

WORLD GRAIN TRADE PUZZLED BY EXPORTS

Season's Exports Thus Far Light, Though Europe's Need is Not Abated.

SITUATION BADLY MIXED

Cancellation of Orders Not Surprising, but Fact That Action Came at Critical Market Juncture Amazes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—A puzzling situation confronts the wheat trade of the world, particularly in Chicago and the winter wheat markets.

Foreigners are expected to require nearly as much wheat from the United States as they bought last year, yet the purchases, so far as the best informed exporters know, do not exceed 15,000,000 bushels, and some put the figure at 10,000,000 bushels, while last week foreigners canceled 2,900,000 bushels bought for September shipment.

Exports Will Be Diminished. The United States has about 400,000,000 bushels to sell, while exports last season were 230,000,000 bushels.

Canada Preferred Customer. Canada will be exporting in excess of 40 days, and an order for the advance credit there it is reasonable to expect that it will take the Canadian crop in preference to that of the United States.

What puzzles traders here is that while foreigners are buying more wheat, and the best authorities abroad saying that Europe's dependence on America for supplies is becoming more apparent, why they do not buy faster and in larger quantities.

There was nothing in the cancellation of orders for the world to become excited over, but the fact that the announcement of the cancellations came at the critical period caused amazement.

The short interest had been reduced in September by the advance of 6 1/2 cents in four days. Tension was out of the export demand, as all the first half of August contracts had been provided for.

Headings of 2,900,000 bushels cash wheat by foreigners was not enough to cause a big break in wheat prices, but not conditions were ripe for a decline.

WAGE DECLARED TOO LOW. The company that the interests of other companies in the fixing of wages constitutes in effect an admission that the company combines with the poorest and least generous employers to fix the wage rate.

Attorney Not Permitted. The company maintains a settled policy of refusing to deal with any labor organization or "professional labor man" and even refuses to admit these employees who cannot speak English intelligently to engage an attorney as their spokesman and representative.

Developing this last point further in the report, it was said that Paul Sapinsky, a Jersey City attorney, visited General Superintendent Hennessy, of the company, and secured a committee of six employees who had hired him to negotiate for them.

It was further stated that Mr. Hennessy, "acting in conjunction with Mr. Clifford, general manager of the company, refused point-blank to consider the demands and expressed indignation that the men should have engaged a non-employee of the company to aid them in presenting their grievances."

"The men are made to understand," the report continued, "that they must seek no outside assistance in their dealings with the management, and that any show of independence or any hint of compulsion will be vigorously resisted."

Chill Labor Laws Not Respected. "The company has instituted no machinery by which real or fancied grievances may be peacefully and promptly adjusted. The officials say that any man has access to the general superintendent, but the employees believe that they would be discharged before reaching the office."

"General Manager Clifford is not a believer in child-labor legislation, and on the other hand, thinks the children should be allowed to go to work earlier. He and Mr. Hennessy apparently have little respect for the child-labor laws, and are proponents of the extremely individualistic and reactionary industrial theories discarded by enlightened employers and by economists many years ago."

The report then related that the company employed a detective agency of New York City to furnish guards and strikebreakers. It quoted the attorney for the agency as referring to these men as "a bunch of scoundrels and scoundrel's agents."

The strike was broken by Sheriff Eugene Klimes, the report stated, who first overawed and disorganized the strikers by assaulting and arresting one of their leaders and then strengthened his control over them by promising to see his influence obtain an increase in wages and by arresting 20 of the armed guards.

DARING HIGHWAYMAN WHO MADE SENSATIONAL ESCAPE FROM GRANTS PASS JAIL



JOHN AUSTIN HOOPER.

OUTLAW GETS AWAY

Hooper Overpowers Sheriff at Grants Pass.

COMPANION IS RECAPTURED

Passing Buggy Taken and Used to Speed to Liberty—Fugitive Is Known as Desperate and Dangerous Criminal.

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cries had attracted attention and he had been released from the cell where the prisoners had locked him, and a hunt was begun at once for the fugitive, and Collins was caught within half an hour. He offered no resistance. He asserted that Hooper had drilled him carefully in the part he was to play in the jailbreak and had threatened to kill him if he failed to carry out his part of the plot. He is awaiting trial on a statutory charge.

Hooper was as thorough in his preparation for the escape today as he has been apparently in all the long list of highway robberies of which he is charged by police of Portland, who caught him just as they asserted, he was preparing to rob a train at The Dalles. A valise which he kept in the jail he had carefully filled with food and tobacco yesterday. Collins, according to the story, had been carefully drilled in his part, and the outlaw took no chances of failure.

The crime of which he was accused in Josephine county was the same, a series, and the prisoner, who admitted having broken parole from Folsom penitentiary, California, where he had been serving a life sentence for highway robbery, had been brought here for trial against the advice of the Portland detectives, who foretold that Hooper would get in jail, and wished to send him back to Folsom to complete serving the life sentence.

Accusations Are Many. Crimes placed at the door of the outlaw include the following: Holdup of Gordon Jacobs, Hornbrook, Cal., netting \$400 worth of gold dust. Theft of two horses at Weed, Cal. Attempting a train robbery at Sedro-Woolley, Wash. Holdup of Oregon City train at Canemah, March 2. Holdup of Rogue River Bank, netting \$1400.

Holdup of telephone exchange at Grants Pass. Holdup of Southern Pacific depot at Grants Pass. Holdup of Oregon City electric train at Gies, Feb. 2.

Searchers Not in Fear. Hooper has maintained his innocence of many of these charges, but has admitted throughout that being a highway robber was his business. He has been in jail here since July 22, having been captured by Sheriff Christman, of Wasco county; Lou Wagner, special detective for the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and Ed Wood, special agent of O. W. R. & N. Company at The Dalles, July 19.

Searchers for the fugitive are not especially nervous when entering underbrush, relying on Hooper's oft-repeated assertions that, while he was a holdup man by profession, he had never intended to do any harm to anyone. A review of the daring career of nine months, since his being granted a parole from Folsom, shows no cases where there has been any shooting.

HOOPER EXPECTED TO FIGHT

Portland Officers Think Fugitive Will Not Be Taken Alive.

Armed, and knowing that he faces a life sentence if captured, Hooper will fight to the death before he is arrested again, say Portland officials. Hooper had less than two miles to go before he reached the mountain herd of Grants Pass, where he is said to have friends among the prospectors.

Once in the woods, Hooper could get away with the animals, and swing back to his stronghold among the Indians near Goldville, Cal. Lou Wagner, special agent for the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, predicts that this will be the course the escaped prisoner will follow.

At Goldville, Hooper is thought to have been admitted to membership in an Indian tribe. The Indians had the greatest respect for his prowess in shooting and hunting. It is said that Hooper's chief amusement during his stay there was to practice

marksmanship on coins which his redskin friends tossed in the air.

A slender hope of tracking Hooper is held out by the fact that he was deeply in love with a girl at The Dalles, and may try to communicate with her. He had purchased an automobile for this girl shortly before his arrest in The Dalles. Lou Wagner last night said he had little confidence in this possibility. Hooper, Wagner insisted, is a "light-o'-love" and has sweethearts in every town he has visited.

Local officials were strongly opposed to holding the man in Oregon for trial, as he had violated his parole from a life sentence in California, and could be locked up for the remainder of his life in Folsom prison.

Lou Wagner said at the time Hooper was taken to Grants Pass that Hooper had expressed a hope to be taken there, because he could escape from that jail. The cells are located in the Courthouse yard.

Detective Sergeant Joe Day, in common with other Portland officers, proved something of a prophet.

"What they ought to do with that fellow is to take him under heavy guard to Folsom and let him serve the remainder of his life term there," said Detective Day when he learned that it was the intention of the officers in charge of Hooper to take him to Grants Pass to stand trial for robbery.

"Why in Hades are they sending that fellow to Grants Pass?" he demanded. "Why, from what I know of Hooper and the jail at Grants Pass, that fellow will kick his way out of jail there in socks he's been wearing two weeks."

According to local officials Hooper is the second man to escape from the Grants Pass jail this year. The other, Patrick Sullivan, got away late last winter.

PYTHIAN MEETING NEAR

ADVANCE PARTIES OF KNIGHTS GATHER AT CRATER LAKE.

Twenty-five to Be Initiated at Session Held on Wizard Island and Story Will Be Presented.

MEDFORD, Or., Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Everything is ready for the state lodge convocation to be held by the Knights of Pythias at Wizard Island in Crater Lake, beginning Wednesday, August 18. About 600 members of the lodge from all parts of the state are expected to attend, and several advance parties have already gone to the lake, combining the ceremony with their vacation.

Twenty-five new members will be initiated, some of the more prominent being William G. Steel, superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, and John M. Scott, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific.

Dr. Wrightman, of Portland, grand chancellor, and L. R. Simpson, grand keeper of records and seal, will attend. The story of Damon and Pythias will be given, with Crater Lake as a setting, the speaking parts being assigned to B. P. Mulkey and Messrs. Baldwin, McKee, Lindley and Harrison. Three auto trucks have been engaged to haul the paraphernalia and food to the lake, the lodge maintaining its own commissary department and chef.

The women will occupy Crater Lake lodge and the men will sleep in the open, using tents.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Arrangements, as far as they can be made by the Klamath Falls lodge, for the Knights of Pythias ceremonies at Crater Lake next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are being completed here.

This series of ceremonies will be one of the most unique ever staged in the state and will take place in the crater of Wizard Island in Crater Lake. The high officials of the Oregon lodge will be present, and a number of chapters are sending special delegations.

The Grants Pass, Medford and Klamath Falls lodges are putting on the work.

RUSSIANS REPULSE TURKS

Transport Column, Including Droves of Cattle, Captured.

PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 15.—The following statement was issued today at the army of the Caucasus headquarters:

"In the direction of Olti, in the district of Bidasare, attempts of the Turks to resume the offensive were repulsed.

"In the Valley of Passine we took the western crest of Kara Derbent after a stubborn fight. All Turkish attempts to regain their lost positions were unsuccessful.

"We captured a Turkish transport column with an escort of prisoners. The column included a large drove of cattle and wagons loaded with grenades and rifles."

AMERICA DECLINES TO INTERFERE IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Reply to Austria Says Neutrals Cannot Sit in Judgment on Belligerents.

PERPLEXITIES ARE NOTED

Both Germany and Austria-Hungary Declared to Have Supplied Munitions to Warring Nations in Other Conflicts.

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It contends is sound, it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband, including, certainly, the high seas might possess an ample supply of arms and ammunition, but be in want of food and clothing. On the novel principle that equitization is a neutral duty, neutrals nations would be obligated to place an embargo on such articles because one of the belligerents could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

Maze of Perplexities Involved.

"But if this principle, so strongly urged by the Imperial and Royal government, should be admitted to obligation in every town he has visited. A belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land? Applying to this the theory of equitization, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to procure them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic.

Manifestly the idea of a strict neutrality now advanced by the Imperial and Royal government would involve a neutral nation in a maze of perplexities which would obscure the whole principle of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war.

Own Action Cited as Precedent.

"In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the Imperial Royal government to the fact that the United States, and Germany, particularly the latter, have during the years preceding the present European war, procured a great quantity of arms and ammunition which they sold throughout the world and especially to belligerents. Never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle of neutrality advanced by the Imperial and Royal government.

"During the Boer war between Great Britain and the South African republics, the port of the coast of neighboring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunition from reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, which were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain and other belligerents hundreds of thousands of rifles, machine guns, cartridges, powder, cartridges, shot and weapons; and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities.

Principle Is Unchanged.

"While, as compared with the present war, quantities sold were small (as to the sale of arms and munitions, the principle of neutrality involved was the same. If at that time Austria-Hungary and Germany had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the course adopted by the Imperial and Royal government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention.

"It is further pointed out that during the Crimean War large quantities of arms and ammunition and military stores were furnished to Russia by Prussian manufacturers, that during the recent war between Turkey and Italy, as this government is advised, arms and ammunitions were furnished to the Ottoman government by Germany and this government never remonstrated with the belligerents who supplied with munitions by both Austria-Hungary and Germany.

"While these latter cases are not analogous, as in the case of the South African war, to the situation of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the present war, they clearly indicate the long established practice of the two empires in the matter of trade in war supplies.

"In view of the foregoing statements, this government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial and Royal government will ascribe to the United States a lack of impartial neutrality in constraining its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient, even though the circumstances of the present war prevent Austria-Hungary from obtaining such supplies from the markets of the United States, which have been and remain so far as the action and policy of this government are concerned, open to all belligerents alike.

"But in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the Republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or to produce the arms and munitions to repel invasion by a well-equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its arms and navies."

America Would Need Supplies. "In consequence of this standing policy, the United States, in event of an attack by a foreign power, would be at the outset of a war, severely, if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the necessity of producing them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense. The United States has always depended on the right to purchase arms and ammunition

from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others.

"A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practice it is to increase its military strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked can, after war had been declared, go into the markets of the world and purchase the means to defend itself against the aggressor.

Nations Want the Armed Camps.

"The general adoption by the nations of the world the theory that neutrals ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would completely deprive the neutrals of their right to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise and to erect and maintain armaments for the manufacture of arms and munitions to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of a war. The Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would result in every nation's becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its right rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes.

"Perceiving, as it does, that the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of neutrals to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent during the progress of a war would give the advantage to the belligerent which encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace and which had laid in vast stores of arms and ammunition in anticipation of war, the Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against the universal peace which the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and righteousness in their dealings with one another.

"The Government of the United States, in the foregoing discussion of the practical reason why it has advocated and practiced trade in munitions of war, wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the present war, but as merely putting, very frankly, the arguments in this matter which have been conclusive in determining the policy of the United States.

"While the practical manifestations so well exemplified by Germany and Austria-Hungary during the South African war, and the manifest evil which would result from a change of practice render compliance with the suggestion of the Imperial and Royal government out of the question, certain assertions appearing in the Austria-Hungary statement of the Germans for its consideration cannot be passed over without comment.

Assertions Reviewed in Detail.

"These assertions are substantially as follows: (1) That the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents contravenes the preamble of The Hague convention of 1907. (2) That it is inconsistent with the refusal of this Government to allow furnishing of supplies to vessels of war on the high seas. (3) That according to 'all authorities of international law' the exportation of arms and munitions from a neutral power to a belligerent is prohibited.

"As to the assertion that the exportation of arms and ammunition contravenes the preamble of The Hague convention of 1907, this Government presumes that reference is made to the last paragraph of the preamble, which is as follows: 'Seeing that, in this category of ideas these rules should not, in principle, be altered in the course of the war by a neutral power, except in the case of a violation of the rights of the belligerents of the rights of that power.'

"Manifestly the only ground to change the rule laid down by the convention, one of which, it should be noted, explicitly declares that a neutral is not bound to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, is the necessity of a neutral power to do so in order to protect its own rights.

Complaint Would Invite Rebuke.

"The right and duty to determine when this necessity exists rests with the neutral, not with a belligerent. It is discretionary, not mandatory. If a neutral power does not avail itself of its right, a belligerent is not privileged to complain, for in doing it would be in the position of declaring to the neutral power which is necessary to protect that power's own rights. The Imperial and Royal government cannot but perceive that a complaint of this nature would invite just rebuke.

"With reference to the asserted inconsistency of the course adopted by the Government in relation to the exportation of arms and ammunition and that followed in not allowing supplies to be taken from its ports to ships of war on the high seas, it is only necessary to point out that the prohibition of supplies to ships of war rests upon the principle that a neutral country may not permit its territory to become a naval base for either belligerent. A warship may under certain restrictions, obtain fuel and supplies in a neutral port once in three months.

Germany Authority Quoted.

"It may not be inopportune to direct particular attention to the declaration of the German authority, Paul Einicke, who states that at the beginning of a war belligerents have never remonstrated against the enactment of prohibitions of trade in contraband, but adds, 'that such prohibitions may be considered as violations of neutrality, if at least as unfriendly acts, if they are enacted during a war with the purpose to close unexpectedly the sources of supply to a party which heretofore had relied on them.'

"The Government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austria-Hungarian government. The principles of international law, the practice of nations, the National safety of the United States and other nations, without great military and naval display, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of practical methods for the adjustment of international differences, finally, neutrality itself, are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other implements of war to belligerent powers, during the progress of the war.

"LANSING."

Indian School Harvests Wheat.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Harvesting at the Tutulla Indian School has been finished, a little more than 300 acres having been in red wheat. The yield averaged a little better than 40 bushels to the acre, and the grain is of excellent quality.

STAR TODAY AND ALL WEEK THE FAMED VAMPIRE WOMAN THEDA BARA IN LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET First Time Ever Shown in Portland PEOPLES BLANCHE SWEET TODAY UNTIL THURS. IN THE SECRET ORCHARD

SORTIE IS REPULSED Germans Threatening Kovno Approach Nearer to Fort. MORE PRISONERS TAKEN Russians Making Stubborn Stand Between Narew and Bug Rivers and Also Against Advance of Prince Leopold.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The German official report on operations in the east tonight tells of a sortie of Russians from Kovno, which, it says, was repulsed, and of stubborn resistance confronting other German armies. The grip on Kovno is declared to have been tightened. The report says: "Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Troops under General von Buelow have driven the Russians near Kubisko in a northeasterly direction. Four officers, 2350 men and one machine gun were captured. A Russian sortie from Kovno was repulsed. One thousand prisoners fell into our hands. Our attacking troops worked nearer to the fort."

Russians Resist Stubbornly. "Between the Narew and the Bug the enemy made a stubborn stand. A Narew crossing was forced by our troops late in the evening. "The army of General von Scholtzky took more than 1000 prisoners, and that of General von Gallwitz took 2550 prisoners, including 14 officers. They also captured 10 machine guns. On all fronts we gained ground. Therefore they had not violated the order."

Belgians Wear Macaroni. German Order Against Showing Colours of Italy Evaded. "The troops under General von Woyrsch alone, up to August 14, took 4000 prisoners, including 22 officers, and also captured nine machine guns. "Army group of General von Mackensen: The defeated enemy yesterday attempted to range his front on a line north of Miodawa, southwest of Slawatyce, Horodycye and Miedzyrzec. The enemy resumed his retreat this morning."

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Orders had been published that there should be no display of national insignia or national colours of either Belgium or her allies. When the Belgian national holiday came around black flags were hung out of every Belgian home. Several offenders were accordingly arrested. They pleaded that the order said "colours, and black was no color, but the absence of color. Therefore they had not violated the order."

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