

BRITAIN PROMISES AMERICAN SHIPPERS DECLARED IN NOTE TO WASHINGTON TO BE JUSTLY TREATED.

CONCESSIONS ARE RECITED MEMORANDUM IS NOT REPLY TO AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, BUT DEALS WITH CONCRETE INSTANCES.

(Continued From First Page.)

be given to special cases of this kind in the future.

basis for Grievance Not Conceded.

"His Majesty's government," the memorandum concludes, "are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of unavoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration and all the information which can be afforded without prejudice to the prize court proceedings will be readily given, but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of the American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they, therefore, confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum.

Text of Reply Given Out.

The memorandum says: "The American Ambassador at London to the Secretary of State and interim American Embassy, London, June 23, 1915.—Lord Crewe, in charge of foreign office during Sir Edward Grey's temporary absence, has just handed me a printed memorandum. "1. His Majesty's government have on various occasions and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States Ambassador on March 15 last given assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures taken by the allied governments for the restriction of the restriction of the enemies' overseas trade.

British Measures Recounted.

"In view of the representation and complaints made to me by the Ambassador from time to time at the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of those measures, His Majesty's government desire to offer the following observations regarding the measures which they have consistently endeavored to give practical effect to those assurances.

"It will be recalled that, at the moment when His Majesty's government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they were anxious to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents had always previously exercised in respect of branches of blockade; that under article 5 (1) of the enactment of March 11, it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in prize court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the crown, the object being to confer upon claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the procurator-general and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a pacific assurance was given to the United States Government that the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive officials concerned, would impress upon them the duty of giving the most prompt dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object, namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for, or coming from the enemy's territory.

Further Special Concessions Made.

"The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral sea-borne commerce in general. Various special concessions over and above those enumerated, have moreover been made in favor of United States citizens.

"Thus His Majesty's government have acted as regards shipments of American cotton in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests, accepting this arrangement as the principal representative of those interests described it as conceding all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States Ambassador is aware, as follows:

"(1). All contracts for contracts for sale and freight engagements have already been made before March 3 is to be allowed free passage if bought at contract price if stopped, provided the ship sails not later than March 31.

"(2). Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton treated before March 2, provided it is put on board not later than March 16.

"(3). All shipments of cotton claim, under the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to, and certificates obtained from, consular officers or other authority fixed by the government."

Dates Have Been Extended.

"(4). Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favor of American shippers. The Board of Trade has already paid a sum exceeding \$400,000 to various American claimants and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented and the proofs of title can be checked.

"(5). It has been explicitly acknowledged by the representative of the American claimants, who have been in constant and direct communication with the Board of Trade, that all the claims so far submitted under the cotton arrangements have been settled with the utmost promptitude so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done.

All Pending Claims Paid.

"There is, at the present moment, no claim before His Majesty's government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realized by the sale of the goods.

"As regards the more general allegation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be noted:

"The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initiation of the retaliation measures against German trade, are still detained in United Kingdom ports, is 27; of this number eight are discharging cotton which His Majesty's government has agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining 19 vessels, seven are free to depart so soon as the items of their cargo placed in the prize court have been discharged. The other 12 of which three only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious consignments and particulars as to the dates and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list.

Arbitrary Interference Denied.

"7. His Majesty's government remains convinced that, on an impartial review of the facts, it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American cargoes occurred, while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph sufficiently emphasize the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

Special Treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular products, such as the United States and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country; and, in notes addressed to the United States Ambassador in April and May, undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dyestuffs, potash and German beet seed.

"10. When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries, His Majesty's government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments might cease to enjoy the special immunity, then granted, from liability to being placed in the prize court.

"11. Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear of their purchases in enemy territory, His Majesty's government trust that, in the presence of the circumstances enumerated, the United States Government acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests.

Exacting Proofs Held Necessary.

"12. Nevertheless a fresh appeal has now been made to His Majesty's government that shipments of American-owned goods of enemy origin, if paid before the expiration of the date, should be allowed to be shipped without molestation after June 15. The appeal is based principally upon the contents (a) that insufficient time has already elapsed, (b) that no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of March 11, (c) that the proofs of ownership required by His Majesty's government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for investigation.

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"13. The first contention (a) has already been dealt with. As regard (b) and (c), it is true that the enactment of March 11 contains no mention of a time limit. But it seems to be overlooked that the time limit was fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment.

Shipments Permitted to Pass.

"14. In deference, however, to the renewed representations of the United States Ambassador, His Majesty's government have given further directions that in all such cases as may arise, referred to the British Embassy at Washington or to His Majesty's government direct or before June 15 and the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference, if shipped from a neutral port on the condition that the fact of shipment may not have been made before June 15.

His Majesty's government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration and all the information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize court proceedings will be readily communicated, but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts, any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum."

"PAGE."

PATRIOTIC ORDERS NOTE

VANCOUVER MAN HEADS SPANISH WAR VETERANS' BOLO CLUB.

Seattle Resident Chosen Department Commander—Grand Army Election Due at Centralia Today.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 24.—(Special.)—The Spanish War Veterans this afternoon elected officers and chose Spokane as their 1916 meeting place.

T. J. Cunningham, of Seattle, was elected department commander without opposition. William A. Collins, of Tacoma, was elected senior vice-commander, and W. P. Brown, of Bellingham, junior vice-commander.

The Bolo Club, the political organization of the Spanish War Veterans, elected new officers today as follows: A. W. Calder, of Vancouver, president; F. A. Connelly, of North Yakima, vice-president; and E. V. Tampep, of Vancouver, secretary-treasurer.

The auditorium was filled this morning on the occasion of the flag presentation exercises of the Woman's Relief Corps, delegations from each of the seven orders being in attendance.

Representative Humphrey was the chief speaker.

Aside from the parade this afternoon and the campfire tonight, the business of the past two days of the Grand Army of the Republic has been confined to routine.

The election will be held tomorrow, and promises to be spirited, four candidates being in the field for commander.

MORE PATRIOTISM PLEA

Mr. La Roche Likens Wilson to Abraham Lincoln.

"President" Wilson is a second Abraham Lincoln, declared Attorney La Roche, representative of Mayor Albee at the "Wilson Day" program of the Progressive Business Men's Club at the Multnomah Hotel yesterday when asked by "President" Dundore to make a few fitting remarks.

La Roche made a plea for greater patriotism on the part of the people, putting aside political feelings, forgetting the past and looking into the future.

Following the few remarks by Mr. La Roche, G. F. Leek, chairman of the committee, introduced Miss Grace De Graff, principal of the Kenton School, who told of her trip to The Hague at the request of Miss Jane Adams and representing, as she did, the school teachers of America. She closed her address with a plea that all Americans, true to the flag and country, join the great peace movement which is sweeping over the country. A representative body of city and county officials was present.

Great Half-Price Sale Women's Woolen and Silk Poplin Fancy Suits

I have exactly 117 fancy Suits in stock, every one being a model of this season. I am now offering them at ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE

- \$24.50 Fancy Suits \$12.25
\$27.50 Fancy Suits \$13.75
\$29.50 Fancy Suits \$14.75
\$34.50 Fancy Suits \$17.25
\$39.50 Fancy Suits \$19.75
\$48.50 Fancy Suits \$24.25
\$54.50 Fancy Suits \$27.25

The materials include serges, gabardines, wool poplins, silk poplins, shepherd's checks, golfines and novelty weaves. Every suit is new and in good style.

EXTRA SPECIAL — Regular \$15 White Chin-chilla Coats Are Now Reduced to Only \$9.95

BEN SELLING Morrison at Fourth

CROWD STOPS ROW STARTED IN COURT

Attorney and Defendant in \$614,000 Timber Suit Are Checked in Elevator.

LAWYER'S REMARKS ANGER

Bankruptcy Trustee Alleges Fraud in Inducing E. H. Dodge to Enter Company and Charges Property Not as Represented.

A personal encounter between Attorney Thomas Mannix and William N. Jones, one of the defendants in the suit of Parker Stennick, trustee in bankruptcy for the property of E. H. Dodge, against Frederick A. Kribs and Mr. Jones, was narrowly averted yesterday afternoon at the adjournment of Judge Kavanaugh's court, where the case is being tried.

Opening statements of both sides developed considerable feeling in the case and in the elevator. Fists were doubled and hot words passed, but others in the lift crowded between the two men and prevented a conflict. On the ground floor it seemed that the row would be renewed, but the men passed without blows being struck.

Remarks Cause Row Later.

In his opening statement, A. E. Clark, who, with Guy C. H. Corliss, represents the Kribs and Jones interests, referred to Mr. Dodge in a sarcastic way, casting reflections upon his business capacity and reputation.

In his reply to the plaintiff, Attorney Mannix said he did not care to go into personalities, that he did not represent Mr. Dodge, but his creditors. However, he said, if it were necessary to go into the question of reputations, he had no doubt that the reputation of Mr. Dodge would compare quite favorably with that of Mr. Kribs or Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones hastily rose from his chair and left the courtroom. A few moments later court was adjourned for the day and the heated colloquy in the elevator followed at once.

Recovery of \$614,000 Sought.

The suit is brought to recover \$614,000, alleged to have been obtained by fraud by Messrs. Kribs and Jones in a timber deal involving property in Skamania County, Washington, from E. H. Dodge, who is represented by

INHERITED NERVOUSNESS

The causes of nervous disorders are of two kinds, predisposing and exciting. Heredity is a predisposing cause. A nervous parent is very liable to have a nervous child. But even with this predisposition the child need not necessarily develop any form of nervous disease without an exciting cause. It may not develop during childhood at all, but throughout life a person with an inherited predisposition to nervousness is an easier victim of all forms of nervous disorders than one without it. Worry, overwork, overeating and excesses of all kinds are exciting causes and should be avoided by those who know themselves to have inherited a nervous disposition. Thin blood and a general run-down condition of the system are also to be avoided by such people. Be moderate in everything, avoid worry, keep the blood rich and red and the general health built up with a non-alcoholic tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and avoid a nervous breakdown.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a general tonic with a special action on the nerves and relieve and correct many forms of nervous trouble. Your own druggist sells them. Write today to Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for the free booklet "Nervous Disorders, A Method of Home Treatment."

To Have Perfect Skin Throughout the Summer

These days the face needs special care and attention. Flying dust and dirt, the beating sun, are severe on the skin. Their despoiling effects are best overcome by the application of pure mercuric oxide. This keeps the skin pores in a cleanly condition, the complexion beautifully white and spotless. Discolored, freckled and roughened cutaneous areas are actually absorbed. One ounce of mercuric oxide is sufficient to completely renovate a spoiled complexion. It is used like cold cream, allowed to remain on over night, and washed off in the morning.

As the skin tends to expand in warm weather, causing wrinkles to form, a good astringent lotion should be used. Dissolve 1 oz. powdered salicylic acid in 1/2 pt. witch hazel. Rub the face in the morning and at night. Join the great going out for theater and social affairs. It is a remarkably skin tightener and wrinkle eraser.—Adv.

Attorneys Mannix and John McCourt. The opening statement for the plaintiff sets up the contention that Messrs. Kribs and Jones induced Mr. Dodge to turn over to the J. K. Lumber Company, of which they were the chief owners, 93,000,000 feet of standing timber, for which he was paid \$155,000. It is alleged there was a secret agreement that Mr. Dodge was to receive a one-fourth interest in the J. K. Company, that was the agreement made. It was said that Mr. Dodge should construct a logging road, to reach the timber, at his own expense, and in carrying out this work he is said to have given a note for \$60,000 to the defendants. Mr. Dodge was heavily interested in the E. H. Dodge Lumber Company and other corporations. Attorney Mannix declared the defendants took advantage of the youth and inexperience of Mr. Dodge and fleeced him.

Debt Concealment Charged.

The statement for the defense set up the contention that Mr. Dodge came to Portland with but little capital and that he concealed from the defendants in his financial statements to them his debts, including one of \$90,000, owed to his own family.

In answer to the allegation that the defendants had represented fraudulently to Mr. Dodge that there was more timber on the tract in question than was the case, it was announced that, as a matter of fact, some of the best cruisers in the country estimated the timber and will testify it is all that was represented.

It was contended that in the Fall of 1913, when Mr. Dodge was insolvent, he induced the defendants to invest his note for \$50,000. To secure this investment it was stated that he grossly misrepresented the financial standing of his various corporations.

Insolvency Is Alleged.

This property statement, it was declared, is in writing and shows these

corporations to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. As a matter of fact, they were said to be then insolvent. It was said that as a consequence the defendants were compelled to pay the \$50,000 note themselves.

It was alleged that Mr. Dodge's books show reckless business management, that he has never asserted that he was defrauded and that the charge is now of a trumped-up character, made to save something out of a wreck caused by reckless finance.

The defendants contended they are \$150,000 in round figures out of pocket on account of their dealings with Mr. Dodge. It was stated he failed to keep his contract and the defendants had to take possession of the property to protect their interests.

The statement was included that the defendants have always been willing to turn over the property to anyone who will carry out the terms of the Dodge contract.

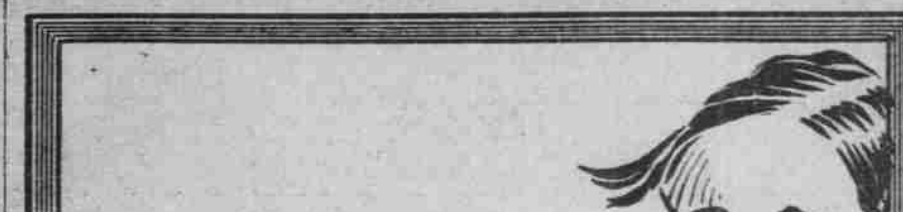
TENT CITY INCREASING

CHAUTAUQUA CAMPERS INDICATE RECORD CROWD OF VISITORS.

Gladstone Directors Expect Best Program and Attractive Vacation to Lure Many.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 24.—(Special.)—Chautauqua directors are elated at the outlook for a record attendance at the coming assembly, which opens July 6 at Gladstone Park.

Secretary Cross said today that almost twice as many tent reservations have been made as in any previous year at this time, and that, in all



I just love Holsum Cake!

And my mamma likes to give it to me. It is healthy and a great big box costs only 15 cents at the store.

Five Flavors

Makers of TIP-TOP BREAD HOLSUM BREAD HOLSUM CAKES HOLSUM TOAST HOLSUM DOUGHNUTS HOLSUM COOKIES

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probability, the tent city attendance would number well over the 1000 mark of last year.

Two reasons are assigned for the unusual interest. Many persons are finding an expensive vacation or a long trip impossible and are planning a visit to Chautauqua instead. Business men who cannot afford the time for a vacation trip now will send their families to camp at Chautauqua in the cool shade of the giant fir trees. Then, too, the Chautauqua has been unusually fortunate in scheduling one of the best programmes ever arranged on the Pacific Coast.

Among the attractions to appear at Gladstone Park, from July 6 to 12, are Cirriello's great Italian band and grand opera stars, Wittepskie's Royal Hungarian orchestra, the Swiss Alpine Yodlers, the Saxony opera singers, the Adolphian male quartet, Buckner's

jubilee quintet, the Gullatto trio and the Magical Floyde.

The lecture programme features include Newell Dwight Hillis, George W. Bain, Dr. Roland A. Nichols, Neils Darling, W. H. Miller, Arthur A. Francke, Senator E. J. Burkett, Rev. Fisher MacCorty, Fred Eugene Baker, Mrs. A. C. Zehner, Charlotte Bergh, Marion Ballou Fisk, Della Crowder Miller and Evelyn Bargett.

George's Leash. Christian Register.

Mother (at the breakfast table)—You always ought to use your napkin, George.

George—I am usin' it, mother; I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.

A 20-ton bell at the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Paris, is said by electricity. A choir boy operates the mechanism.

Why Pay Fancy Prices for Your Shoes When We Have Thousands of Pairs of the World's Best Sample Shoes

Factory lots and countermands, which we can sell to you at less than FACTORY PRICES. Come here to the big store for your shoes. Twenty-five salesmen are at your service.

\$1.98 \$1.98 For Ladies' Finest \$3 to \$4 Dress Shoes

Thousands of pairs of ladies' fine Dress Shoes on sale. They come in patents, gunmetals, dull kid tans and white buck, with cloth or kid tops; blacks and colors, all styles of heels, light, medium or welled soles. The best \$3.00 to \$4.00 values, all sizes. AA to EE width, special price, the pair... \$1.98

15,000 Pairs of Children's Shoes in Stock 59c

Today Special Prices as follows: Children's 85c Shoes 59c and Pumps, pair... 79c Children's 1.25 Shoes and Pumps, the pair... 79c Children's 1.50 and 1.75 Shoes and Pumps... 98c Misses' \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shoes and Pumps, pair... \$1.48 All sizes blacks, tans, whites and patents, cloth and kid tops.

LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, WORTH TO \$2.50, NOW 98c

Barefoots at 79c

Misses' and Children's Barefoot Sandals, in all sizes, per pair... 79c Ladies', Misses', Boys' Tennis Oxfords, white or black, all sizes... 49c

Over 3000 Pairs Men's Dress and Work Shoes \$2.48 \$1.98

On Sale at the Following Prices: Men's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Shoes, the pair... \$2.98 Men's \$4.00 and \$4.50 Shoes, the pair... \$2.48 Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes, the pair... \$1.98

BOYS' SHOES Boys' \$1.50 Shoes... 98c Boys' \$2.50 Shoes... \$1.29 Boys' \$3.00 Shoes... \$1.98

Mary Jane's 79c Pair

Sizes 5 to 8... 79c Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 \$1.29 Sizes 11 1/2 to 2 \$1.48 Ladies' sizes... \$1.98

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