



U. S. ARMY HAD PLENTY BIG GUNS AT END OF WAR

Still Lacks the Ideal Types of
Guns and Howitzers

NO CHANGE IN USE ADVISED

American Military Opinion Holds That
Infantry in Main Line of Army
and Artillery Aids in Advance

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, June 7.—The American army came out of the war with a vast amount of artillery, but still lacks the ideal types of guns and howitzers which a careful post-war study by army experts indicated to be the most desirable. On the basis of the report of the "caliber board," which made this study in 1918, however, existing artillery equipment has been appraised among the troops to approximate as nearly as possible ideal conditions.

One striking fact was developed by the "caliber board" study. Despite the enormous increase in the amount of artillery units by the contending armies, the board concluded that "the principles of the use of field artillery continued unchanged."

Although the French coined the saying during the war that "The artillery conquers," the infantry occupies the ground, and the artillery aids in the advance. This is the American military opinion, which holds that the infantry armed with rifle and bayonet is the main line of the army, and all other arms designed merely to aid the advance of the foot troops.

British Report on Artillery

As to the increased use of artillery during the war, Sir Douglas Haig, British commander, noted in after-war reports that while the proportion of British artillery personnel engaged in the battle of the Somme was about 50 per cent of the infantry, it reached 80 per cent in the battle of Ypres in 1917. In the 1918 campaign, shells in a single day, and in 1917 of shells in a single day, and in 1917 they poured down on the German positions in the same time.

The caliber board found that for the purpose of American field operations there should be six types of weapons, a light-weight gun and howitzer to accompany infantry divisions, a medium weight gun for corps use, and a heavy gun for each field army. The board found that for divisional use, a gun of about three-inch caliber firing missiles of "man-killing characteristics" weighing not more than 20 rounds, and with a maximum range of 15,000 yards, was "ideal," but that the American and French 75s, while not exactly filling requirements, formed a practical substitute. The army artillery as well as the national guard batteries were now equipped with these weapons supplemented by some American three-inch guns.

Field Guns Compared

As a mate for this field gun, the board recommended a 105 mm. weapon with a range of 10,000 yards and a projectile of 30 lb. weight. That type does not exist in the army today, although the 155 mm. howitzer suggested as a substitute is included, and was for a time mated with the light field gun. It is regarded as too heavy for divisional use, however, and has been eliminated from divisional batteries.

The lack of a light howitzer is due to the fact that the American army adopted French artillery equipment in the war and the French never were able to turn their attention to this weapon's production in the stress of other work. The British army is equipped with a 105 mm. howitzer to supplement its light field gun.

Caliber Board's Findings Given

For medium batteries attached to army corps, the caliber board recommended 4.7 to 5.5 inch guns with range of 15,000 yards to bring hostile batteries into action and fire. The existing 4.7 gun of old model, with one regiment armed with British 5-inch weapons, make up this element of the present American artillery strength, the guns being mated with the 10,000-yard range 155 mm. howitzer.

For the heavy field artillery handled by units of the field army, the board selected a 155 mm. gun with 25,000-yard range, and an 8-inch howitzer firing 18,000 yards. Equipment approximating this is now available by using British-design howitzers which are on hand.

It is pointed out that under present national defense plans, most of the artillery for a major mobilization must come from the national guard, which now includes 162 gun batteries armed with 75s; 85 howitzer batteries equipped with 155 mm. weapons, and 13 gun batteries armed with 155 mm. rifles.

SOVIET RUBLE AT LOW EBB

MINIMUM FARE FOR CABMEN IS ONE LEMON

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
MOSCOW, May 15.—The Soviet ruble has now reached such a low value that cabmen, shopkeepers and other persons refer generally to millions as "lemons," or lemons. The minimum fare for a short cab ride is generally "lemon," or one lemon. In restaurant menus and other price lists the final six ciphers are generally cut off; for example, the price of an order of beefsteak, really 3,200,000 rubles is expressed as 3.20 rubles.

For the past few weeks the curb rate of exchange has been in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 rubles to the dollar, making one "lemon" worth about 25 cents American.

Food prices soar daily to such an extent that housewife with money enough to buy 10 pounds of bread today, may be able to buy only six pounds tomorrow.

The Retort Courteous

The retort courteous as well as sarcastic, is instanced by a story of the Abbe de Voltaire, who had had the misfortune to offend the great Conde. When the abbe went to court to make peace the offended prince rudely turned his back on him. "Oh, heavens, sir, I have been misinformed. Your highness does not treat me as if I were an enemy." The prince, taken by surprise, demanded why he thought so. "Because, sir," answered the abbe, "your highness never turns his back on an enemy."

LIFE IN RUSSIA REVERTS TO PLANE OF CZAR RULE

SUCH IS VIEW HELD BY OLD
RESIDENTS OF MOSCOW

Workmen Who Once Walked, Ride
in Automobiles That Formerly
Belonged to Nobility

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
MOSCOW, May 15.—For all the troubles of the revolution, life in Russia is reverting to about the same general plane as under the rule of the czars, according to the statement of old residents of Moscow. There is, however, a complete rearrangement of classes at the top and the bottom of the social scale with the bourgeoisie still safely placed in the middle.

Merchants and others of the bourgeois class, who escaped the red terror, have again become merchants or taken on pursuits similar to those they followed under the czar. The less fortunate nobility, except its few members who have become bourgeois, now occupies the lowest rung in the economic ladder. The revolutionary workmen who are employed in high official positions, occupy the privileged position that once belonged to the nobility.

The workmen who once walked ride in the automobiles that formerly belonged to the nobility, while the nobility now walks, but the bourgeoisie, just as before, rides in "limousines" or one horse cabs. Less fortunate workmen who are not officially employed live on a scale even less comfortable than they did under the czar.

Much Similarity in Rebirth

It is not only in this rearrangement of classes that the similarity of Russia today and before the war is becoming more pronounced. As before, the nobility does not bother with "politics," was the general creed of Russian life under the old regime. Since free trade has been restored, the creed of the soviet regime might be expressed in the same words. If one did bother with politics under the old regime, the old secret police got him and did with him just about as they pleased. If one today opposes openly the communist oligarchy, he now runs Russia, its secret police get him and he has no recourse. In other cases war or is there any freedom of speech. Just as before the revolution, someone desiring today to form political parties in opposition to the government now meet in secret places and speak in hushed whispers.

Persons who have recently fallen into the hands of the "state political department," as the successor to the "Cheka" is known, declared that, just as this is nothing but the Cheka in a renewed form, so was the Cheka nothing other than an outgrowth of the czar's "Okhrana," or secret police. In fact many of the principal operatives of these institutions have served in their same positions throughout the three changes of the name.

TELLS OF SAFE-CRACKING

"FRISCO TOMMY" RELATES HIS
PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
BERKELEY, Cal., June 10.—Personal experiences in safe-cracking and pickpocketing were related by "Frisco Tommy," former crook, to some 500 members of the criminology class of Dr. Jau Don Ball at the University of California, here recently. "Frisco Tommy," whose real name was not given, because he is now living an upright life, had been persuaded to appear by Chief of Police Vollmer, of Berkeley.

The lecturer has a police record in almost every city in America. He first became a pickpocket following the death of both his parents, when only a child. After that he entered the more advanced career of safe-cracking, and, during prohibition, became a "booze runner."

Coming at last into contact with honest people, he studied their methods as he had studied those of thieves before. It was not long, he said, before he was convinced that "to go straight is to be happy."

DUPLICATE KAISER CHURCH

CHICAGO HAS A REMARKABLE PLACE OF WORSHIP

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
CHICAGO, June 5.—The fact that Chicago possesses a remarkable religious edifice duplicating in appearance the Kaiser's church in Berlin has been brought to notice by reports, that of late, the former German emperor has strangely occupied himself almost altogether with ecclesiastical concerns.

The Chicago structure, built of red brick and with a lofty spire, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church near Fullerton Parkway, a short distance west of Lincoln Park, is considered chiefly, not for the Kaiser, but for a beautiful wall painting, the gift of a Chicago washerwoman. Her son died in childhood, all her years spent at the tub but never forgetting a cherished ambition, gave her life savings to purchase the painting as a memorial for her boy.

HAWAIIANS FILE FOR LAND

ISLE OF MOLOKAI SCENE OF RACE HABILITATION

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
HONOLULU, T. H., May 18.—(By Mail)—Applications for allotments on land in the rehabilitation settlement on the island of Molokai, made by 74 Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian families before the time limit expired, according to announcement by the home commission, which has charge of the attempts to rehabilitate the Hawaiian race.

There are lots available for only 20 or 24 families and the commission will select what it considers the best fitted families among the applicants to move to the "back to the land" movement for the Hawaiians as it was conceived by the late Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻōle during his service as delegate to congress. It was announced.

POLITICAL POT IN MEXICO NOW AT BOILING POINT

Although Election Far Distant
Simmer is Noted

VOTERS GIVEN ASSURANCE

Newspaper El Universal Is Now
Conducting a Campaign to Discover
Readers' Choice for President

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
MEXICO CITY, May 20.—Although the next presidential election is more than two years distant, there have been various indications during the past few weeks that the political pot in Mexico is even now commencing to boil.

President Obregon has been called upon frequently of late to give official assurance that full guarantees will be given voters and, speaking with direct reference to the congressional elections to be held next August, the chief executive has stated repeatedly that an earnest attempt will be made to permit the voters of Mexico to express their sentiments without fear or hindrance.

The newspaper El Universal is now conducting a contest to discover its readers' choice for president and, according to its statements, a lively interest in being displayed. President Obregon described the contest as "one of the best jokes of the season" and in other official quarters there is the direct charge that Editor Palavicini of El Universal is taking this means to enhance his own chances to gain the presidential seat.

The first computation of votes announced by El Universal gave Adolfo de la Huerta, present secretary of the treasury and former provisional president, first choice. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former minister of communications and public works, was next and Senor Palavicini was third. These three men were closely grouped in the voting.

There was then a distinct drop in the number of votes to Secretary of Interior Calles, and President Obregon was fifth with more votes. Among the scores who appeared as possible candidates were General Salvador Alvarado, Francisco Leon de la Barra, Felix Diaz, Vito Alessio Robles, editor of El Democrata; Rafael Alguin, editor of Excelsior; Ignacio Bonillas, former minister of education; and Foreign Relations Paul, Francisco Villa and Monsenor Orozco y Jimenez, Archbishop of Guadalajara.

There was considerable comment, editorially and otherwise, when El Universal's first classification of candidates was published. Among the "extreme radicals" the paper named Secretary Calles, Secretary de la Huerta, Secretary of Public Instruction Vasconcelos and Celestino Gasca, governor of the federal district. Luis Cabrera, former secretary of the treasury under Carranza, General Salvador Alvarado and Felipe Carrillo Puerto, the present governor of Yucatan, who is an avowed "red," were classed as "radicals of conciliation."

Old Regime Still Active

The "cinqueteros" or "old regime" group was said to include Secretary Paul, Francisco Leon de la Barra (now in Paris), Manuel Palafox and Manuel Calero. Fernando Iglesias Calderon, former Mexican representative at Washington; former Senator Federico Gonzalez Garza, Senator Carlos B. Zetina and Francisco Escudero were placed in the "laissez faire" group. The arbitrary classification of these potential candidates caused many protests, especially from members of the "extreme radical" group.

Among the political changes of the year may be mentioned certain developments in the case of the Partido Liberal Constitucionalista. This party at the time of Obregon's election claimed him as its nominal leader, but the chief executive as well as certain of his cabinet who were also members, has kicked over the traces and, according to his own assertions, belongs to no party. In several contests for supremacy in the chamber of deputies, the Partido Liberal has been defeated and its opponents now declare that it has ceased to function as the dominant party. Succeeding it may be found a strong Partido Liberal Cooperativista and the numerous branches of the Socialist party. In addition the Catholics are strongly organized and have announced their determination to elect every seat in the chamber. They will doubtless as at the last election name a candidate for president.

Obregon Is Not Idle

There are also obvious indications that President Obregon is keeping his weather eye out on political conditions in the states. In Puebla where Governor Jose Maria Sanchez was Governor, ejected by his legislature, and in Morelos where Governor Francisco Mugica is on an indefinite leave of absence, their successors have been named by the president.

President Obregon, on the other hand, has taken serious steps to prevent interference in state politics by the central government and is especially vigorous in his attempts to prevent the army from participating in elections. The old system of voting by army groups on bloc for a favored candidate must go, the president says, and although he anticipates that the approaching elections may bring some minor disorders he optimistically declares that the voters will be given every facility for a free expression of their choice of candidates.

RACE IS NOT DYING OUT

HAWAIIANS MARRYING OUT OF EXISTENCE IS CLAIM

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)
HONOLULU, T. H., May 18.—(By Mail)—The Hawaiian race is not "dying out," but in reality is "marrying itself out of existence," according to a statement made here by Miss M. Hewler Lemon, registrar of vital statistics.

Although there has been no ma-

June Specials!

Special Offering

Special offerings of good, clean, up-to-date staple merchandise, consisting of shoes for the whole family, men's furnishings and dry goods.

We Solve Today's Demands for Lower Prices
We Meet Any Competition

Dry Goods

36-in. Percal, all colors, good weight, at...18c, 19c, 20c, 22½c
38-in. Zephyr Gingham, very fine quality, value 75c, at...45c
40-in. Organdie, in green, blue, tea rose and white, yard...49c
36-in. Printed Organdie at...12c
46-in. Organdie in blue, white, yellow and pink, yard...85c
Cretannes, in pretty designs at, per yard...19c, 20c, 35c
Norfolk Linene in lavender, white, blue and old rose...27c, 29c
40-in. Cotton Crepe, in orange, pink and blue. Our 35c values at...29c

Khaki Suits, in 30-in. and 36-in., heavy quality...25c, 38c
36-in. Bleached Muslin, in light and heavy weight...16c to 23c
Bed Spreads, in white, red and white, and blue and white, at...\$2.98, \$3.50, \$3.98 and \$4.98

White Outing Flannel, good weight, per yard...17c
36-in. Heavy Canvas...30c
36-in. Black Sateen at...28c to 35c
Dark Outing Flannel at...15c
Pillow Cases at...39c, 49c and 59c

Biggest assortment in town of Children's Straw and Cloth Hats—come in and see them.

Children's Gingham Dresses, in checks and plain colors. Very fine patterns, at only...98c to \$1.98

Ladies' Gingham Dresses, organdie trimming—why pay more? We have them at...\$4.50 and \$4.98

Ladies' House Dresses...98c up

Ladies' Silk Sweaters in blue, black and brown, at only...\$6.50

Ladies' Silk Hose, in latest colors. Regular \$1.50, only...98c

Ladies' Bloomers, fine quality, in white and pink, at...39c, 49c

Ladies' Union Suits, in tight and loose knee...50c, 65c, 75c, 98c

Wash Cloths at...10c

Turkish Towels, large and small...25c, 29c, 35c, 49c and 55c

Japanese Lunch Cloths at...\$1.25 and \$1.50

72x90 Sheets at...\$1.15 to \$1.65

Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps

Ladies' Brown Pump, rubber heel, one-strap, only...\$2.98

Ladies' Patent One-Strap Pumps, rubber heel...\$3.45

Infants' Pumps, pat. and kid, sizes 2½ to 8...\$1.25, \$1.45, \$1.50

Hamilton Brown Gun Metal Oxford, Goodyear welt, low heel, wide toe; a shoe made for comfort and wear.

We sell them at only...\$2.98

Patent Colt 3-Strap Moccasin Pump, all sizes...\$3.45

Patent Flapper, high grade, very dressy. Biggest seller in the shoe line, at...\$4.95

Brown Kid 2-Strap Pump, medium low rubber heel, fine quality, only...\$3.98

One lot Patent and Gun Metal Pumps and Oxfords. Special at only...\$2.98

Ladies' White Canvas Pumps and Oxfords...\$1.98 to \$2.98

One lot Boys', Misses' and Ladies' Shoes. Odds. Extra values, at only...\$1.98

Patent Strap, nub quarter, the latest on the market. Sold here at...\$5.45

Men's Puttees

Men's Puttees, in all sizes. Made by George Lawrence Co. Why pay more? Only...\$4.50

Men's Felt Hats at...\$2.45, \$2.98, \$3.50, \$3.98

Boys' Riding Breeches at only...\$1.98

Boys' Riding Breeches, in khaki and whipcord, all sizes, at the Sample Store...\$2.65

Men's Khaki Pants at...\$1.45 and \$1.98

Lee Unionalls at...\$2.50 and \$2.75

Barracks Bags at...49c

Army Bed Sacks at...89c

Eugene Sample Store

C. J. BEIER COMPANY

Mr. Conservative Buyer

If you need merchandise, buy now; the next six months will not see lower prices. Our prices are lower by comparison.

Men's Work Shoes

Light Weight Outing Shoes...\$2.25, \$2.45, \$2.85, \$2.98 and \$3.50

Men's Heavy Shoes...\$3.45, \$3.98, \$4.50, \$4.98 and \$5.98

U. S. Army Style Work Shoes, welt, soft upper. Real values at...\$3.98 and \$3.85

Men's Heavy Tennis Work Shoes at...\$2.45

Youths' Heavy Tennis, suction sole, sizes 11 to 2...\$1.65

Little Gents', sizes 8½ to 10½...\$1.49

Men's Light Tennis Shoes...\$1.35

Men's Dress Shoes

Men's Brown Calf Shoes, in all sizes, rubber heels, box toe, only...\$3.85 and \$3.98

One lot of Men's Dress Shoes, small sizes, brown and black, Goodyear welts, English and box toe. Values up to \$6.00. If we have your size, only...\$3.45

Men's Dress Shoes at...\$4.50, \$4.98, \$5.45, \$5.98 and up to \$10.50

Men's Brown Oxfords, sizes 6 to 9½, only...\$4.65

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