

GOVERNORS ARRIVE TO CONSIDER POLICY

Six and Possibly Eight Western Executives Will Attend Conference.

MANY PROBLEMS SLATED

People Must Be Awakened to Gravity of Situation Arising From War, Declares Mr. Alexander, Idaho Governor.

The Governors of several Northwest and Western states are in Portland today to attend an important conference for the discussion of economic and other problems that have arisen from the war.

The conference will open at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the Portland Hotel. It will be called to order by Governor Lister, of Washington, president of the Western Conference of Governors. Governor Withycombe, of Oregon, is secretary.

At least six governors, and perhaps more, will be present. They are Governor Lister, of Washington; Governor Withycombe, of Oregon; Governor Alexander, of Idaho; Governor Bamberger, of Montana; Governor Boyle, of Nevada.

Two Others May Attend. It is possible that Governor Stephens, of California, and Governor Hout, of Wyoming, also will attend. However, they had not made hotel reservations up to last night.

Co-operative action in dealing with industrial and labor problems and the formulating of a general war policy in common for all the Western states is understood to be one of the main purposes of the conference, which was first suggested by Governor Alexander, of Idaho.

Governor Alexander was the first Governor to arrive in Portland last night for the conference.

"I had in mind particularly in suggesting the conference, which I first discussed with Governor Withycombe, of Oregon, to take steps to bring the people of our states to a realization of the gravity of this war, and the sacrifices that will be necessary on the part of every man, woman and child."

"We are so far away from the actual scene of conflict that it is hard for us to bring ourselves to realize the gravity of the situation. I do not blame anybody for this, but I do say that there must be an awakening."

"The Governors of the states must impress upon their people the vital necessity of sacrifice. This war is no child's play, though that is just how some of the people seem to regard it. We must formulate a common war policy and carry it through. There must be no working to cross purposes. Every person must know his duty and must do that duty. There is a great necessity for organization and co-operation."

Awakening Is Declared Needed. "It seems to me that our people have not come to a proper realization of the great problems that confront them. It is very essential that they should do so."

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I. W. W. Problem Not Feared. Governor Alexander said that so far as he was concerned, the I. W. W. problem is not one of the vital things to be considered at today's conference. "There is no I. W. W. problem in Idaho," he declared emphatically.

"There has been a great deal of exaggeration about that. There has not been any Couer d'Alene problem. Perhaps there were some severe attacks on I. W. W. up there, but the situation has never at any time been anything that the local authorities could not handle without difficulty."

Labor Policy Favored. Undoubtedly one of the important matters for discussion at today's conference will be the formulating of a common policy in dealing with the labor situation, so as to insure harmony and efficiency.

Governor Withycombe, of Oregon, already has pointed out a solution of this problem by his recent action in appointing a state board of conciliation and mediation to hear all questions of hours, wages and conditions of labor before they reach the strike stage.

Then the question of food will be discussed. Common measures probably will be adopted to insure the greatest possible production of foodstuffs in the Western states and particularly in the Northwestern states.

Governor Stewart, of Montana, and Governor Lister, of Washington, and Governor Alexander, of Idaho, were the three Governors who had arrived last night.

Governor Lister said the conference would deal with general war problems requiring co-operation among the states, particularly those of food production and labor.

Governor Stewart said he had come principally to hear what the other Governors had to suggest. He said the I. W. W. situation at Butte was "about the same."

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All Traces of Scrofula Eradicated From the System

By the greatest of all purifiers.

A common mistake in the treatment of scrofula has been the use of mercury and other mineral mixtures, the effect of which is to bottle up the impurities in the blood, and hide them from the surface.

The impurities and dangers are only added to in this way.

For more than fifty years S. S. S. has been the one recognized reliable blood remedy that has been used with highly satisfactory results for Scrofula. Being made of the roots and herbs of the forest, it is absolutely pure, vegetable, and absolutely free from all mineral ingredients.

You can obtain S. S. S. from any druggist. Our chief medical adviser is an expert on all blood disorders, and will cheerfully give you full advice as to the treatment of your own case. Address Swift Specific Co., Dept. P-209, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

TANGLED WRECKAGE OF AUTO FROM WHICH MR. AND MRS. RICHARD GRIFFITH, OF HOFF, ESCAPED WITH ONLY SLIGHT INJURIES YESTERDAY.



Wreck in Ditch at Courtney Station, Where It Was Tossed When Struck by a Portland Railway, Light & Power Company.

INSURANCE AID GIVEN

Soldiers to Be Required to Allot \$15 Monthly.

GOVERNMENT ADDS TO PAY

Fighting Men May Obtain Life Insurance From \$1000 to \$10,000 at About \$8 a Thousand, Payable in Installments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Administration's program for insuring soldiers, sailors and marines was placed before Congress today in identical bills introduced by Senator Simmons and Representative Alexander. The measure probably will be taken up in the Senate and House as soon as the war tax bill has been disposed of.

The insurance programme varies but little from previously announced outlines, the chief innovation being the proposal to compel men and officers to allot a minimum of \$15 a month out of their pay to dependent wives and children, vesting in the War and Navy Departments authority to compel such payment.

Authority also is proposed to compel the men to be insured to deposit at 4 per cent interest with the Government, and at the discretion of the War and Navy Departments so much of their pay as is represented by the difference between the \$15 family allotment and half their regular pay.

Indemnities Are Provided. Provision is made for the payment of Government allowances to families of men in the Nation's armed forces. The proposed allowances vary between \$100 a month for a man with no dependents, and \$300 a month for a man with a wife and two or more children.

Indemnities for partial and total disability would vary from a minimum of \$40 a month for privates up to \$200 a month for officers. The education of injured men in vocations by which they could earn a livelihood also is provided for.

Plan Costs \$170,000,000 for Year. The cost of carrying out the programme is estimated by Secretary McAdoo at approximately \$170,000,000 for the first year of the war, and \$380,000,000 for the second. The bill provides no method of obtaining this sum from the Government.

The cost to the Government as estimated by Secretary McAdoo, would approximate the following:

First year. Second year.
Family allowances... \$170,000,000 \$380,000,000
Death indemnities... 3,700,000 22,000,000
Compensation for... 5,250,000 35,000,000
Compensation for... 2,200,000 21,000,000
Insurance against... 23,000,000 112,500,000
Totals... \$170,150,000 \$380,500,000

The total for the two years is thus placed at \$550,650,000, which Mr. McAdoo estimates at less than 6 per cent of the cost to the country of conducting the war.

Children up to 15 years of age and wives of men and officers would be given family allowances. Other dependent relatives would be given allowances only in case voluntary allotments were made them out of the pay of the man insured.

Insurance Not Assignable. The bill does not attempt to cover the methods to be pursued in re-educating and rehabilitating injured men. Two principles, however, are recognized: The man's obligation to avail himself of such opportunities as the Government may provide under penalty of loss of compensation during "any period of unreasonable refusal," and a man's right to disability compensation regardless of his economic recuperation.

When disability results in death dependents would receive \$10,000 a month, the sum again being rated according to the circumstances of the dependents.

All insurance of this character, the bill provides, would be "non-assignable and free from the claims either of the insured or of the beneficiary." It would be limited to wife, children and other specified kindred.

On the administrative side the bill provides for a division of the Government's war risk insurance bureau into two sections, one on marine and sea-land insurance, the other on military and naval insurance.

LIVES PLACED IN JEOPARDY (Continued From First Page.) of retaliation by stating: "For a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act of aggression, and the defense of an act of retaliation is an admission that it is illegal." Continuing, it said: "If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity as well as justice and a due regard for dignity of neutral

powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued." It was also said "that the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, and for a reparation that can be made for the needless destruction of human life by an illegal act." And the meat of the note was contained in the following sentence: "Friendship itself prompts it (the United States) to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels acts in contravention of these rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when their affect American citizens, as being deliberately unfriendly."

Attack on Nebraska Disavowed. That the matter has remained so far as the Lusitania was concerned until now. In the meantime the attack on the American ship Nebraska was disavowed, the German note stating that "the torpedo was not meant for the American flag and is to be considered an unfortunate accident."

The diplomatic situation with regard to the use of the submarine and the attack on many merchant ships without notice and without putting the passengers in safety was all unsettled when on August 13, 1915, the British ship Arabic was torpedoed without warning not far from the place where the Lusitania had gone down. Two Americans were among the passengers killed.

The German government, after the usual quibbling, at length in its note of September 7 asserted that the captain of the German submarine, while engaged in preparing to sink the Dunajewitz, became convinced that the approaching Arabic was trying to ram him and, therefore, fired his torpedo. The Imperial government refused to admit any liability, but offered to arbitrate.

American Consul Killed. There followed almost immediately the case of the Ancona, sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag. This case was naturally out of his jurisdiction, but formed a link in the chain, and then came the sinking of the Perla in the Mediterranean. On this boat our Consul to Aden lost his life.

In the note of Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing dated September 1, 1915, Count von Bernstorff said that liners would not be sunk by German submarines without warning, and that putting the passengers in safety, provided the liners did not try to escape or offer resistance, and it was further stated that the Lusitania was effect before the sinking of the Arabic. There were long negotiations during this period, but without result. At one time it looked as if diplomatic relations would be broken, but finally the Imperial government consented to acknowledge that the submarine commander had been wrong in assuming that the Arabic intended to ram his boat, offered indemnity and disavowed the act of the commander. It was stated that orders as precise had been given to the submarine commander as occurred in the sinking of the Arabic is considered out of the question."

Austria Yields in Ancona Case. In the same way the Austrian government gave way to the demands of America in the Ancona case at the end of December, 1915. Ambassador Pennington, in Austria, praised greatly by his admirable handling of this case. The negotiations as to the still pending Lusitania case were carried on in Washington by Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing, and finally Germany offered to pay an indemnity for the death of the Americans on the Lusitania, but the United States "greatly regretted," but refused to disavow the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Lusitania, or to admit that such act was illegal.

About this time our State Department sent a note proposing in effect that submarines should conform to "cruiser" warfare, only sinking a vessel which defended itself or tried to escape, that before sinking a vessel its passengers, crew and cargo should be placed in safety, and that, on the other hand, merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prohibited from carrying any armaments whatever. This suggestion was not followed up.

Zimmermann (not the one in the Foreign Office) wrote an article in the Lokai Anzeiger, of which he is an editor, saying the United States had something on its side in the question of the export of munitions. He heard that Von Kessel, commander of the Mark of Brandenburg, said he (Zimmermann) ought to be shot as a traitor. Zimmermann, hearing of this, made Von Kessel apologize, but he was shortly afterward mobilized.

Zimmermann Ready for War. Colonel House had arrived in Germany at the end of January, 1916, and remained only three days. He was quite worried by the situation and by the interview Zimmermann had had with the Chancellor, in which Zimmermann expressed the readiness of Germany to go to war with the United States.

L of course, arranged that Colonel House should have an interview with the Chancellor at this time, and after dinner on night he had a long talk with the Chancellor, in which the dangers of the situation were pointed out.

In February, 1916, the Junkers in the Prussian lower house started a fight against the Chancellor and discussed submarine warfare as a matter of course. The Chancellor hit back at them rather hard and had the better of the exchange. At this period it was reported that the Emperor went to Wilhelmshafen to warn the submarine commanders to be careful.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Pocket Picked in Portland. THE DAILIES, OR., Aug. 10.—Postmaster R. E. Williams was "touched for his bankroll" of \$38 while riding in a streetcar yesterday in Portland. He has no idea when the deed was done, but when he got off the car he discovered his loss.

2 HURT IN COLLISION

Oregon City Electric Train Demolishes Automobile.

BRUSH OBSCURES VIEW

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Griffith, of Hoff, Or., Sustain Severe Injuries When Car Skids in Front of Speeding Train.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Griffith, of Hoff, Or., narrowly escaped death yesterday morning at 10:20 o'clock, when their automobile was struck by an Oregon City electric train of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, near Courtney station.

The auto was thrown a dozen feet away and completely wrecked. Mrs. Griffith was pinned beneath the car. Her husband arose from the debris unaided. In a few moments the train crew and passengers had extricated Mrs. Griffith.

Both were able to walk, though suffering severely from shock and bruises caused by the crash, but it was without the water of the broken radiator. The train was rushed without stops, at express speed, to Oregon City, where Mr. and Mrs. Griffith were taken to the hospital. Mrs. Griffith is scalded about the chest and is badly bruised. Her husband is scalded about the body, his nose is broken and he is slightly cut on the face and scalp.

The auto was proceeding east and approaching the crossing at Courtney station. The Oregon City cars, with Motorcarman G. W. Ruffner and Conductor J. H. Brown in charge, had whistled for the crossing. Because the view is obscured by brush, neither saw the imminent danger until almost at the point of collision.

Mr. Griffith turned the auto in an attempt to avoid the crash, but it skidded and shot diagonally across the tracks, striking a telephone pole. The rear of the car rested on the tracks.

Motorcarman Ruffner applied the emergency brake and reversed his train in such haste that it halted within 21 feet after striking the automobile. He has been in the service of the company 15 years, and bears a record for caution. Witnesses do not blame the train crew.

WAR DISRUPTS CHOIR LUTHERAN SINGERS WITHDRAW TO DEMONSTRATE PATRIOTISM.

Protestants Members of Church Whose Pastor, Dr. Baltzly, Precipitated Controversy Recently.

OMAHA, Aug. 10.—"In order to be loyal Americans and to uphold the President and the country in this crisis of war against Germany, it would be advisable that we withdraw from the choir of the Lutheran church of this city, and to demonstrate our patriotism."

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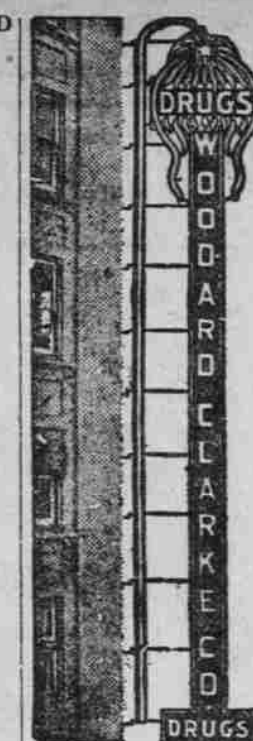
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