M'ADOO IS QUIZZED ON NEW BOND ISSUE

Threat of Republican Members of House Causes Secret Session With Secretary.

DETAILS OF LOANS ASKED

Assurances Demanded, and Granted, That Greater Proportion of Money Advanced Allies Will Be Spent in United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Threats of Republican members of the House to oppose further appropriations for allied loans unless they were enlightened regarding details of the transfer of moneys already authorized, caused their leaders on the ways and means committee to question Secretary McAdoo on this point today for more than three hours behind closed committee-room doors.

The leaders then emerged smiling and expressed satisfaction with the Secretary's frankness, though still contending that greater assurances of money being spent in the United States should be required.

Approval of his examination was expressed to the Republicans by Mr. McAdoo after the committee had adjourned. He will be recalled tomorrow to answer further questions and also to discuss generally the terms of the $11,538,945,460 bond and certificate bill now before the committee.

More Money Needed.

The Secretary touched on the bill today, his outstanding statement being that it is absolutely necessary that the $4,000,000,000 worth of bonds in the bill to finance another allied loan should be voted as quickly as possible. Approximately $500,000,000 monthly is needed from this country to carry the allies' campaign to July 1, 1918, he said, and while sufficient money is in sight to last until November 1, after that it will be necessary to turn to the proposed new authorization for funds.

The Secretary's bond taxation plan, which contemplates levying supertaxes and war profits and excess profits taxes on the $7,538,945,460 worth of bonds proposed in the bill, was subjected to a hot fire. Opinion was divided after adjournment as to whether the plan would prevail.

Vote Wanted This Week.

The chief objection advanced was that it would discriminate against the bondholders and open the way for tax-dodging.

Some members proposed that half of the issue should be made 4 per cents, subject to taxation and the other half should be non-taxable 3½ per cents. Opposition also developed to the plan for authorizing Secretary McAdoo to fix the life of the bonds and the interest rate on the proposed new $2,000,000,000 war certificate issues.

The House adjourned today until Thursdy with a view to receiving the bill from the committee that day and pushing it through for a vote Friday or Saturday.

WIFE SUES AND IS SUED

BOTH MR. AND MRS. ROY RYCKMAN ASK DIVORCE.

Husband Charged With Introducing Affinity as Half-Sister; Three Others Seek Separation.

Suits for divorce yesterday were filed by both members of one dissatisfied couple. Mrs. Edna Ryckman gave as grounds alleged cruelty, in which she charged her husband, Roy Ryckman, with introducing an affinity to her as his half-sister. She asks for the custody of their two children and $25 a month in alimony.

A half-hour later the husband started suit for divorce on grounds of desertion and asked for the custody of the two minor children. He alleges that his wife willfully deserted him. They were married in 1910.

Dan Becker, in starting suit yesterday for a divorce from Katherine Becker, said that she called him a "dirty Dutchman." Other alleged acts of cruelty are also cited. He seeks the custody of their three minor children.

Not only would J. J. Burrows complain about her cooking, but he would also kick her pet dog and pull the tail of her pet cat, Vivian Burrows complained yesterday in a suit for divorce. She charges her husband with extreme cruelty. They were married last year.

Extreme cruelty is the allegation contained in the complaint of Edith Remster against Samuel Remster. They were married in 1898 and have three children, whose custody the mother seeks. She also asks for $20 a month in alimony.

BIBLE SHORTAGE FOUND

Presses Running 16 Hours Daily Not Able to Supply Demand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A shortage of Bibles was indicated here today, when it became known that an effort to fill an order of a half million pocket testaments for the Y. M. C. A. has been without success, even though the search had extended to Europe.

The American Bible Society's presses have been running 16 hours a day since May 1, and about 400,000 Bibles have been printed, but it is still far behind in its orders, one of which is for 1,000,000 Bibles for the Y. M. C. A. for use in the Army.

Be Careful in Using Soap on Your Hair

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for it is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.—Adv.

TEXT OF AMERICA'S REPLY TO POPE'S PEACE NOTE

TO HIS Holiness, Benedictus XV., Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it and must ferverently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

Stern Facts Govern.

"Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

"His Holiness, in substance, proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations, based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

Autocracy Is Condemned.

"It is manifest that no part of this programme can be successfully carried unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor, and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control, or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose, but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

German's Word Doubted.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others; upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

America Suffers Wrongs.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful; their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this:

Tests of Peace Listed.

"Is it based upon the faith of all the people involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government on the one hand and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter, and it is the test which must be applied.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done by this war by furious and brutal power of the imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and those that are strong.

Damages Not Demanded.

"Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile and no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting.

"Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, restitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation could now depend upon. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State of the United States of America."

PEACE IS REJECTED

President Distrusts Present German Rulers.

PREMATURE MOVE UNWISE

Purpose of America Is to Make World Safe From Power Now Balked but Not Defeated, Pope Is Told.

(Continued From First Page.)

mise peace, and the assured fact that it represents the views of all of the entente allied powers joined with America in the war against Germany, the time consumed in the preparation of the reply was remarkably short.

That the President's response to the Pope's overtures would be a courteous but firm declination had been generally believed, so that in this respect at least his communication will cause no surprise. The feature that is certain to fix public attention is the cold determination not even to permit the subject of peace negotiations to be broached so long as the evil and dominating forces of autocracy and militarism control the central powers.

President Is Inflexible.

It is not even necessary to read between the lines of the President's response to see clearly apparent the inflexible purpose.

For this reason the President was not to be led into any discussion of the peace conditions detailed by Pope Benedict, though that field was made alluring by the pontiff's adoption of some of the proposals laid down by President Wilson himself in early utterances. On the other hand, there was no effort to evade responsibility for an expression of view as to the basis of sound and enduring pease, for the President's response in its concluding paragraphs restates the purposes for which America entered the great war.

Difference Is Radical.

The radical difference that appears to exist between the Pope and the President touches this very matter of a stable and enduring peace. The pontiff looks to the restoration of conditions as they existed before the war; the President turns his back upon these, convinced that a return to the status quo ante bellum could never bring permanent peace, which can be obtained only by agreement between free peoples of both sides.

As one offcial, commenting, expressed it, the President's response, reflecting as it does the views of the entente allies, sounds the doom of Hohenzollernism and military domination of peoples.

That this can and should be accomplished without the destruction of the German people is one of the striking expressions in the President's note, when he expressly disclaims any intent to seek punitive damages and the dismemberment of empires or even the punishment of the central powers after the war by gigantic economic combinations against them.

This shaft is aimed straight over the heads of the army-controlled German foreign office at the understanding and appreciation of the German people, already manifesting many signs of a determination to assert their rights to govern themselves by parliamentary methods.

Denunciation Is Expected.

It is assumed here that there will follow a fierce outburst of denunciation against attempt from the outside to dictate to the German people their form of government. But it is also believed that as the hardships of war and misgovernment bear with ever increasing severity upon the German people, they must in the end throw off their military masters and take in their own hands, through a representative government, the conduct of negotiations looking to a fair and honorable and permanent peace.

Active exchanges have been in progress between the President, Secretary Lansing and the entente powers, mainly through the American diplomatic representatives abroad, regarding the answer to be made to the Pope's proposals ever since they were delivered to the various foreign offices. It seemed by common consent that to America was confided the heavy responsibility of framing and delivering the first of the replies.

The propriety of this course was apparent from the consideration of the fact that every one of the entente Premiers and foreign Ministers who had spoken publicly on the subject of peace had turned to the language of President Wilson's historic address to Congress and his other public utterances on the subject, as disclosing their own conceptions of the proper basis of peace negotiations.

And even more potent than this consideration was the conviction that America was the best fitted of all nations to deal what it was hoped would be the death blow to autocracy of the German type.

Every precaution was taken to prevent a premature disclosure of the contents of the President's response. Few members of the Cabinet were informed of the subject before today's Cabinet meeting. Last night the document was sent to Ambassador Page in London, who was to deliver it to Foreign Minister Balfour for transmission to Rome. At the same time copies of the communication, as a matter of courtesy, were placed in the hands of the diplomatic representatives of the entente powers in Washington for their information.

Although the Pope's proposals were addressed to the leaders of the nations at war, which, of course, included President Wilson, and was signed by the pontiff himself, the response was signed by Secretary Lansing. As the latter expressly stated that he was merely transmitting the President's reply, however, the method was strictly within the diplomatic proprieties.

A high official is authority for the statement that the President's reply is "in line with the allies' views."

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Intransigeant from Rome says:

"Vatican circles say that Pope Benedict does not intend to issue a second, or explanatory, note to clear up his peace proposals, as it has been purported he would do, but will wait until he has heard from the belligerents before offering an interpretation of his original communication.

PART OF QUOTA CALLED

MOBILIZATION OF FIRST 5 PER CENT IS ORDERED.

Only 38 Men in Oregon Are Affected by First Call and They Go Direct to Camp.

Orders for the immediate mobilization of the first 5 per cent of Oregon's draft quota to the National Army, to leave for American Lake September 5, were issued to all county boards last night from the office of Adjutant-General White.

The call will summon but 38 men in all, due to the alacrity with which Oregon's youth enlisted and no county will furnish more than three men to the first 5 per cent. The boards were instructed that cooks were pre-eminently desired on the first levy and that men of military experience were preferred.

The original orders, which were countermanded last week, were for the mobilization of 30 per cent September 5. Owing to an anticipation of congested traffic at that time, orders were received for the mobilizing of the lesser number. The second mobilization will call 40 per cent of the quota on September 19, and the third will assemble 40 per cent on October 3. The remaining 15 per cent will be called when practicable.

Routings for the first and second calls are complete and the county boards have been instructed to send the men selected directly to American Lake.

CARRANZA IS SCORED

Catholics Denounce Religious Restrictions in Mexico.

FURTHER LOANS OPPOSED

Convention Adopts Resolutions Reaffirming Loyalty to United States and Acclaiming Peace Proposal of Pope Benedict.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—A resolution protesting against the irreligious tyranny masquerading under the name of democratic government in Mexico and urging that the United States withhold any loan "until such iniquitous laws are repealed and religion made free," was adopted today by the convention of the American Federation of Catholic societies.

Resolutions "acclaiming the peace proposal of Pope Benedict and reaffirming the loyalty of the Catholics of the United States" were adopted.

The convention also adopted a resolution naming a committee of five to represent the federation in co-operating with the National Catholic War Council, an organization being formed for the purpose of assisting the Government in carrying on the war against Germany.

The federation today adopted the so-called diocesan plan, which enrolls the members by dioceses instead of by counties and states and brings into affiliation all of the smaller Catholic societies. The diocesan plan provides for changing the name of the federation to the Catholic federation of the United States.

The convention will conclude tomorrow with the election of officers.

PRINEVILLE LINE LIKELY

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS REACH UNDERSTANDING.

City-Owned Rail Connection With Redmond Probably Will Be Result of Conference.

At a conference in the office of W. H. Crawford, secretary of the Oregon development bureau of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, between representatives of Prineville, the two railroads that tap Central Oregon and the bureau officials, agreements were entered into which probably will lead to city-owned rail connection between Redmond and Prineville within a comparatively short time.

Those present at the conference were J. D. Farrell, president of the O.-W. R. & N. Company; L. C. Gilman, president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle line; Mayor Stewart, City Attorney Bechtel, City Engineer Kelly, ex-Mayor Edwards and T. M. Baldwin, a banker, all of Prineville, and Whitney L. Boise and Mr. Crawford, for the Oregon development bureau.

Presidents Farrell and Gilman, after hearing the statements made by the Prineville representatives, said they would send their engineers there to check the plans that have been prepared and ascertain the cost of the proposed road for which Prineville has been bonded for $100,000. If the situation is found to be satisfactory, the two presidents agreed to furnish the steel rails necessary, as per an agreement previously made, although rails have about doubled in price.

The proposed road would open up a fine new territory tributary to Portland. The graded line runs along the southwestern border of the Ochoco irrigation project, the construction of which will create a large lot of new traffic.

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"The Bayer Cross— BAYER *Your Guarantee of Purity"*

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Young Men's Models

—for early Fall out-of-door wear by the young chaps who are athletically inclined.

—Here are double-breasted, single-breasted, half-belted and belted-all-'round models that show unusual style features that appeal to young men, yet they avoid exaggeration or freakishness.

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Young Men, Second Floor

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth

Young Men, Second Floor

B. KVINGE ASKS DIVORCE

Portland Streetcar Employe Says Spouse Stayed Away From Home.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Benjamin Kvinge found his wife at Columbia Beach Sunday with another man after she had been away from home for several days, he alleges in a suit filed here today for divorce from Lillian May Kvinge. Kvinge is a streetcar employe and his home is at 959 East Eighteenth street North, Portland.

According to the complaint, the couple were married in Portland July 29, 1911. Kvinge's work on the streetcars kept him away from home at night and he says that on many occasions his wife would also absent herself from home and stay away from one night to two months.

Kalama Couple Wed.

KALAMA, Wash., Aug. 28.—(Special.)—F. L. Gomes and Miss A. V. Boyd were married here today.

A STATEMENT FROM THE CARMEN AND SHOPMEN OF THE PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

We, the undersigned, represent about fifteen hundred of the employes of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, Local Division 757.

On August 14th, 1917, we presented to the company a statement of wages and working conditions to which we believe we are entitled. As yet we have received no relief.

We have no desire to plunge this city into industrial strife and strongly favor a strikeless Portland. The employes we represent believe all peaceful means should be exhausted before resorting to measures that would cause inconvenience to the passengers we daily carry.

We have had several conferences with the officials of our company and the only important question unsettled between us is that of wages and working conditions.

We have asked for working conditions fairly comparable with working conditions of men engaged in other lines of work.

We have asked for only such wages as are necessary to permit us to maintain ourselves and our families without working every hour we are awake.

Mr. Griffith has expressed sympathy with our requests for more wages and better working conditions, but claims that the cost of granting our requests would bankrupt the street railway. We do not, of our own knowledge, know that his figures are correct, but we have no reason to doubt his statements, as he has always been open and frank with us.

It has been suggested by the Central Labor Council that an investigation of the finances of the street railway be made by the Public Service Commission and that our requests be granted if it is found the company has adequate revenues to do so and if not that the company be empowered to revise its tariffs so as to get sufficient revenue to meet its legitimate cost of operating and maintaining the street railway, including the better wages and working conditions for us.

We believe the course suggested by the Central Labor Council is correct and we ask the assistance of the public in bringing about an early settlement of the question. We ask only for fair treatment for ourselves and the company to enable it to be fair if it does not now have the power to meet our requirements.

R. WALKER,
A. H. STEIN,
O. P. SIDLER,
R. T. PATTON,
J. E. HAINES,
GUST ANDERSON,

Executive Committee of Local Division 757, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.