

TOURIST SEARCHED 49 TIMES ON TRIP

American Says Austrian Civil Officials Are Insolent, Military Considerate.

EVERY ROAD IS GUARDED

Members of Party, Women Included, "Searched to Skins" by Order of Count, Baggage Handed, Dogs Put on Scents.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—William J. Chalmers, of Chicago, arrived in London today after a 16-day motor trip from Carlsbad to Buch. He was stopped and searched on the journey 49 times by the authorities.

There were 16,000 visitors in Carlsbad, he said, a quarter of whom were Americans at the time of his leaving. There had been no trains for eight days, but visitors were able to cash checks and food was plentiful. There was, however, no means of escape for many who had bought travelers' hotel coupons and tickets, as the travel agency had closed its doors. Most of these people had invested their savings for the cure.

Americans Hold Meeting. "When war was declared a meeting was held by Americans. Frank A. Munsey and Phil Lydig, of New York, with Judge Graham, of Philadelphia, as chairman, were appointed as a committee to present the conditions to Washington. Consul Charles L. Hoover is doing his best to help the people left behind."

Mr. Chalmers left with his wife and maid and a chauffeur in his own automobile, while Charles Conover, of Chicago, with his daughter Marguerite, and Dr. Fred Owsley, of Chicago, left in two hired cars. The baggage was left at Carlsbad. The party went to Pilsen, where they saw a regiment of Austrian troops leaving for the Russian front.

At Budweis they were arrested and their passports were examined. Then, on proceeding five miles out, they discovered the road was blockaded by fallen telegraph poles, where 20 gendarmes, commanded by a boy officer, stepped out with cocked pistols and ignored the passports and tried to force the party to surrender. The gendarmes had heard rumor that French spies were crossing to Russia with \$25,000,000 in motor cars.

Civil Officer Orders Search. Afterward the American travelers were stopped at every crossroad. Mr. Chalmers says the military showed the utmost deference, but that the civil authorities treated them like dogs. At Piestrad Count von Sedlitz, whose Austrian civil title is district captain, ignored the passports and tried to force the party to be searched to the skins, including the women. He examined all their clothing, took their baggage away and ransacked it for papers, and then brought in the police dogs to get their scent, the official acting with the utmost insolence.

Mr. Chalmers demanded permission to telegraph to the Mayor of Carlsbad. This was given and the party finally was released. The officials even took off the tires of the automobiles, examining the inner tubes for gold. At Feldkirk the party met the American Consul-General in Europe, Mr. William Coffin, who said that Switzerland was starving and the roads there were blockaded with trenches and barbed wire.

Swiss People Courteous. Mr. Chalmers replied that if he believed all he had heard he would be dead. He proceeded, finding the roads clear and being received in Switzerland with every courtesy. Mr. Chalmers says the banks in Switzerland are acting splendidly. They allowed the people to draw on their letters of credit for \$100,000, which later increased to \$60. The hotels also accepted checks and letters of credit. Many people holding travel agencies' tickets were in distress owing to the close of the offices except for purposes of buying and selling money. Mr. Chalmers reports that the British troops were heartily received in France, where the greatest enthusiasm was displayed over the Scottish kilts with their bagpipes. He saw British troops passing on the entire trip to England, where the Americans, French, Russians and English were segregated in different parts of the boat and their passports were examined.

GERMANS WILL HOLD OUT

(Continued From First Page.) Determination of Germany to defend Kiau-Chau: Germany realized that, involved in war with England, she would have to face Japan in the Far East, so she made preparations there by strongly fortifying Kiau-Chau.

The fortification of Kiau-Chau and the improvements made there have cost a great deal of money. To abandon the place without a struggle would be injurious to German prestige in the Far East, to say nothing of the money loss that would be suffered.

Russian Suspicion Counted On. If Japan should take part in the war she will increase Russian suspicion as to her motives, which might sensibly influence Russia's attitude in Europe. This participation likewise would arouse suspicion in the United States; it may tend to offset the anti-German sentiment in this country and possibly turn public opinion to the Kaiser's arms.

From Germany's point of view the more nations that become involved in the struggle the better, provided they are against her enemies. Thus German diplomacy is directed toward embroiling Turkey.

Finally, when the peace congress is held, it will take into account the status quo. Germany does not expect a long war. If she succeeds in retaining Kiau-Chau her continued occupation cannot be questioned.

Germany's reasoning is sound in some respects, but is not so in others. Japan has no desire to become involved in war with the United States. By the elimination of Germany from the Far East she will remove the one power which has aroused her keen anxiety. The German participation likewise would arouse suspicion in this direction. Besides seeking trade it has been directed toward the acquisition of colonies.

Status Quo Contents British. Great Britain has been content to preserve the status quo. Having sufficient territory, she has not acted to increase her responsibilities in this direction. She has sought simply freedom for her commerce. The United States has no territorial ambitions in the Far East. Like Britain, it is interested only in an equal opportunity for

American trade. Consequently there is no point of conflict in the Far East between Japan, the United States and Great Britain, in the view of the authorities at Tokio. Again, Japan fully realizes, in spite of reports that have been published, that she could not count on Great Britain to aid her in a war with the United States. The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance specifically provides that neither of the contracting powers shall take part in a war against any country with which the other has a treaty of general arbitration. Both Great Britain and Japan have such treaties with the United States.

United States Is Excepted. Great Britain inserted this exemption in order to be free to act as she pleased in case of trouble between this country and the Far Eastern nation.

TOKIO, Aug. 21.—That both sides expect war as a result of Japan's ultimatum to Germany concerning Kiau-Chau is evident here. The staff at the German embassy is packing personal effects preparatory to leaving, and the Japanese war and navy departments are making preparations for eventualities.

Kiau-Chau, contrary to former reports, is formally fortified. Since the outbreak of the European war, thousands of Chinese coolies have been employed in strengthening these defenses. It is believed here that the taking of Kiau-Chau will not be an easy task.

The Japanese newspapers and leading Japanese express surprise at the tone of the American press, that attributes sinister motives to Japan in sending an ultimatum to Germany. Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato have made repeated and categorical denials that Japan has designs on Samoa and the Philippines, or any other territory.

Baron Elchi Shibusawa, president of the Japanese Association, and Buel Nakano, vice-president of the same organization, and president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, are heading a movement intended to reassure China of Japan's pacificatory intentions. M. Nakano will leave for China soon, it is announced.

Strict Censorship Imposed.

The strictest prohibition has been placed on the publication of any information concerning the movements of Japanese ships and troops. All correspondence is censored and the newspapers are closely watched.

The activities of the German embassy, where personal affairs are being packed for shipment, are the only indication of what the answer of Germany will be. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the most sensational reports of the treatment of Japanese in Germany, there is no evidence of anti-German feeling here. On the contrary, the authorities have given notice that all Germans remaining in Japan must be treated courteously.

EXACT MOMENT IS IMPORTANT

Question Is Whether Ultimatum Expires in Tokio or Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Owing to the belief in official circles that the German government will avail itself of the last minute of grace before replying to the Japanese ultimatum demanding the evacuation of Kiau-Chau and withdrawal of the German fleet from the Orient, the exact moment when this ultimatum expires has become a matter of special interest. Under the terms of the Japanese note the German government has until noon August 23 to return its answer. But noon in Tokio and noon in Berlin of August 23 are separated by many hours.

It is believed here that the determining factor will be the place of delivery of the German reply and the channel of communication between the two governments. If the answer is made through the German Embassy at Tokio, then the Berlin government must address itself directly to Count Rex, the German Ambassador in Japan, by the devious method of cable communication passing through the hands of its enemies, the British, and must start a message from Berlin some time tomorrow if it is to reach Tokio by noon Sunday.

On the other hand, if the German government takes the ground that the ultimatum may be met by a response delivered to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, the reply may be delayed until a few moments before noon Sunday, Berlin time.

DUTCH FIRE ON ZEPPELIN

Activity Noticed Among German Aircraft Flying Over Holland.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 21.—Noteworthy activity is evident among the German aircraft which fly frequently over Holland.

A Zeppelin, following the course of the Rhine, passed over Zevenaar today. Dutch soldiers shot at it and the dirigible disappeared over the German frontier.

Another Zeppelin flew over Maasricht last night and followed the road to Meeren, afterward disappearing. German aeroplanes also have been seen in several directions scouting over Holland.

Fall of 1000 Feet Not Fatal.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Albert Felix, of New York City, fell 1,000 feet in his monoplane to the Hempstead aviation field today while looping the loop and escaped with his life. He was badly bruised and lacerated, but surgeons at the Nassau Hospital said that he was suffering chiefly from shock and that they thought he would live.

FARMER DECLARED PARTLY TO BLAME

Packer Says Producer, Realizing Unusual Conditions, Is Slow to Sell.

FIXING OF PRICES DENIED

Sugar Refiners' Witness in New York Says Ships Are Lacking in Which to Bring Raw Material From Foreign Countries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The food price inquiry begun by District Attorney Whitman, of New York County, was continued today, witnesses representing several Chicago packing-houses testifying. James A. Howard, district manager of Sulzberger & Sons, said the asking price here was fixed by the home office in Chicago and that there was no arrangement among district managers to determine the price. The supply and demand ruled, he said.

In reply to questions from Magistrate McAdoo, Mr. Howard said he believed the reasons for the increase in beef prices were: "First, a scarcity of cattle; second, that farmers were too busy with other affairs just now to send their cattle to market; and, third, the farmers, realizing that conditions are unusual, are inclined to hold their supply."

Producers Blame Farmer. In Brooklyn, Federal and county authorities continued separate investigations. Before a United States grand jury, producers testified concerning the price increases in grain and sugar products, placing the blame on the farmer for holding back the staple and for preventing normal American imports of sugar.

It was understood at the Federal building that testimony before the United States District Attorney Young recently probably would lead to indictments.

The county inquiry before a Supreme Court Justice developed that large quantities of sugar have been stored by dealers in local warehouses and that many companies have been asked to store sugar indefinitely. Henry F. Cochrane, counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, several of whose officers have been subpoenaed to appear at the county inquiry, promised to bring the company's books to court.

Transportation Almost Destroyed. "We have to depend on foreign countries for our raw materials," the witness said, "and the transportation facilities that brought it from abroad have been almost entirely destroyed, practically all foreign sugar being imported on foreign bottoms. No ships are now available, the chances for resumption of importations are experimental."

William W. Gardner, a sugar expert and statistician, testified that the crop in Cuba, which supplies the bulk of raw sugar used in the United States is plentiful this year and that there has been little or no trouble in getting it to this country.

Through this witness it was brought out that the wholesale price of sugar has increased from 4 to 7 1/2 cents a pound since May.

IRELAND STANDS UNITED

FREEDOM EXPECTED AFTER WAR, SAYS DUBLIN PRIEST.

Possibility of Reward Does Not Influence Loyalty, Avers Visitor With Party on American Tour.

"There is no division in Ireland today—her sons stand united, with arms ready to fight for Great Britain's supremacy." So declared Rev. Joseph Fayens, of Dublin, who, with three conferees, is at the Miltomah for a few days.

"Though I have not been in Ireland for nearly three months, I have heard from the regular boys and last advice were to the effect that the men of Ireland have rallied with splendid patriotism to the mother country, and that north and south will fight as one," he continued. "There is to be found no division in their ranks now and they have armed themselves and are ready for the call to the front. At present the Irish volunteers are being used only for coast defense, but they are in readiness to be called to more active service."

When the war is over Ireland expects her entire freedom. There are many reasons why she may receive it. Of course, nothing public has been said of this in Ireland, but it is well known that at the close of the great war she will expect her fidelity to be rewarded with freedom. Expectation of reward is not causing Ireland to take a united

stand, however. Irish patriotism may be thanked for that."

Rev. Mr. Hayens, Rev. I. K. Shaw, of Dublin; Rev. John Powell, of Dublin; and Rev. Thomas R. Wilery, of Cork, are the visitors. They consulted Rev. Father O'Hara yesterday afternoon. "The trip to the United States is a vacation tour as well as a journey to study the social question. Rev. Mr. Hayens said that they found the question a most vexing one and were confused as to the relations of the I. W. W. and the Socialists. The connection of the I. W. W. with the labor federation troubles in Europe was not clear to them and they were looking for an authority to enlighten them. It is their intention to lecture on the social status of this country when they return home.

"While I am not sure that I understand the I. W. W. thoroughly," said Rev. Mr. Hayens, "I think that we are better prepared to cope with them in the old country than you are here."

WAR INSURANCE FAVORED

SENATE PASSES BILL; HOUSE WILL NOT OPPOSE.

Proposed Plan to Purchase Ships to Help Restore Commerce, However, Meets Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Government war risk insurance for vessels of American registry during the European war seemed assured tonight after the Senate had passed the bill to create a bureau of war risk insurance in the Treasury Department and appropriated \$5,000,000 to cover losses.

The measure passed the Senate after a short debate and is expected to encounter no serious opposition when it is urged in the House tomorrow by Representative Alexander, chairman of the merchant marine committee.

The Senate changed the bill slightly. One amendment would make it mandatory on the President to terminate the insurance bureau when necessity for it disappears. Another would provide so that the rate of insurance for ships or cargoes should be on the basis of the war risks of neutrals rather than belligerents.

Senator Lane sought to have the Government insure the officers and seamen of ships against the risks of war, but his amendment was defeated. Senator Clarke, chairman of the commerce committee, and Representative Alexander conferred again today over the proposed plan of the Government to organize a corporation for the purchase of ships to aid in the restoration of foreign commerce.

Opposition to the plan is based on the belief that private capital will come forth in sufficient amount to take care of the shipping emergency. The Government plan, however, is to be ready in case private capital fails, and it is the view of marine experts that there must be Government investment in the project to encourage the private capital.

GERMAN IS READY TO SAIL. Vessel Reported to Have 10,000 Tons of Coal Clears for Norway.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The North German Lloyd steamship Brandenburg today took out clearance papers for Bergen, Norway, and will sail for that port sometime tonight. There has been much activity aboard ship for several days and it is said that 10,000 tons of coal have been delivered to her. This has been placed even in the staterooms and on deck.

The captain explains that this big supply is necessary because it will require two months to steam to Bergen. It also is said that enough provisions have been taken on board to feed the crew for a year.

Mystery surrounding the ship has led to many conjectures concerning her future. It is reported she will try to deliver the coal to German warships cruising in this vicinity or else will proceed to Germany and become a hospital ship.

RAILROAD REFUND ASKED. Tickets to Bring Old Country Friends to States Poor Investment.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Jacob Sall, of Portland, has a financial problem to solve as a result of the European war.

Mr. Sall informs the State Railroad Commission that several months ago he bought six tickets over the Canadian Pacific for use by friends of his in Salonica, Greece. He borrowed part of the money and his friends were to reimburse him upon their arrival in Oregon. The war has prevented them from crossing into America and being pressed by his creditors for part of the money invested in the tickets, he has appealed to the commission to compel the railroad to return the money and take back the tickets.

Eastern Oregon Rancher Killed. LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Herman Eichenberger, aged 52 years, a rancher of the Ladd Canyon neighborhood, seven miles southeast of here, was found dead by neighbors this morning in his barn. The imprint of a horse's hoof on his left side showed the cause of his death.

Escaped War Prisoners Problem. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—What should be done with two escaped prisoners of war, Germans, who reached this port as stowaways on the United Fruit

Lipman Wolfe & Co. Merchandise of Merit Only. An Important Suit Sale for Boys of Our Medium Weight Suits. Suits Selling at \$9.00 to \$10.50 Are \$6.45 And \$11.00 to \$14.50 Suits For \$7.45. In Sizes for Boys From 6 to 18 Years. —In this sale you will find suits of worsteds, homespuns, new English novelties, in bluemixtures, grays, tans, browns and black and white checks. —These suits represent the best that can be had in boys' medium-weight clothing. —In Norfolks, both plain and fancy styles—in fact every up-to-date model will be found here. —They are lined with extra quality serge and mohair—the trousers are lined throughout and have taped seams. Fourth Floor.

Today—A Great Sale of Girls' Wash Dresses. \$1.75, \$2.25, \$5.50, \$8.50 to \$14.50 Summer Dresses. Sale 98c, \$1.29, \$2.69, \$3.75 to \$6.95. Ages 6 to 14 Years. —Every girl's dress in our stock is placed on sale at these greatly reduced prices. There are dresses of Linen, Gingham, Voile, Lingerie, Percalé, Poplin, Crepe, Ratine, Chambray. —Made in the fashions of the day, on simple lines becoming to the younger girls. There are dresses for school wear and dresses dainty enough for parties and real hand-embroidered dresses. The trimmings are varied, but invariably follow out youthful ideas. —When school days are so close at hand, many mothers will appreciate the possibilities of this sale, as these dresses are actually priced at less than they can be made for at home. —Fourth Floor.

Popular Books 50c. —"Eran," by John Breckenridge Ellis. —"Heart of the Night Wind," by V. E. Roe. —"Mirabel's Island," by Louis Tracy. —"The Doctor's Loss," by Edw. C. Booth. —"Pilgrims of the Plains," by Kate A. Appington. —Mezzanine Book Shop.

Women's New Silk Lisle Stockings. The Regular 35c Qualities 24c Pair. —Made full-fashioned, with reinforced sole, heel and toe and extra wide garter tops. In black only. —These stockings were bought as seconds, their defects are so slight as not to impair the worth of their qualities. They were unpacked from their cases but yesterday morning and represent one of the best stocking bargains of the season. —First Floor.

All Our JUNIORS' SUITS Less Than Half Price. Suits Selling to \$40 Now \$15. Suits Selling to \$25 Now \$10. Fourth Floor.

See the New White Bal-maccan Coats for Girls Fourth Floor.

If You Visit the Lipman-Wolfe Hair Goods Shop you can save both time and trouble in selecting your coiffure needs. We offer you an unlimited variety of hair accessories, as well as the assistance of experts who will give you their close personal attention. —Our prices are within the reach of every woman—the following offerings will prove it beyond a word of doubt: Switches, 18 inches long, special at 85c. Switches, 20 inches long, special at \$1.35. Switches, 22 inches long, special at \$1.35. Switches, 24 inches long, special at \$2.25. Switches, 26 inches long, special at \$2.25. Switches, 28 inches long, special at \$3.95. Switches, 30 inches long, special at \$3.95. —Mail orders filled—Send full-length strands. Do not send combings as samples. —Second Floor.

MAP SHOWING SEAT OF WAR IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.



All Principal Points Figuring in Fighting in Belgium, as Well as Those Where Battles Are Reported Along Franco-German Frontier, Are Shown. From Brussels, Belgium's Abandoned Capital, Germans Are Now Reported Moving on Antwerp.

steamer Almirante (British), raised a problem today for the solution of the Washington Government. They are now in the custody of the immigration officials at Ellis Island, awaiting word from Washington as to their fate.

Royal Rosarian Picnic. Bonneville, Sunday, August 23d. Special train leaves Union Depot at 9 A.M. Tickets can be secured from Royal Rosarians, various business houses or at Union Depot before departure of train. The Public Is Invited to Participate in This Outing. Many interesting features have been planned. A generous list of valuable prizes to be awarded to winners of various events. Music by the Royal Rosarian Band. Tickets, One Dollar.