

MISS RANKIN MAKES M'ADOO CUT HOURS

Overtime for Women in Bureau of Printing Eliminated Within Week.

FIGHT SHARP AND SHORT

Montana Representative Quotes Official Reports to Director of Plant in Answer to Every Contentious Made.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 15.—Hats are off in Washington to Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, the sole woman in Congress. In just a week, during which she worked day and night, regardless of hours, she put an end to the 12 and 13-hour day in the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and forced the establishment of an eight-hour day. And she did it practically unassisted.

Not long ago a Montana woman visiting Washington happened to learn that girls and women employed at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving were compelled to work 12 and 13 hours a day. This woman believed this was too much of a strain to impose, particularly upon women of less than normal strength, so she called on Representative Rankin to "talk things over."

The Montana Congresswoman was interested at once, and obtained a pass to go through the Bureau of Printing and Engraving—not a pass for the Hon. Jeannette Rankin, M. C., but a pass for "Miss J. Rankin, of Washington, D. C." She went in. She saw girls and women working long hours who could not stand the strain, and who were breaking down; she saw others who were compelled to work overtime, because they could not live and support dependent relatives on the \$1.75 a day which Uncle Sam pays many of the women helpers in the big print-shop.

Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, announced that overtime was the result of rush war orders, but he did not reckon on the woman with whom he had been thrown into controversy.

Records Show Overtime Usual.

Miss Rankin promptly produced official records, signed by Mr. Ralph himself, showing that the overtime had been the usual order at the bureau; that it had prevailed for the past three or four years, long before the United States entered the war, and in fact before Europe itself became involved. There was no answer to this, but Director Ralph made a counter move, and announced that inasmuch as there had been a let-up in war orders, he had reduced the hours of most of his women employees. Miss Rankin investigated, and found he had reduced the 13-hour shift to 12 hours, and the 12-hour shift to 11 hours; simply that, and nothing more.

Mr. Ralph then said the women and girls who worked overtime were willing to do so, but Miss Rankin came back with evidence that Mr. Ralph himself had passed around an order serving notice that when the war rush let up there would be a reduction in his force, and that those who now worked overtime would stand the better show of retention on the payroll.

Finally Director Ralph made the public assertion that he had been forced to work his employees overtime because he had been unable to get additional women and girls from the Civil Service Commission. And there Miss Rankin "had him dead," for the records of the Civil Service Commission showed that when the war rush came on Director Ralph had not asked for the names of any eligibles from the civil service list.

Many on Qualified List.

And not until Miss Rankin started her row did he appeal to the Civil Service Commission; he then asked for 150 names, whereas the register contained the names of more than 500 women anxious to work at the bureau.

This was the status of affairs when Miss Rankin sought the Secretary of the Treasury. She called on Mr. McAdoo, by appointment, and to her surprise found Director Ralph ahead of her. The Secretary was lousy, so she referred both Miss Rankin and Mr. Ralph to his assistant. The Assistant Secretary heard what Miss Rankin had to say, but promised nothing definite.

So Miss Rankin again appealed to the press; again she told all the salient facts. They were laid before the public, and two days later Secretary McAdoo ordered an investigation by a board of Treasury and War officials. Miss Rankin attended that investigation, and with her she carried official records as well as her other information.

The committee could do no more than recognize those facts, and when it saw how overtime was undermining the health of the women, it wasted no time in reporting promptly to Secretary McAdoo against overtime for women and in recommending the establishment of the eight-hour day in the bureau.

Secretary McAdoo lost no time in following the recommendations of this committee. He ordered the eight-hour day put into effect at once. And thus it transpired that the only woman in Congress, well fortified with facts, was able in a single short week to put an end to the 12 and 13-hour day in the big shop where the United States Government turns out all its paper currency, its postage stamps, its bonds and other engraved work.

CAMP NAMED FOR LEWIS

Cantonment at American Lake to Be Called for Explorer.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 15.—The War Department today announced that the 16th divisional camp at American Lake where drafted men from the Northwestern states will be trained is to be known hereafter as "Camp Lewis." The designation is in honor of Captain Meritt Weather Lewis, the explorer. The camp at Palo Alto where the Northwest National Guard will train is to be known as "Camp Fremont."

Second Lieutenants John B. Wilson, of Corvallis; Carroll F. Byrd, Salem; Carl F. Dietz, Charleston, Wash.; C. Boyd Baynard, Colton, Wash.; Leland I. Toman, Spokane; Lloyd B. Dymart, George T. Holt, Paul E. McDermott and Milton U. Vedder, Seattle, and Robert M. Montague, Moscow, Idaho, were today ordered to marine officers' training school at Quantico, Va., for three months' training.

A bushel of lawn grass weighs about 20 pounds. A quart of seeds is sufficient to cover 300 square feet—15x20 feet.

Santiseptic for a Perfect Complexion Preserves, beautifies, softens, whitens, prevents and rapidly eliminates all eruptions. Like its cleanser, beauty odor. 50c. All druggists.

WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE WHO WINS SINGLE-HANDED FIGHT FOR SHORTER HOURS FOR WOMEN WORKERS.



HONORABLE JEANNETTE RANKIN OF MONTANA.

CZECH WOULD QUIT

Ex-Minister's Peace Proposals Stir Reichsrath.

HOLLWEG FALL DISCUSSED

Parisian Press Both Sober and Jubilant, All Agreeing That Retirement of Chancellor Marks Grave Political Era.

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Ministry who desired the war, to satisfy their appetite for universal domination.

Le Journal says: "The chancellor was so accustomed to let things be that he seems to be surprised to find himself at the bottom of the abyss. His famous exclamation, 'A scrap of paper,' which many thought to be only a cynical utterance, now echoes like a cry of distress. It seems now as if Bethmann-Hollweg had foreseen the catastrophe."

Tragic Era at Hand.

In the view of L'Homme Enchaîné, the chancellor's retirement marks the beginning of a tragic era for Germany. It pictures an immense black gulf yawning beneath the feet of the great militarized Nation and terms the chancellor a man of straw.

The Action Française says that the chancellor's departure indicates the depth to which the Germans have descended in their spirit of violence and ambition. Nearly all the newspapers comment on the singular coincidence that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's career as chancellor ended on an anniversary of the day it began—July 14.

MICHAELIS' POLICY IN DOUBT

Indications Are Hollweg's Peace Programme Will Go.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—Germany's first commoner-Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, a bureaucrat without even a noble "Von" before his name, has as yet given no indication of his policy regarding reform and peace. Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have ventured to call him their own. The Chancellor's first step, which might be interpreted as an indication of an open mind, was to receive representatives of the two divergent groups in the Reichstag and permit them to explain their respective standpoints, the Chancellor playing the role of listener to the conversations. He was assisted by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Karl Helfferich, and the Reichstag representatives.

The German papers unite in characterization of his energy and firm-mindedness, but are most reserved in their predictions of his probable policy. The papers aligned for the so-called German peace are perhaps a shade more enthusiastic about political policies under the new regime than the radical and Socialist organs. The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the Catholic organ of Pan-German sympathizers, says Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly stands nearer the right than the left parties. The line of the comment, evidently emanating from Wilhelmstrasse, is that the new Chancellor regards as his mission the restoration of the internal harmony of the nation, whatever policy may be adopted. No matter what else may result, the change will undoubtedly mean the disappearance of the Von Bethmann-Hollweg peace programme.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy regarding the ultimate aims of the war had from the beginning been a per-

sonal one, in which "the Chancellor above the parties" had formed a programme above parliamentary parties, the military authorities and the Emperor alike, and he endeavored by gentle, steady pressure and suggestion to impose it upon a changeful sovereign oscillating between vistas of brilliant ambition and realizations of cold facts; upon the puissant military caste represented by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff; and a blundering, unbrilliant parliament.

The appointment of Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly means a new deal of the cards. Berlin papers which were published before the appointment of Dr. Michaelis was known, throw further light on the circumstances of Von Bethmann-Hollweg's retirement. They showed that the Emperor, of course, is confronted by the necessity of dropping temporarily the Chancellor or virtually the entire Prussian Cabinet, the members of which, including the War Minister, General von Steln, a soldier, not a politician, submitted their resignations, declaring that they would not remain if Von Bethmann-Hollweg was retained.

The Bavarian Premier, Count von Hertling, who favored moderate peace proposals, but refused flatly to accept the idea of a parliamentary ministry, which would diminish Bavaria's special influence on the government, seems to have thrown himself into the struggle against Von Bethmann-Hollweg at the last minute. The Bavarian Centrist members of the Reichstag started an anti-Von Bethmann-Hollweg revolt within the party and the Crown Prince made valid his long standing objections to the Imperial Chancellor.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff were again summoned to Berlin, not to interfere, according to the unanimous accounts in the Berlin papers, in the political end of the situation, but to sidetrack the proposed peace proposition by providing encouraging reports of the military situation and to provide the members of the Reichstag with the prospect of obtaining that "German peace worthy of the sacrifices made" to which Von Hindenburg over and over again had committed himself in his published replies to the memorials of Pan-German organizations.

Before the selection of Dr. Michaelis became known, the papers generally agreed that Von Bethmann-Hollweg's retirement would be accompanied by sweeping changes in the Imperial and Prussian administrations. The feeling was general that a large part of the Secretaries of States and Ministers who had been in office since and before the war and had exhausted their efficiency and availability through long continuance at their posts under the tremendous responsibilities of the war, should be replaced by fresh hands and brains, without any incumbrance of the past.

This, in the ultimate analysis, probably was one of the chief considerations impelling the Emperor to accept the resignation of a personally sympathetic statesman, who, according to Vorwarts, in his political obituary "meant well feebly; whose wish was to conduct the war as a defensive struggle and prevent its extension to new enemies, but who yielded to forces stronger in purpose than himself, and who wanted to base his policy upon broad basis of democracy; but who lacked energy and force to draw the necessary conclusions therefrom."

RUSSIANS WIN IN BATTLE

Austrian Positions in Galicia Taken, With Guns and Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, July 15.—Attacks yesterday by Russian troops in the Lodziany region, southwest of Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia, resulted in the Austrians losing their positions, 1000 men in prisoners and a number of guns, the War Office announced today. Elsewhere the Russians held their ground against attacks and took more than 600 additional prisoners.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6095.

Victrola advertisement featuring the 'His Master's Voice' logo, illustrations of couples dancing, and a list of 12 dance records with prices. Text includes: 'The right partner, a smooth floor and the Victrola!', 'The instrument that is always ready to oblige with the best dance music...', and 'Victrola is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company...'.

MEN TOO WEAK TO WORK

ABSOLUTE STARVATION THREATENS BELGIAN LABORERS. United States Commission for Relief Says in One Province People Subsist on American Charity.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Food scarcity in Belgium has resulted in the physical weakening of thousands of workmen to such an extent that they had to abandon work, according to the latest report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, made public tonight by the food administration. In one province visited by a representative of the Commission a general strike of workers occurred. "The men simply explained," says the report, "that they no longer had the physical strength to carry on their work." Later, however, when faced with absolute starvation, they were forced to return to work.

Red Crown's continuous chain of boiling points insures maximum power and mileage.

Red Crown Gasoline advertisement featuring the Red Crown logo and the text 'The Gasoline of Quality' and 'POWER GASOLINE'.

ASSAULT VICTIM MAY DIE

Station Agent Beaten and Then Left Unconscious in Street.

NORTH YAKIMA, July 15.—H. W. Vining, Northern Pacific station agent at Granger, Wash., was attacked by two men in Sunnyside Friday night, terribly beaten, taken in an automobile back to Granger, and left unconscious on the street. His injuries may prove fatal. Warrants were issued yesterday for Charles Dubry and David Thrush, of Granger, who are charged with committing the assault. Dubry is under arrest.

SOCIALISTS STATE AIMS

Proletariat Called Upon to Unite for Obtaining Peace.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—The invitation issued to International Socialists for a general conference at Stockholm calls on the proletariat to unite for the purpose of obtaining peace without annexation or indemnities, based on the right of peoples freely to make their own choice.

Awake with an Awakening Empire

—and Know ALASKA

Alaska advertisement featuring a large illustration of a totem pole and text describing the state's natural beauty and the Canadian Pacific Railway's service to the region.