

GREY URGES SAFE CONTROL OF DRINK

Secretary Would Mold Bar-rooms to Purpose of Reform of Liquor Evil.

PROHIBITION NOT PROBABLE

Temperament of British Workman Is Against Abolition by Legislation—Constructive Plan Advocated Instead.

BY CAROLINE WILSON. Copyright, 1915, by the Chicago Tribune. LONDON, March 22.—There is probably no man in England who is more sincerely interested in abolishing the drink evil than Earl Grey, and no one who has put more money into it and who lives more on its proceeds.

That sounds contradictory and may be libelous, since I didn't have it directly from him. I must explain his scheme in order that he be understood.

"If I think it is possible for England to have absolute prohibition," he repeated after me, "possible, yes; probable, no. Legislatively it is permissible, although changes would have to be made in certain acts. But the temperament of the British working man which would be against it.

Constructive System Advocated. "If the government wishes to take a hand in controlling the drink question, which is really serious, the only permanent way to do it is by following along the lines of the disinterested public houses and making of the public houses the instrument of national and social advancement instead of national degradation.

"Do you know anything about the Scandinavian system? There, of course, there is legislative assistance, but here our work has been only voluntary without help from the state.

"That is why I said that this system is the one plausible step for the government at this time. Reformers are always talking about prohibition as if it could occur overnight.

"To be lasting it must be constructive and not merely restrictive. And the people must come to it by strictly voluntary, otherwise the effect will merely be to drive the drink into other and less desirable channels.

Disreputable Licenses Bought Up. "We first went to look on the plan that both capital and labor should have its rewards. There were a certain number of men who were glad to invest their money at a guaranteed rate of 10 per cent of interest—there always are. With this money disreputable licenses were bought up and we proceeded to make the public house a pleasant and livable place.

"For the main part drink, in place of being a convenient adjunct to an eating house, has become the only important thing, and the food question has necessarily been shoved out of sight since legislation has taxed not the amount of drink but the size of the public house. It is to the advantage of the tenant to get the smallest possible place—merely a bar.

"With us, however, the managers receive commissions on all trade other than alcoholic and thus have a direct incentive to push the food side of the business. During the 10 years that we have had the houses the nonalcoholic receipts have risen from less than 10 per cent to more than 48 per cent of the whole.

Germany Taken as Model. "Our first aim is to have the public house large, airy, attractive, with nothing hidden or shabby about it. We want to make it as much like the German beer garden as possible. Here the entire family may come if they wish to.

"Every house should have a provision for the sale of nonalcoholic and each contains an entrance separate from the bars. In many the bars have been cleared out entirely and refreshment rooms substituted.

"There are no advertisements of any kind or of any character on the walls. There are no indecent or gross pictures. We have flowers about the place; there are facilities for games and reading. At the present we have about 40 of these houses.

"We could open many more, but capital is scarce just now. You have thoroughly understood, haven't you, that the companies don't make a penny over their stipulated maximum per cent of interest on the capital and all that is left over goes to the public utility."

"We devote the money that we make off selling drinks to the destruction of drink.

"With improved housing and improved habits of sobriety, the aspect of British life would be greatly changed. Take the matter of drinking, for example. We are spending more on drink each year than the national expenditure.

British Savings Least of All. "We save less than any other nation. The statistics for the first and last years of a decade showed an increase of only 22 per cent of money deposited in the banks in Great Britain, whereas in Germany in that time increased 108 per cent.

"There is no one who desires to see the end of the liquor business more keenly than I do—but there is only one sane way to go about it, and I wish the government would follow in the same path."

Acting on Lord Grey's suggestion, I did go out to Hampstead Garden suburb, and although it has no direct bearing on the war nor yet on the question of prohibition, I will describe it briefly, for it is a splendid scheme, successfully carried out.

Working on the idea of copartnership in housing—a scheme which, like the disinterested public houses, brings in only its fair return on capital—there has been evolved at less than six miles from London a delightful little suburb where the workman can live in his separate cottage, a flower and a vegetable garden at his back, four or five rooms, a bath and running hot and cold water, and all this from 6 shillings a week up.



PHOTOGRAPH OF FIRE IN EARLY STAGE AT BLAKE-MCFALL BUILDING LAST NIGHT. SCENE SHOWING BURST OF FLAME AND SMOKE WITHIN FEW MINUTES AFTER ALARM WAS TURNED IN, AND CLOSE PROXIMITY OF OTHER BUILDINGS.

FIRE LOSS \$300,000

Blake-McFall Six-Story Block Is Gutted.

FIVE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Falling Estate, Owner of Building, and Paper Company Heaviest Losers—Insurance Covers Greater Part of Damage.

(Continued From First Page.)

of office furniture, and will be probably \$40,000.

Patrolmen Klingensmith and Young discovered the flames and turned in the alarm at 7 o'clock. A squad of police under Captain Inskeep dashed to the scene in the police touring car, and swept back the gathering crowds to give the firemen room.

At this time smoke was rolling in dense clouds from the windows on the northwest corner of the building. As the windows cracked with the heat of the flames and the air swept into the building, the flames increased, and soon the interior of the building was a raging furnace.

Unable to enter the building, the firemen with hoses climbed to the windows on ladders, and scaled the fire-escapes of the building across Avenue street. Four streams were thrown across Ankeny street into the upper floors of the building.

Trapped Men Escape. One stream struck a group of firemen at a window in the second story, just as a sheet of flame burst out and drove them down their ladder.

"Stop!" shouted one of the firemen, and a sigh went up from the watchers, who thought that the men were trapped. The men on the fire escape elevated their hose, and the escaped firemen climbed unconcernedly back to their work.

The water thrown into the upper stories formed an all-consuming sheet of flame that reached the first floor windows, between the walls of Ankeny street, which is only 20 feet wide at this point.

Fifteen firemen, nearly all from Engine No. 2, were overcome by the smoke in the fight of the first two hours and a half. Five of the best were taken to the hospital and the others recovered consciousness while lying in the lobby of the Multnomah Hotel.

Assistant City Physician Henry Harding, who was on the ground, took charge of the men who were overcome by the smoke.

Orchestra Keeps Playing. The lobby of the Multnomah Hotel presented a scene of strange contrast throughout all the excitement of the fire. The orchestra was playing, and the firemen were stretched out in the lobby with the physician and volunteers working over them.

Throughout all the excitement the orchestra played on through its concert, while the interest and excitement kept the crowd surging hither and thither in the lobby about it.

The rescue of the exhausted and unconscious men from the burning building was accomplished with difficulty, under the direction of Captain Hawkins, of engine No. 2.

RUSSIA IS HUMANE

People of East Galicia Well-Treated by Invaders.

TRADESMEN ARE THRIVING

Soldier's Dinner Kettle Always at Disposal of Hungry Persons. Villages on Carpathian Slopes Show War's Ravages.

LVOFF (Lemberg), Galicia, March 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—East Galicia has found Count George Bobrinsky a humane and just Governor and, until the Austrians occupied Stanislaw for a brief period, a lenient one. There was scarcely any restriction of freedom of movement between East and West Galicia and between East Galicia and Russia.

The Russian authorities then became convinced that they had been too exacting and a score of traders were arrested under charges of purchasing provisions for the Austrian army, in the expectation of a reoccupation of Stanislaw.

In other respects the Russians play the role of friends and benefactors of the population of the occupied territory. Not a single dollar has been taken from the people in the form of taxes, imposts, loans, requisitions or general fines. The government invites bids from contractors, large and small, willing to supply provisions, and the officers and soldiers of the Russian army pay cash at prices fixed by the shopkeepers for everything they require.

The municipalities expend large sums to support the needy and the Russian government itself contributes to the work. There are said to be 10,000 families of former Austrian civil servants in this city and the majority are receiving public support through about 50 public tea houses.

The towns and villages of the Carpathian slopes have suffered, of course, as they have been fought over time and again. In West Galicia, that is, Galicia west of Przemyel, the devastation has been serious, though unintentional, both Russians and Austrians regarding the country as their own.

Some of the valleys have been traversed seven times by alternating Russian and Austrian armies.

Sermon Stirs Britons

Canon Who Urges Love for Enemy Called "Jellyfish"

Misguided People Trying to Start "Don't-Hurt-Germany" Campaign Ridiculed by London Editor.

LONDON, April 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Canon Simpson, of St. Paul's Cathedral, has aroused the ire of the press by delivering what one of the papers calls a "jellyfish sermon" on the text, "Love Your Enemies," along the same lines as one recently preached by Dr. Lyttleton, headmaster of Eton.

"It is not enough to defend our shores," said the Canon, "to liberate Belgium, to succor France and to give peace to Europe. We must make an effort to love Germany as God loves us. Rarely in this imperfect world does punishment stop short of the pound of flesh, nor can one country crush another, however righteous its cause, without inflicting what it is difficult to describe otherwise than as horrible wrongs."

The Canon granted that Christian men in Great Britain might pray for victory, but they must pray for their enemies, also.

In commenting on the sermon, the Daily Express speaks of the Canon as one of the "misguided but doubtless well-meaning people," who are trying to start a "don't-hurt-Germany" campaign.

AMERICA HURTING ITSELF, SAYS BARON

German Ambassador to Turkey Declares Spirit of Neutrality Is Not Observed.

POLICY CHANGE PREDICTED

Furnishing Munitions to Allies, Warns Von Wagenheim, Can Only Protract War, but Result Will Not Be Changed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17, via The Hague and London, April 18.—"You understand I am merely the representative of my government and therefore have no position in regard to many questions you put," said Baron Hans von Wagenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, in the course of an interview granted to the correspondent of the Associated Press on April 16. The questions asked the Ambassador dealt with assertions made by newspapers favorable to the triple entente that Turkey was induced to enter the war by Germany.

"I am glad to see a neutral service of your standing display sufficient interest in the behalf of truth to send a man here," continued the Baron. "Look at the attitude of the triple entente; there is contained in these assertions. A reply to them should more fittingly come from the Turkish government."

Baron Declines Controversy. "I am unwilling, moreover, to say anything having any controversial character. In the end the truth will out. We can afford to keep on the road of strictest objectivity and it is unnecessary altogether to descend into the gutter of allegations, falsehoods, rumors and intrigues."

When the correspondent was ushered into the Ambassador's office the Baron was seated behind a large table strewn with documents, smoking a cigar leisurely. He greeted the correspondent in English with an American accent.

"I wish you would remember," said the Ambassador, "that I am receiving you in a private and not an official capacity and that whatever I may say is understood to be strictly that of character and no other. You have been here sufficiently long now to know that there are no secrets regarding the political and military situation here."

American Action Disappointing. Baron von Wagenheim admitted that the furnishing of arms and ammunition to the triple entente powers by firms in the United States was occupying the attention of the Turkish government. He continued:

"I have no official comment to make on this matter, however. It is one that concerns the government's suffering by the American action, not the action of these governments. My private opinion, though, may interest my many warm friends in the United States. I may say that an disappointment to the utmost. In my private opinion the United States is injuring its good reputation before the entire world, which is regrettable in view of the splendid part that that country in its international relations."

Let the Ambassador expressed belief that the Americans would soon realize that the price thus paid in national reputation was altogether too high.

Spirit of Neutrality Enjoined. "I am confident," he said, "that the Americans will return to Washington's political testament of March 17, 1793, warning against foreign entanglements, because they must realize that only the strictest neutrality in spirit and in action can keep the United States outside the realm of situations that would necessitate the keeping of a larger fleet and stronger army."

"Pushing arms and ammunition to the entente powers can result only in the useless protraction of this war and further unnecessary bloodshed. The American government cannot be influenced by the United States' attitude, which may retard but cannot prevent a final victory for Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey."

ODESSA IS GAY AS EVER

Forty Thousand Men Sent to War Are Hardly Missed. Flowers and Fruits, Unobtainable in Petrograd, Inexpensive; Jewels Are Exhibited in Profusion.

ODESSA, Russia, April 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—There is little in Odessa to remind the casual visitor of the war. The hotels are rather more empty than usual, for Odessa is the Atlantic City of Russia, and people are mostly staying in the fashionable watering places. But Odessa is still gay, with the same stream of automobiles and carriages, the same well-filled cafes and restaurants, the same smartly dressed women at the afternoon tea hour, the same brilliant jewelers and florists' shops.

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Odessa has sent 40,000 men to the front, but there seem to be almost as many left as before.

Southern flowers, fruits and vegetables are piled in inexpensive profusion in the Odessa shops. In Petrograd, 1200 miles away, they would be unobtainable. The jewelers' shops, always one of the greatest attractions of Odessa, have not changed with the war. They still display a profusion of diamonds and sapphires such could not be seen in the windows of any other city of Europe.

At night Odessa is dark, but behind their heavy curtains the hotels and dancehalls and theaters and even the private homes still run on as usual. The constant patrol is maintained to guard against any surprise attack from the sea.

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IMPORTANT The National, as usual, presents for the beginning of the week a bill of unusual excellence. A drama of love and adventure is to be seen in "The White Mask," an original and vital drama is "The Great Experiment"; while a George Ade fable supplies laughs and fun in "The Three Men in a Boat." You know, of course, and the Amateur Night tonight will be splendid.

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THE GREAT EXPERIMENT Two-act drama. A theme of original but startling conception. Action rapid and intense.

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FRENCH USE BAYONETS ARMIES AT CLOSE GRIPS IN VALLEY OF AISNE. Paris Reports Some Progress in Alsace and Capture of Small Section of Trench in Champagne. PARIS, via London, April 19.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the French War Office: "The day was relatively calm, being marked mainly by artillery actions and local infantry engagements."

TRANSPORT LOSS REVISED British Report 24 Drowned, 27 Missing; Manitou Undamaged. LONDON, April 19.—An official statement from the British Admiralty issued last night gives the substance of a further report concerning the loss of life aboard the transport Manitou, which was attacked by a Turkish torpedo-boat in the Aegean Sea. The report shows that 24 men were drowned instead of 109 as first reported, and that 27 others are missing. The transport itself was not damaged. The loss of life was due to the capsizing of one boat in the water and another while being lowered, owing to the breaking of a davit.

To Cure a Cold in One Day, Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Brooker's refund money if it fails to cure. WIGGLES' signature is on each box, 25c.

RHEUMATISM FORCED MISS GILBERT TO GIVE UP HER MUSICAL CAREER. Member Gilbert-Murray Studio Conquers Ailment by Use of Akox Mineral.

On account of a prolonged attack of rheumatism, Genevieve Gilbert, who gained fame as a professional singer, was forced to give up her stage career, much to the regret of her many friends. Since her retirement she has been the guiding spirit in the Gilbert-Murray Singing and Dancing Studio, recognized as the leading studio in the Northwest. The school is located in the National Theater building, Portland, and draws as its clientele patrons some of the most promising artists of Portland and vicinity. Miss Gilbert's recovery from her ailment brought about by Akox, the world-famous California medicinal mineral, has brought as much joy to her friends as her retirement from the profession brought regret. She writes regarding her case and what Akox did to correct her ailment: "I suffered for five years with rheumatism, and had to retire from the profession, the suffering becoming so intense I could not stand to travel. I began the Akox treatment, using the external and internal preparations and started to improve from the start, and continued to do so until now I can heartily recommend the remedy for rheumatism." Akox has proven exceptionally effective in thousands of cases, for the treatment of rheumatism, stomach, liver, kidney and bladder trouble, catarrh, eczema, ulcers, skin diseases and other ailments. Akox is sold at all leading drug stores, where further information may be had regarding this advertisement.