

PRESIDENT'S CLAIMS STREAM OF GOLD

Embargo Placed on Exports of Bullion Because of Steady Flow to Orient.

BAN IS NOT ABSOLUTE

Licenses May Be Granted by Fed- eral Reserve Board if Export of Metal Will Not Endan- ger Public Interests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson tonight placed an embargo, effective September 19, on the exportation of coin, bullion and currency. At the same time, he authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to license such exports where, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, they are not harmful to the public interest.

The embargo, which applies to all nations, places absolute control over gold exports in the hands of Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board. Officials believe that the measure will go far toward conserving the huge store of gold accumulated in this country since the close of the war, and upon which recently has been drawn upon rather heavily by Japan, Mexico and Spain.

Curtilment Only Object.

Strict adherence to the embargo is regarded as unlikely and undesirable. Curtilment, however, of the free movement of gold to the Orient appears probable. For some time treasury and reserve board officials have viewed with some concern the tendency of gold to flow away from the United States, a movement which started with the financing here of the war. Recently the Federal Reserve Board requested the bankers of the country to aid, so far as possible, in checking the growing exports.

Exports Far Exceed Imports.

Within the five-week period, ending August 17, exports of \$72,000,000 were more than four times as great as imports. The movement has been too recent, however, to affect substantially the great volume of gold in this country. The stock is \$3,000,000,000, of which approximately 40 per cent has been imported since January, 1915.

Imports of the current year have totaled more than \$528,000,000. Exports were recently estimated to have approximated \$300,000,000, or more than twice as much as the amount exported together in 1916. Much of this gold has gone to Japan, which has a balance of trade against the United States, and recently exports to Spain have assumed large proportions.

CARMEN NEED MORE PAY

(Continued From First Page.)
only one who form man instead of two. Mr. Griffith declared this could not be done if the safety of the public is to be considered. On some of the stub lines, which he descriptively termed "sorethumb" routes, one man is now used on each car, and it is possible that this kind of service will be extended. But it could not be generally used on the congested lines, said Mr. Griffith, without making over the cars, and then only at great inconvenience and possible danger to the public.

"Owl's" Pay Expenses.

A suggestion to cut out the "owl" car service gave little promise of financial saving. Mr. Griffith said that the "owls" now pay operating expenses. A great many people are served by them and would have to walk home long distances if they were eliminated.

An item that did offer a chance to save a little money was the use of tickets to policemen. The city franchise requires the company not only to haul policemen and firemen in uniform without charge, but requires the distribution of free tickets to policemen to take them and from their work in citizens' clothes. Last year an aggregate of 325,000 free tickets was furnished to the policemen. By requiring policemen, excepting when on duty, to pay their fares the same as other working people, a saving of \$16,250 annually could be effected.

Food Costs Are Cited.

The commission heard much testimony to demonstrate how the cost of living has advanced in the last six months, necessitating an increase in employees' salaries. Mrs. Evelyn Spencer, an experienced housewife, was called by W. E. U'ren, a member of the commission, to cite some examples as follows: Bacon now is 45 cents per pound, it was 28 cents a few years ago; cheap cuts of meat that formerly were 15 cents a pound now are 25 cents; pot roasts were 14 cents, now 22 cents; mutton was 8 cents, now it is 18 cents. Flour, sugar and all other items of food have increased proportionately. Clothing almost has doubled in cost.

Any man earning less than \$75 a month, said Mrs. Spencer, must depend upon more fortunate friends or neighbors for cast-off clothing, as \$75 a month will not even buy food for an average family.

Electric Lights Not Advanced.

"But how about electric lights?" inquired R. A. Leiter, attorney for the company. The testimony showed that the charges for electricity have not increased.

"We can offer plenty of testimony to show that these men no longer can keep their families in decency on their present wages," interposed Mr. U'ren in agreeing to allow the Commission to take "official cognizance" of the high living cost.

Employees of the company testified at length during the afternoon regarding their wages and working conditions. R. Walker, president of the brother-

hood, explained that men now starting into the new year had paid 28 cents an hour. Their hourly pay is graduated upward with the years until the fifth year, when they receive 35 cents an hour, and a basic day of eight hours.

While 10 hours is the basic day, the men are paid pro rata for overtime and get allowance for only the actual time at work for service under 10 hours.

The men's working time frequently is distributed through the day, explained Mr. Walker, so that fully 18 hours elapse while 10 hours of actual work is accomplished. On the more favored runs, of course, little time elapses, but it varies all the way from 10 hours up to 15 hours.

36 Cents Minimum Asked.

The men have asked for a new wage scale, graduated from 36 cents per hour for the first year to 45 cents an hour for the third and succeeding years, and a basic day of eight hours.

Mr. Walker explained that more than 200 employees, to his actual knowledge, are continuing at work only in the hope of advancing their advance. If the advance is not granted they will quit.

The company will have difficulty in getting men, he thought. The safety of the public is better protected, he asserted, when the cars are operated by older men.

G. B. Sidler, member of the brotherhood's executive committee, gave testimony regarding the schedules under which the men now work. He operates out of the East Astoria bars, where there are 53 separate runs and on only 10 of these is the daily work accomplished in less than 10 1/2 hours.

There are 14 runs of telegraph men divided as follows: From 6:34 to 9:08 A. M.; from 12:29 to 6:09 P. M.; from 7:05 P. M. to 12:48 A. M. The men actually work 14 hours and 33 minutes. While this is an extreme case, said Mr. Sidler, it is necessary to maintain this schedule to satisfy the public demand. He cited numerous other typical runs, showing that from 11 to 16 hours must be worked in working an ordinary 10-hour day.

"Do you think these schedules which work such a hardship on the men are due to the carelessness or incompetence on the part of the company officials?" inquired Mr. U'ren.

Company Welcomes Suggestions.

"By no means," replied Mr. Sidler. "The company always is ready to receive suggestions from us and always has tried to change the schedules to accommodate us. But the first thing that the public demand is to be met, and that is necessary to have these burdensome shifts to satisfy the public demand."

Mr. Sidler then submitted as evidence the schedules of working time as proposed under the eight-hour system of the union. The schedules are arranged in straight eight-hour shifts. There will be little lapsed time, the men will suffer no inconvenience and the standard of service will be maintained.

The new eight-hour schedules have been worked out by Mr. Sidler and Mr. Griffith and the employees' committee. The employees were paid for the time they devoted to this work. Mr. Griffith wants the public to maintain a standing committee on schedules, he said, the company to pay for the time.

If the eight-hour day is adopted about 200 motormen and conductors will be added to the force on the city lines, which now numbers approximately 1100 men.

But at frequent intervals yesterday members of the Commission suggested to have abolished the service, whether the public would rather suffer a few inconveniences in travel or pay a higher fare was the question that constantly presented itself.

Mileage Unusually Large.

Charts and diagrams presented by E. W. Moreland, statistical engineer for the company, showed that the track mileage for the streetcar system of Portland per unit of population is greater than that in any of the larger cities of the United States. Portland has more cars in city service in proportion to its population than any other city in the United States.

Mr. Moreland also showed that Portland has less population per square mile than any other city in the United States excepting only Seattle, Los Angeles and Denver and the difference between these four is slight.

The logical assumption from these calculations therefore was that the average distance that each passenger is carried is greater in Portland than in any other city.

Commissioner Miller maintained that a reduction of service can be accomplished without great inconvenience to the public.

Mr. Griffith contended the company would be handicapped in handling its traffic.

"It seems to me," continued the Commissioner, "that Portland should be served than any other large city of the country."

"That is our aim and ambition," responded Mr. Griffith, smiling broadly.

More Pay for Clerks Planned.

"It is a very laudable ambition," agreed Mr. Miller, "but I wonder whether we could not eliminate some service, although I believe the people can and should be served efficiently."

"Isn't some of this service the result of orders of the Commission itself?" inquired Mr. U'ren.

"Not very much," replied Mr. Miller. C. N. Huggins, treasurer and assistant secretary of the company, testified that the company has increased the wages of clerks and other unorganized employees approximately 20 per cent, which would carry further to the future costs of operation.

GRAND JURIES TO INVESTIGATE PLOT

I. W. W. Plans to Thwart Draft Are Found in Almost Every Part of Country.

GERMAN MONEY EMPLOYED

Chicago Seems to Be Headquarters of Conspirators Who Plan to Cripple Industry, Destroy Crops and Cause Riots.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Numerous indictments for conspiracy to thwart the Government's war plans appear to be in prospect as a result of Wednesday's Nation-wide raid of Industrial Workers of the World offices by Department of Justice agents.

Evidence is said to be fast accumulating to support the belief that a gigantic conspiracy has existed for some time to cripple the Government in carrying on the war, that its ramifications have extended into virtually every state and that numerous anti-war activities which appeared to emanate from many sources in reality had their origin in a single group of conspirators.

Anti-draft demonstrations, crippling of war industries by so-called labor disturbances, burning of crops and continuous preaching of anti-ally sentiment, intended to embarrass the Government and retard the exercise of its full strength in prosecuting the war, appear from recent disclosures to have been included within the scope of the alleged conspiracy.

German Money Employed.

In the formation and the workings of this alleged conspiracy, the Department of Justice has begun an inquiry more comprehensive, it is said, than any launched since this country's entry into the war.

How closely the anti-war activities and propaganda have been inter-related is to be determined largely by the Federal grand jury now sitting at Chicago, investigating documents seized in raids Wednesday of Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist offices of that city. Indications are that the alleged conspiracy had its origin in Chicago and for some time was actively directed from that city.

There are also indications that German money financed, in part, this propaganda; that German funds were spent freely to further the ends of the conspirators and that the exact persons believed to be actively identified in carrying on the work, few knew of this source of financial support.

Many Investigations Probable.

The grand jury inquiry will not be confined to present indications, to Chicago, United States Attorneys who have not accumulated documentary evidence which apparently supports the theory of a great conspiracy are said to be few in number. It is probable that much of this evidence will be presented to other grand juries.

So vast is the accumulation of papers of all descriptions seized by the Government agents that the great bulk still lies unsorted and the exact determination of their contents and significance probably will not be reached for several days.

William C. Fitts, the Assistant Attorney-General who conceived and directed execution of the idea of a Nation-wide seizure of I. W. W. papers at a preparatory hour, devoted virtually his entire time today to consideration of reports from all sections of the country as to the results obtained.

West Is Affected.

"The results are very satisfying," was all that Mr. Fitts would say. "The Government's hands have been greatly strengthened by the seizure of papers in contemplated proceedings against persons identified with the I. W. W. and others whose activities have been for some time under surveillance of the department's bureau of investigation."

Many of these documents are said to relate to labor disturbances in the West and the Pacific Northwest, which recently resulted in determination by the Government to use all forces at its command, if necessary, even to the extent of dispatching troops to the scene.

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The House of Hits

LAST DAY FLORENCE LA BADIE in When Love Was Blind

TOMORROW 'The Argonauts of the West, 1849 The Giant of All Picture Plays

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Price

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C. P. & T. A.

AMERICA IN WAR IS HELD AS GOOD WOMEN

Lloyd George Says United States, Never Defeated, Will Win With Allies.

GERMANY'S HOPES WANE

Armed Invasion of Russia Under- taken Only When Intrigue Fails, Declares Premier—Suprem- acy Depends Upon Sea.

BIRKENHEAD, England, Sept. 7.—Premier Lloyd George in a speech here today on receiving the freedom of the city declared that the whole allied cause and the freedom of the world depended on supremacy at sea, and that he was certain it would be maintained.

German statements, he said, had been at great pains to impress upon their people that the submarine figures given out by him in the House of Commons recently were inaccurate. He declared these figures were absolutely correct and that they put an end to all hopes of the enemy to win.

The Premier said that the news from Russia in the last few days had not been good. He thought when the revolution came that it would have the effect of postponing victory, but he had expected an earlier recovery.

"However, through all we must exercise patience," he added.

German Intrigue Fails.

"What I am concerned about most," the Premier went on, "is not the effect which the failure of Russia would have on the war, but the harmful effect it would have on the cause of democracy in the world."

"One thing gives me satisfaction," he continued. "German attempts to sow dissension between the allies east and west have failed. Germany has only decided to invade Russia with the sword because all her other methods and machinations failed."

The Premier said he repudiated with scorn the calumny that England was responsible for the war.

"England drew the sword in honor of her pledged word," he declared.

America Is Undefeated.

"America, who has now come into the conflict, has never known defeat, and on this occasion, too, she with her allies will triumph over her foe."

"With the whole united strength of our people we will win," the Premier added, "but we shall only just win. It will need all our strength, so don't let us throw it away. It is a mighty force that has set itself to destroy this empire and it will take all our strength to beat it."

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Coincidentally with the announcement that Premier Lloyd George would deliver an important speech on the war aims of the allies at Birkenhead today, prominence is given by the newspapers to a statement by Sir Edward Carson to a correspondent, in which Sir Edward declares:

"There is a great deal of very loose talk about peace. Some people seem to imagine we have only to conclude a treaty with Germany and all will be well. But I should like to ask what is to happen then? Are the nations of the world to proceed with preparations for the next conflict?"

"The truth is, a treaty of peace does not necessarily secure peace in the only sense wherein it can be of any real use to progress and humanity."

Sir Edward then quotes the German Emperor as saying there is no international law, that treaties are scraps of paper, and so forth, and adds: "President Wilson is right when he declares no terms signed by the present rulers of Germany would afford the slightest security for the peace of the world, and nothing is more certain than that just in proportion as the military defeat of Germany is incomplete the duration of peace will be short."

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian, Main 7076, A 6056.

HOSPITAL IS BOMBARDED

ONE AMERICAN DOCTOR IS KILLED BY GERMANS.

SIXTEEN PERSONS, FIVE OF THEM AMERICANS, ARE WOUNDED—TEN OF INJURED HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

By the Associated Press.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 7.—Following their policy of attacking military hospitals both near the front and in the rear, German airmen on Tuesday night dropped a number of bombs on a group of British-American hospitals on the coast. One bomb fell in a hospital occupied by a St. Louis unit, wounding one man.

Other bombs fell on a Harvard hospital, killing one and severely wounding three other officers of the medical corps of the American Army. Sixteen other persons, five of them Americans, were wounded. Ten of these were hospital patients.

Lone Robber Holds Up Bank.

ELDORADO, Ark., Sept. 7.—A lone robber, masked, entered the bank at Eldorado, a village near here, at noon today and, after binding Assistant Cashier Reason, escaped with more than \$6000.

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Be Sure to Have
Your First
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—You'll find correct fit and lots of style in these particular suits. They are made for growing boys—like you—to fit your proportions, and they have the same smart style you find in so-called young men's clothes. Be sure to see our

LANGHAM-HIGH Clothes

—They're here in all sizes from 32 to 36—the new trench models and belter models, in plaids, mixtures, checks, overplaids, and blue, green and brown flannels.

Priced \$18 and \$20

BOYS' SUITS \$6.50 to \$20

—Suits with perfect style and workmanship; many with two pairs of trousers. For boys 6 to 18 years. All materials.

BOYS' ARMORCLAD SUITS—NEW ONES FOR SCHOOL WEAR—CHALLENGE THEM ALL AT \$5.00

BOYS' MACKINAW COATS

Very Exceptional at \$6.50

RAINPROOF COATS

For Boys—Priced \$3.95

—Fifty of them just received for the BIRTHDAY SALE! New Fall models; smart plaids; sizes 8 to 18 years. Wonderful values!

—We have just unpacked 50 rubberized coats, in slip-on style, with collar buttoning high. Excellent quality. All sizes for boys 4 to 16 years.

Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

A First Showing of Men's NEW FALL Overcoats Special at \$20 and \$25

—Coats that have lots of style and pep. We've just unpacked them—and, oh, but they're smart!
—Every style, color and material that's good this Fall is included. Sizes 34 to 46. Come in and try some of them on.

Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

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Showing of
At \$2.95 and \$3.45

you could ask for. In French silk felt, Angora mixed and plain Angora, and all the newest colors and blocks are here!

Stetson Hats, \$4 and \$5 Miller Hats, \$4
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JEFFERSON SUPERWEIGHT UNIFORM SUITS, \$1.45

—Of Egyptian cotton, made with patent closed crotch. Long sleeve, ankle length.

MEN'S FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS AT \$1.45

—Good quality pajamas, well cut and neatly made. "Built to fit." Many colors.

MEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS, 98c

—Shirts of exceptional quality, with military and turn-down collars; well made.

MEN'S PURE LINEN HANKERCHIEFS, 17c

—Three for 50c. A special price for pure linen handkerchiefs. With quarter-inch hem.

MEN'S HEAVY OXFORD SHIRTS SPECIAL AT \$1.29

—Better take advantage of this sale to supply needs. Coat-style shirts, with double French cuffs.

Main Floor—Just Inside Washington-Street Entrance.

A Presentation of 'Autumn's Newest Fashions in FOOTWEAR

Brings
Women's Fall
BOOTS

\$8, \$9 and \$10

—Beautiful styles with glazed kid vamps, gray and ivory cloth tops. Plain toe model, with long forepart; Cuban, Louis leather heels.

Second Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.



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Lv. American Lake 5:00 P. M. Ar. Portland 10:00 P. M.

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