a proposed agreement gether with the rations and quarters troducing me to the other?"-Every- are to live until spring. All the under which The Netherlands would of the resumption of exchanges, on children in Poland under 4 years of turn over 400,000 tons of shipping the subject.

# DID ANGELS SAVE. **BRITISH AT MONS?**

### Young Irish Soldier Gives Testimony of Having Been Heavenly Host Between the Opposing Lines

en to Miss Brebner, a missionary four. there, who returned to Canada only two or three weeks ago. Miss Brebper is a sister of the Registrar of the University of Toronto, and is of the enemy bit the dust, but the also of unimpeachable veracity. So were not forgetting us in the mean far as the Mercury's informant is time and they poured shot and shell aware, it has not hitherto been published. The young mans' father and man of us could escape, we were a three brothers, referred to in the hopelessly outnumbered. While we statement, have fallen in the war. and the mother and sister have since died of shock following upon their death. Much was heard at the time could and then retreating again. On of the appearance of the angels In would speak to one's chum, and connection with the battle of Mons, and a book was published on the subject early in the war in which different soldiers testified that they had seen the vision in different three days and nights, with no stop forms. Improbable and incredible as it may be considered by many, nothing except a few biscuits, or there has been no explanation on natural grounds which has been generally accepted as to why an overwhelming German army, flushed with success, should have turned and fled before an army greatly in-

(Guelph Mercury.)

father, an engineer, was a Methodist. belonging to a church of nearly 100 members. He used to take a great many services both in the church and in the open air. I had one sister and three brothers, all of whom were ground, floating in the air as it were, Christians. al West Kents, under command of ther did they have wings, and they old at the time, though so as to be have seen them at the same mom-

by continued retreat and exhausted

by continuous uphill fighting. The

latter part of the lad's statement is

ers, wives and children, We sailed for France, arriving at

Havre on the 8th or 9th of August. 1914. From Havre we trained and marched with three other regiments -K. O. S. B.'s the D. C. L. I. and D. W. L. I. belonging to the 13th Infantry Brigade, which was a part of the 5th Division, under command of General Plumer, marking our way towards Belgium, reaching eventually the outskirts of Mons.

Up to this time we had had very little fighting, meeting only small bodies and occasionally German patrols, but still there were some very exciting incidents. On one occasion about fifteen or twenty of us were out on patrol duty when somehow rounded by a number of Uhlana They charged upon us and we had to fight for our lives. For about half an hour we blazed away with our rifles and used our bayonets with the utmost desperation. Many a poor lad fell with a lance through him. but many a rider and horse also paid the penalty. It was as terrible to hear the horses cry out as the bayonet pierced them as it was to hear the groans of the men. Of our party every man was killed but my self and one other, and of the Uhlans one or two remained and they I cannot explain what I felt describable. I know, too, that if God had not been with me, I too.

lke after it was over; it was inshould have gone. I had many narrow escapes during that fight, On reaching the outskirts of Mons

my regiment had taken a position near a factory. We had been march- dred miles from Buenos Aires, is one ing strenuously for a few days before, and the men were all tired and and certainly one of the most interhungry. For three or four days we esting. No situation could be more had been able to get no food beyond a few Sprat's dog biscuits, which on a flat plain, lies directly at the had been served out as our rations. foot of the Andes, and enjoys a suand mangold wurtzels which we antied up out of the ground. Some of our men were in the factory cookwere still burning. We were about to commence our meal of boiled Ruins of some of its ancient churches mangold, when the order came, like a bolt from the blue, to retire. It at are these relics. Unfortunately for was on a Sunday. I had just time Mendoza, it is always subject to to empty my canteen of its contents, earthquakes, and these visitations, get out and join the rest of my regiment. Only about 200 or 300 yards away were the Cermans, masses of the inhabitants the greatest terror. them like a thick wall. They ap- Owing to its predisposition to the peared to be ten of twelve deep, coming along shoulder to shoulder. Our machine guns were turned on them

for the use of the ailies on trade routes outside of the danger zon in return for the release of food exports from America.

The commissioners returned The Hague and some vessels were No agreement was perfected, however, and apparently the negotia-

There was no announcement here

and we cut down allay ways through following statement was them for what seemed seventy or made to a leading Canadian manu- eighty yards wide, but, if our me facturer, whose standing and vera- chine gun stopped for but a minute city is unquestioned. He says that all their gaps were filled up, as if he young Irish soldier who made magic, and in those days regiments statement was a pationt in a were very poorly supplied with mahospital at Mhow, India. It was giv- chine guns. We had only three or

We used our rifles to the best advantage and to the greatest possible extent, and it seemed as if thousand into us until it seemed as if not a retreated we fired as best we could making short runs to the rear, turn ing and firing as rapidly as we would turn from him a minute to speak to someone else, turn beck and find him gone, killed or wound ed, no one knew. This went on for ping at all for rest or food. We ate whatever we could pick up, and nothing whatever to drink. Men were praying to God to take them out of their misery. We were so fatigue that we could hardly move, but two or three would link arms so that the ferior, in numbers and discouraged inside ones could sleep. This is how we had to fight. The Germans were often but 100 yards away from us. One morning on the third day,

an independent belated account from just before dawn, we had all snak far-off India of the strange vision to the ground through sheer fatigue which he says he saw at Mons, which and were doing our best to fire, and fits in exactly with other descripour officers were trying to get us tions offered more than three years to rouse up and fire mre rapidly as the Germans were almost I was born in Dublin in 1894. My us, but we were so exhausted that we could hardly move. Suddenly the light, like the light of the sun on cold clear morning, and we saw i wonderful sight. Just above the Soon after leaving and just between us and the Ger school, tiring of the montony of the mans, we saw a heavenly host. They workshops of the mechanical engi- were clothed in glistening white neering department of a firm in drapery, and some were carrying Dublin, I joined the army, my regi- shields with blood-red crosses on tent being the (Queen's own) Roy- them. They carried no swords, nelclonel Martin. I was sixteen years were bareheaded. The enemy must able to enlist, I stated my age at ent for all their guns suddenly ceaseighteen. I had just twelve months' ed firing, as did ours. Our men service in when war broke out Most wondering at the change, cried out of that time I spent in Dublin. "What's the matter?" and some of though I was in England for three the boys answered. "They are angels." We heard the angels shout in A day or so after the declaration a loud voice, clear and sweet as a of war, my regiment received its or- bell. "Advance, advance, advance, and it seemed as if were going, so could not inform our into our men and they got up and About mid-day we went turned against the Germans, out for what we thought was to be literally wheeled around and fled a route march, but we found our- Even the horses of the Germans saw selves at Northwall, the Dublin har- | the angels, for they stood still with bor. Here we embarked on the S. S. fright, and then turned around and None of us were able to apparently bolted. This appearance bid our people goodbye, and the of angels saved the whole situation. great majority of those lads never and caused the retreat of the Ger again saw their homes, their moth- mans from their march on Paris The effect of this vision on many of the boys was wonderful. Their whole lives became changed, because the realized that God had saved them. Men who had been absolutely godless up to that time, gave their hearts to the Lord, and I have often a these men kneeling in the thick n learnt at their mother's knee. How often have I heard them pray aloud "Gentle Jesus meek and mild, look upon a little child." I can say, too, that the change in these men was a

> permanent one. From the time we saw the angels we advanced steadily pursuing the Germans. As we marched along we saw something of German We saw innocent little children transixed with baynets to the walls and palings of houses, and how our hearts cried out in agony for them, to think of the way they were muti lated in cold blood and murdered their legs, feet, etc., ripped off and often just the trunk remaining. They were absolutely slashed to pieces. Young girls lying naked, ripped up and cut to pieces. On one occasion I saw an old man tied to a stake hanging head downward; his flesh had been burnt around him.

My regiment had 1100 men when we left Ireland, but after the battle of Mons there were only about 300 of us left, the rest being killed, wounded and missing.

#### ARGENTINE'S MOST INTEREST. ING CITY

Mendoza, which is some six hun of the oldest cities in the Argentine, delightful. The city, which is built perb view of its beautiful snow-covered heights. One Capt. Castillo, says a writer in the March Wide ng; the fires of the men who had World Magazine, founded the city as seen working there just previously far back as 1559, but it was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1861. still exist, and very pathetic to look which generally come three or four times in the year, never fail to cause natural phenomenon, the new city is built with houses of one story only The earthquake which occurred or the Ash Wednesday of 1904 was particularly severe. The disaster happened after sunset, when the churches were filled with worshipers. Thirteen thousand persons perished, and out of the whole population only sixteen hundred escaped. The most horrible phase of the disaster was that, while people were burning or suffocating under the ruins, a set of brisands plundered the place and robbed

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