

EPISCOPAL FUND IS SUBJECT OF SUIT

Bishop Summer Demands Accounting of Agent of Late Bishop Scadding.

DETAILED FIGURES ASKED

Charles B. Pfaler, Formerly of Portland, Charged in Action Begun in San Diego With Having Destroyed Certain Records.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 3.—(Special.)—Demanding an accounting of the bishop's fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Oregon, a suit was filed in the Superior Court here today against Charles B. Pfaler, formerly of Portland, Or.

The action has been instituted by a San Diego firm of attorneys for Bishop Walter T. Summer, of the diocese of Oregon. It is said in the complaint that the fund amounted to about \$100,000 and the income to \$6000 a year. Pfaler, it is recited, was employed by the late Bishop Scadding, of Portland, as an accountant of the fund and to make collections.

Bishop Summer succeeded Bishop Scadding on the latter's death. Certain portions of the fund were turned over to him, but he sets forth that he has been unable to secure from Pfaler any statement by which the condition of the fund can be determined. It is alleged in the complaint that Pfaler has failed and refused to make an accounting and that he has destroyed certain records since the death of Bishop Scadding.

The court is asked to cite Pfaler and require of him a full accounting, with an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures, so that the exact condition of the fund can be learned.

SOME OF RECORDS DESTROYED

Clergy Deny Aspersions on Late Bishop Were Intended.

Bishop Summer left Portland last week for California and he is thought to be in San Francisco now. A relievium action against Mr. Pfaler had been determined prior to his leaving for the South. He is reported to have destroyed the books and accounts of the Episcopal diocese of Oregon, which he refused to surrender following the death of the late Bishop Scadding.

As secretary and accountant for Bishop Scadding, Mr. Pfaler, formerly of Portland, had the records in his possession. Bishop Summer was unsuccessful in obtaining their return and continued correspondence failed to induce Mr. Pfaler to make an accounting. When pressed for an explanation Mr. Pfaler intimated that members of the clergy in Portland were seeking to cast aspersions upon the character of the late bishop, a charge which is said by Episcopal clergymen in Portland to be without foundation. Mr. Pfaler said he had destroyed the books to prevent their falling into the hands of those who were attacking the character of Bishop Scadding.

No criminal action for the destruction of property is contemplated against Mr. Pfaler at this time, said members of the Portland clergy, but Bishop Summer reached the decision in May that a relievium suit should be brought to secure the return of the books.

STEEL COMBINE UPHELD

(Continued From First Page.)

Jurisdiction of the case for that particular purpose. A synopsis of the decision of the senior judge, George Buffington, prepared by direction of the court, says that the "keynote of the opinion is that 'the Sherman anti-trust law, is largely one of business facts.'"

In another part of the opinion the court says that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of what is not acquired."

Here size not test. "If mere size were the test of monopoly and trade restraint," the court further on said, "we have not one, but half a dozen unlawful monopolies in the large department stores of a single city."

The court found nothing wrong in the Steel Corporation's acquiring the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company during the financial panic of 1907, and thus virtually approves the attitude of the Roosevelt Administration in not interfering with the deal. At the point the court held that the output of Tennessee at the time was only 17 per cent of the country's total output; that up to that time it had not been a business success; that its product, rails, was made at a loss; that its ultimate success was due to the investment of the further outlay of \$25,000,000, and that the purchase of the Tennessee property, as well as that of several other steel concerns earlier in the history of the big corporation, was made in fair business course and was "the honest exertion of one's right to conduct for one's benefit, unaccompanied by a wrongful motive to injure others."

Carnegie Cleared of Blame. With regard to Andrew Carnegie, whom the Government charged was a party to the "trust law combination" and "took the bonds of the corporation, with all the infirmities attaching to such participation," the court found that there is no proof that he accepted any other relation in the formation of the Steel Corporation than that of a seller of his stocks and bonds, and that the court accepts Mr. Carnegie's statement that he disposed of his interests in a desire to retire from active business.

Four Judges, Buffington, McPherson, Hunt and Woolley, sat in this case. The next step in the case will be the filing of a formal decree, and the Government will probably then take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge Buffington wrote the principal opinion and Judge Woolley wrote a concurring opinion, in which Judge Hunt concurred. The court state that "all the members of the court are in agreement as to the decree that will be entered," although they are not in complete accord concerning every step by which that result is reached.

Test of Monopoly Set Forth. The principal opinion says that all the trust cases thus far determined settle down to this, that only such combinations are within the Sherman act as by reason of the intent of those forming them or the inherent nature of their contemplated act wrong the public by unjustly restricting competition or unduly obstructing trade in the home

market, and, lastly, had the Steel Corporation these objects in view when it was formed in 1901. The opinion holds the proofs show that, when the bill was filed, the competitors of the Steel Corporation were doing 40 per cent of the country's steel and iron business. The test of monopoly, the opinion says, is not the size of that which is acquired but the trade power of what which is not acquired. In the 10 years since the Steel Corporation was formed, it has increased its business about 40 per cent. Nine steel competing steel companies have increased theirs more, the lowest one 62 per cent, the highest 3700 per cent.

With the completion of the Erie Canal, Lake Superior ores can be brought cheaper to New York harbor than to Pittsburgh. This means, the opinion says, blast furnaces in New York harbor waters. On the basis of the actual iron units in ore, Cuban ores can be delivered in Philadelphia at one-half the cost of Lake Superior. Facts and figures show that there is no possibility of Lake Superior ore monopoly.

The Cambria Steel Company president, the opinion said, showed that the United States steel could not put it out of business.

Gary Dinner Deals Unlawful. The opinion takes up the Gary dinner, in the panic of 1907, and the formation of committees in different branches of the whole steel trade of the country that followed. It finds in some of such meetings evidence that convinces the court that the result of these meetings and their purpose was to maintain prices. It concedes the participants thought they were acting within their legal rights and acquits them of any unlawful intent, but holds the result was unlawful. It says such practices were stopped here the bill was filed, the recent Congressional legislation covers this matter, that the court has no fear of its repetition, but that if the Government desires the court will retain jurisdiction to prevent a repetition.

The concurring opinion of Judge Woolley, which is adopted by Judge Hunt, draws the distinction between the actual power of the Steel Corporation to monopolize and the intent of those who formed it to actually monopolize. As to its powers to monopolize, Judge Woolley finds that with reference to the defendants' competitors the corporation is acquitted of monopoly, and the bills dismissed. The defendants' competitors, who were charged to have combined with the corporation in restraining trade in iron ores. As to finished products, the Steel Corporation does not dominate, that its size and power have not retarded the growth of competitors, and, distinguishing its power from the intent of its formers, it is not in its inherent nature a monopoly, nor is its necessary effect to unduly restrain trade.

PORTAGE ROAD RETAINED STATE TO KEEP CELLILO TRACK AS LONG AS USEFUL.

Parole Officer Appointment Deferred; Convention Attendance Permitted; Veterans' Rations Considered.

SALEM, Or., June 3.—(Special.)—On recommendation of the Portage Railroad Commission the State Board of Control today decided to retain the railroad at Cellilo until it is proved that the canal has rendered it obsolete. It was announced that several boats had experienced trouble during high winds in passing through the locks. The Central Oregon Land Company, which had made an offer for the rails and other equipment for use on its line from Prineville to Metolius, was informed that they were not for sale.

ACCUSED MAN QUOTED

MURDER CHARGE EXPECTED BY FARNUM, SAYS WITNESS.

Merchant Is Called at Trial in Effort to Identify Body as That of Edna Morgan.

ROSEBURG, Or., June 3.—(Special.)—"I will be accused of this crime," was the statement credited to Roy Farnum, on trial here charged with the murder of Edna Morgan, of Cow Creek Valley, by H. H. Beamer, in the ruins of whose barn the body of the dead girl was found on the morning of December 9, 1914.

"Roy Farnum was one of the first men to arrive at the scene of the fire," said a witness. "He then hid his horse near the gate and walked slowly toward the spot where the body was hovering on a pile of hay. He gazed at the fire for a moment, then turned and said he would probably be accused of the crime. He left the scene of the fire in a hurry and I did not see him bring the remainder of the day."

A. H. Henson, a Glendale merchant, testified that he sold members of the Morgan family, a few weeks prior to the disappearance of Edna Morgan, the patent numbers on the supporter buckles of the corset found in the ruins of the Beamer barn were identified by the witness as being identical with the patent numbers on corsets of similar manufacture handled by his store.

Dr. A. P. Sether, of Roseburg; K. L. Marsh, of Glendale, agreed that the woman, whose body they examined, was soon to become a mother.

Dr. Forbes, of Canyon, testified regarding a conversation which he had with Roy Farnum a month before the disappearance of Edna Morgan. This conversation, Dr. Forbes said, Farnum represented that his girl cousin was in a delicate condition and needed immediate attention at the State Hospital, and testified for the defense.

George L. Baker is broad enough to extend a hearing to every man or woman of interest, and courageous enough to insist upon it in every case where he is charged with responsibility of action. A good point to remember when voting for Commissioner.—Adv.

LAYMEN WARNE OF NAVY BY FISKE

America's Exposure to Defeat Pictured by Admiral With Theoretical Attack.

SHIPS OF ALL KINDS URGED

United States Fleet, Undeveloped, Insufficiently Manned, Would Be Called On to Meet Possible foe's Best, Is View.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3.—Rear-Admiral Fiske, who attracted widespread attention by his statements to the House naval committee, on the lack of adequate naval equipment and who later retired from the office of aide for operations in the Navy Department, spoke at length tonight at the naval academy alumni dinner of the needs of the Navy and the necessity of making laymen realize them.

Admiral Fiske frequently was interrupted by applause. Secretary Daniels was the first speaker, responding to the toast of "The President." He included President Wilson among three Presidents who stand highest in "providing quality of patience, joined with firmness." The other two were Lincoln and McKinley.

"Confidence in our Commander-in-Chief is nowhere given so fully and freely as by the men in the service, for we have tested his cordial and earnest sympathy and guard his duty day since he entered the White House."

Secretary Daniels would make no comment on Admiral Fiske's address. "Let us estimate the situation briefly and consider first what kind of an attack we should have to guard against," said Admiral Fiske. "Evidently an attack by one of the great naval powers is the only kind we need consider."

"What would be the character of the attacking force? Clearly the attacking force would be as great as the attacking power could spare, in order to insure its success and minimize its losses. This means that the attacking force would include battle cruisers, dreadnoughts, pre-dreadnoughts, scouts, cruisers, destroyers, submarine mine depot ships, mine-layers, mine sweepers, albatrosses and aeroplanes, all fully manned and all strategically directed by a general staff of similar composition."

"None of these has ever been attempted fairs like those so effectively performed in foreign navies now, and an inadequate merchant marine from which to get auxiliaries, no battle cruisers, no effective scouts, one airship recently contracted for, only three good aeroplanes, not yet ready; an embryonic aeronautical service; two mine depot ships, one mine-layer and 12 mine sweepers; also about 45 submarine tenders and other vessels distributed over the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines."

"This means that if the United States desires that the Navy be able to guard our coast effectively against the only kind of attack that would be made the Navy must obtain several types of vessels and instruments that we do not now possess (or possess in only a sufficient measure); must learn to use them, both as units and as members of a great unit, with all kinds of equipment to that which foreign navies already use them."

"We must enlist and efficiently train as large a force of enlisted men, active and reserve, as our present army would send, and must develop a general staff or some similar agency as skillful and experienced as theirs."

"We, as naval officers, realize all this; but this will accomplish nothing unless we make the laymen realize it, too. If we fear to do this, we incur displeasure and spoil our military careers, we are unworthy of the uniform we wear, and we fail our country in her hour of need just as effectively as if we deserted her flag in war."

Kelso Whisky Poured in River. KELSEO, Wash., June 3.—(Special.)—More than 150 pint bottles and a dozen quart bottles of bootlegger's whisky, seized by the city marshal at least a month ago, were emptied into the Cowlitz River yesterday afternoon by City Marshal Fannom. The marshal destroyed the liquor under orders of the City Council, and there were few spectators, as no announcement of the work in hand was made.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS

Many people pay a terrible price for success, sacrificing for it health and happiness. Neurasthenia, a typically American disease, is due to worry over the struggle for success more than to any other one thing.

Neurasthenia is a condition of nervous exhaustion in which the system fails to recuperate after unusual demands upon its nervous energy. Its symptoms are over-sensitiveness, irritability, a disposition to worry over trifles, headache, possible nausea, etc. The treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a non-alcoholic tonic. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, the tonic must be directed towards building up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and with proper regulation of the diet have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia. A tendency to anemia, or bloodlessness, shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Begin the treatment today before your condition becomes chronic.

Two useful books "Diseases of the Nervous System" and "What to Eat and How to Eat" will be sent free by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., if you mention this paper.

June White and Clearance Sales

UPSTAIRS Throughout the Store



500 Silk Taffeta Skirts New Models Just Received Selling Regularly at \$6.65, \$7.25, \$7.75 June White Sale \$5.45

Smart styles of taffeta silk, peadeoise and silk poplin, in black and white stripes, hairline stripes, small, medium and checkerboard checks, also all black, featuring the new shirred and corded yoke effects, the six-section models and box-pleated styles with yoke top.

PICTORIAL Review Patterns The Best in World Without Question THIS STORE ONLY

Pacific Phone Marshall 5000 Home Phone A 6691 Lipman Wolfe & Co. Merchandise of Merit Only Mail and Telephone Orders Filled by Expert Shoppers

Fiber Silk Outing Sweaters June White Sale \$5.95 A New Shipment Just Received

\$3.50 Real Crepe de Chine Blouses June White Sale \$1.95

Just Received by Express the Popular Middy House Dress Aprons 59c 75c if Sold at the Regular Price

Continuing the June Sale of Undergarments New Specials Added Every Day

New Sport Hats \$2.95 REGULARLY FROM \$3.75 TO \$4.50

DOWNSTAIRS

Economy Basement Store

\$1 Crepe and Long Cloth Gowns 79c

75c Fancy Crepe Slip-Over Gowns 49c

75c and \$1.00 Long Cloth and Crepe Gowns 59c

75c Outing Flannel Gowns at 49c

35c to 50c Long Cloth Corset Covers 29c

\$1 Waisted Style Combinations 79c

\$1.50 to \$1.75 Long Crepe Kimonos 98c

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Black and White Untrimmed Sailors Sold Regularly \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.25 95c

\$2.00 New Model Front Lace Corsets \$1.29

\$2.00 New Flesh Tint Summer Corsets \$1.19

75c Gingham House Dresses 59c

75c Middy Blouses—Three New Styles—59c

Boys' Newest Style Wash Suits 50c