

SLAV LABOR RULE STIFLES INDUSTRY

Low Factory Output Due to Committee Control With Shortage Being Felt.

PLOTTING HUNS REWARDED

With Teutons in Principal Industries Before War, Beginning of Hostilities Is Shown to Have Hindered Production.

BY RHETA CHILDE DORR. Copyright, 1917, by the New York Evening

I said yesterday that John Stevens, head of the railroad commission sent to Russia from the United States, had shown the Russian government how to increase its transportation facilities 60 per cent. In a report made public in mid-August Mr. Stevens said that the chief cause of the railroad crisis was bad management.

Workmen Control Railroads.

That was rather naive, considering that the government was powerless to control, much less to dictate to, any department of activity in the empire. A little earlier Mr. Nekrasoff, then Minister of Ways and Communications, issued a circular in which he outlined his plan for coping with the railroad crisis. He advised turning the entire railroad system over to the workmen, the engineers, firemen, conductors and machinists.

A shriek of protest went up from the engineering profession and a howl of laughter arose from the press of Russia. But the fact of the matter is that the railroads were and are still, for all practical purposes, in the hands of the working people and so is every other industry in Russia.

One of the great dreams of the Socialists and philosophical anarchists is of the day when the worker shall own his tools, as they put it, when all industry shall be owned by the people who operate the machines and all profits shall be shared by them. It really is a great dream and will probably be realized in some measure some day. But not now. The human race is not yet educated to such a Utopia.

The strongest proof that the capitalist class is not yet ready to pass to the well-known system and the secret ambition of almost every human being in every walk of life is to become a capitalist, large or small.

This has just been proved on an enormous scale in Russia. The workers have seized the factories, shops, department stores and offices and in no instance of which I could learn, and I searched diligently, have they used their great opportunity wisely or unselfishly for the common good. They have used it to get all the money possible out of the employers and to render back the minimum of service.

Suffering to End Chaos.

This is what is the matter with the transportation system in Russia. It is the reason why the people of Petrograd, Moscow and other cities will go cold and hungry this winter, one reason why the death rate of children and old people, already appallingly large, will grow more appalling within the next few months; one reason, and a very strong one, why order has not been restored in Russia.

High as are the prices of all food and manufactured articles, the working people, as a class, have money enough to pay for them, and not until the merchants' stocks are completely gone and the weather grows too cold to stand in line long hours in order to buy what the purblind workers realize their situation. Not until then will they realize what their selfishness and cruel folly has done to themselves and the entire working class of the country.

DISEASE IS EVER THE SAME

And in view of this fact a medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has been successful for more than 40 years, is a safe one to rely upon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to the people of America as the standard blood purifier. It works in one of the general satisfaction and remarkable results. There is nothing better as a general tonic and appetite-maker for weak and run-down men, women and children and old people, invalids and convalescents.

It is pleasant to take, aids digestion and supplies the vital organs with rich red blood essential to perfect health. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today and begin to take it at once.—Adv.

COZY DAIRY LUNCH AND CAFETERIA. High quality, quick service, clean. 323 Washington St., Near Sixth. Choice Roasts, Steaks, Chops, Chicken, Fish, etc. 15c. A Complete Line of Rich Breakfast Pastries, With a Cup of Our Famous Coffee, 10c. Hot Cakes, Waffles or Any Short Order Any Time of Day or Night.

Cuticura Soap. Is Ideal for the Complexion and Skin Because So Delicately Medicated.

Medicines That Aid Nature Most Effectual. As a general rule the medicines that aid nature are most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. When you have need of such a medicine give it a trial. You will never regret it.—Adv.

MITIGIOUS SPIRIT IN NAVY SPREADS

German Sailors Refuse to Board Submarines and Are Handcuffed.

AUSTRIANS ALSO REVOLT

Clashes Between Sailors of Central Powers Reported—Everything Indicates Discontent Is Growing.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—A mutiny among German sailors at the Belgian port at Ostend, who refused to go on board submarines, is reported by the Belgische Dagblad.

The mutiny broke out at Ostend, where an officer was thrown into the sea and that 30 mutineers were removed in handcuffs to Brugha.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Official diplomatic dispatches received here today report mutinies in the Austrian navy and clashes between Austrian sailors and crews of the German submarine fleet based at Pola, in which officers on both sides have been killed, and which resulted in a decision to change the base of the German flotilla.

Despite the attempts of the Austrian Admiralty to suppress the news, it reached here today, coming by way of Bernice. The Austrian crews are said to have revolted under ill treatment of officers and bad food, while the clash with the German submarine crews was caused by the overbearing conduct of the latter.

The dispatches say the tension between Austrian and German crews became so alarming that extraordinary measures were taken to prevent recurrence of the fighting between them, which included the decision to move the German submarine fleet from the Austrian base at Pola to another point further south on the Adriatic. The fighting between the two sets of crews is described as having been sanguinary.

Mutiny Is Significant. This news of mutiny in the Austrian navy, received in the capital today, is the latest in a series of extraordinary dispatches reporting further mutinies in the German navy—this time among submarine crews—created a profound impression among American naval officers and among other officials who have been watching the situation with expectation since the first mutinies in the German fleet were reported a few days ago.

The first signs of mutiny in the German fleet were regarded as most significant since, unlike the army, it has endured little of the hardship of campaigning. Dispatches from abroad, however, confirm the opinion of American naval officers that it probably was due in part at least to the drafting of seamen for submarine crews, a service which has come to hold terrors for the German seamen because of the inflexible British policy of never making any announcement of the fate of captured or lost crews of the German submarines.

Suspense Breaks Morale. This suspense as to the fate of comrades who go out never to be heard of again was expected to undermine the morale of the navy.

Clashes between German and Austrian crews are regarded in naval circles here as adding much to the situation, particularly when considered in the light of the extreme situation of the German navy, which is at the point of exhaustion.

KAISER'S PLOT IS BARED

no more nonsense from the Americans. If Germany was victorious and Great Britain and France were crushed, the United States would have been attacked on the pretext that it had supplied the allies with money and munitions and be compelled to pay an indemnity that would make Germany the richest nation in the world in spite of her enormous losses. I have heard this indemnity mentioned at \$50,000,000,000, or 200,000,000,000 marks.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this is what the Kaiser would have done if the allies had been defeated, indeed, the humbling and crippling of the United States were no less essential to the Kaiser's ambition to create a master state than the humbling and crippling of Great Britain. Here were unlimited riches in the hands of 100,000,000 people who had not had the courage to defend themselves. They had made billions out of the war; why not take it away from them and put the German Empire back on its feet?

When a Senator like La Follette asserts that we had only a technical grievance against Germany, the men who applaud him for assailing the President's policy are blind and deaf and dumb to the calamity which was hanging over the country.

It is freely admitted by French and British statesmen that the cause of the allies was saved by our intervention.

War Brings Crisis.

When I was in Russia in 1905 one of the most striking things to me was the prevalence of German shopkeepers, German managers, German foremen. You hardly ever saw a Russian in command of any industry. I spoke of this to a Russian friend and told him that I should not like to see in my country all the business controlled by foreigners, for these Germans were not even Russian citizens. He shrugged his shoulders and said "Nichevo," which means almost nothing and is a general expression of indifference or resignation to the inevitable. "We have no heads for that sort of thing, we are not business men, we are mechanics. In that case, and we should have a devil of a time doing it."

Eight years later I returned to Russia; they did go to war with Germany, and they did have a devil of a time adjusting their industries to meet the crisis.

Germany's Hinder Development. One story told me in Moscow is representative, I believe. A very large factory taken over by the government for the fine toolmaking facilities its machines afforded was found to be managed exclusively by German foremen and managers. Not only had they their own large salaries for years in that factory, but they had insisted on hiring for the last processes and the most highly skilled workmen from Germany.

They didn't want, or rather the German government didn't want, the Russian people to know how to do skilled work. They wanted to keep Russia in exactly the right condition for permanent commercial exploitation by the fatherland.

I go into this because I think it is only fair to the Russian working class to explain that they have not been allowed to develop the intelligence and skill which the English and American working classes have done. Because the Russians of the working class have in their seven months' debauch of liberty and the control of industry wrecked their country industrially and have brought themselves and their own people to the verge of starvation, they have done to their class approximately what the mutinous soldiers at the front did to the men who wanted to go forward and fight—shot them in the back.

I know this because I have seen it. The next factory I approached the committee let me in. Tomorrow I will tell something of what I found there.

MITIGIOUS SPIRIT IN NAVY SPREADS

German Sailors Refuse to Board Submarines and Are Handcuffed.

AUSTRIANS ALSO REVOLT

Clashes Between Sailors of Central Powers Reported—Everything Indicates Discontent Is Growing.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—A mutiny among German sailors at the Belgian port at Ostend, who refused to go on board submarines, is reported by the Belgische Dagblad.

The mutiny broke out at Ostend, where an officer was thrown into the sea and that 30 mutineers were removed in handcuffs to Brugha.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—A mutiny among German sailors at the Belgian port at Ostend, who refused to go on board submarines, is reported by the Belgische Dagblad.

The mutiny broke out at Ostend, where an officer was thrown into the sea and that 30 mutineers were removed in handcuffs to Brugha.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Official diplomatic dispatches received here today report mutinies in the Austrian navy and clashes between Austrian sailors and crews of the German submarine fleet based at Pola, in which officers on both sides have been killed, and which resulted in a decision to change the base of the German flotilla.

Despite the attempts of the Austrian Admiralty to suppress the news, it reached here today, coming by way of Bernice. The Austrian crews are said to have revolted under ill treatment of officers and bad food, while the clash with the German submarine crews was caused by the overbearing conduct of the latter.

The dispatches say the tension between Austrian and German crews became so alarming that extraordinary measures were taken to prevent recurrence of the fighting between them, which included the decision to move the German submarine fleet from the Austrian base at Pola to another point further south on the Adriatic. The fighting between the two sets of crews is described as having been sanguinary.

Mutiny Is Significant. This news of mutiny in the Austrian navy, received in the capital today, is the latest in a series of extraordinary dispatches reporting further mutinies in the German navy—this time among submarine crews—created a profound impression among American naval officers and among other officials who have been watching the situation with expectation since the first mutinies in the German fleet were reported a few days ago.

The first signs of mutiny in the German fleet were regarded as most significant since, unlike the army, it has endured little of the hardship of campaigning. Dispatches from abroad, however, confirm the opinion of American naval officers that it probably was due in part at least to the drafting of seamen for submarine crews, a service which has come to hold terrors for the German seamen because of the inflexible British policy of never making any announcement of the fate of captured or lost crews of the German submarines.

Suspense Breaks Morale. This suspense as to the fate of comrades who go out never to be heard of again was expected to undermine the morale of the navy.

Clashes between German and Austrian crews are regarded in naval circles here as adding much to the situation, particularly when considered in the light of the extreme situation of the German navy, which is at the point of exhaustion.

KAISER'S PLOT IS BARED

no more nonsense from the Americans. If Germany was victorious and Great Britain and France were crushed, the United States would have been attacked on the pretext that it had supplied the allies with money and munitions and be compelled to pay an indemnity that would make Germany the richest nation in the world in spite of her enormous losses. I have heard this indemnity mentioned at \$50,000,000,000, or 200,000,000,000 marks.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this is what the Kaiser would have done if the allies had been defeated, indeed, the humbling and crippling of the United States were no less essential to the Kaiser's ambition to create a master state than the humbling and crippling of Great Britain. Here were unlimited riches in the hands of 100,000,000 people who had not had the courage to defend themselves. They had made billions out of the war; why not take it away from them and put the German Empire back on its feet?

When a Senator like La Follette asserts that we had only a technical grievance against Germany, the men who applaud him for assailing the President's policy are blind and deaf and dumb to the calamity which was hanging over the country.

It is freely admitted by French and British statesmen that the cause of the allies was saved by our intervention.

War Brings Crisis.

When I was in Russia in 1905 one of the most striking things to me was the prevalence of German shopkeepers, German managers, German foremen. You hardly ever saw a Russian in command of any industry. I spoke of this to a Russian friend and told him that I should not like to see in my country all the business controlled by foreigners, for these Germans were not even Russian citizens. He shrugged his shoulders and said "Nichevo," which means almost nothing and is a general expression of indifference or resignation to the inevitable. "We have no heads for that sort of thing, we are not business men, we are mechanics. In that case, and we should have a devil of a time doing it."

Eight years later I returned to Russia; they did go to war with Germany, and they did have a devil of a time adjusting their industries to meet the crisis.

Germany's Hinder Development. One story told me in Moscow is representative, I believe. A very large factory taken over by the government for the fine toolmaking facilities its machines afforded was found to be managed exclusively by German foremen and managers. Not only had they their own large salaries for years in that factory, but they had insisted on hiring for the last processes and the most highly skilled workmen from Germany.

They didn't want, or rather the German government didn't want, the Russian people to know how to do skilled work. They wanted to keep Russia in exactly the right condition for permanent commercial exploitation by the fatherland.

I go into this because I think it is only fair to the Russian working class to explain that they have not been allowed to develop the intelligence and skill which the English and American working classes have done. Because the Russians of the working class have in their seven months' debauch of liberty and the control of industry wrecked their country industrially and have brought themselves and their own people to the verge of starvation, they have done to their class approximately what the mutinous soldiers at the front did to the men who wanted to go forward and fight—shot them in the back.

I know this because I have seen it. The next factory I approached the committee let me in. Tomorrow I will tell something of what I found there.

tion. There can be no doubt of it. But if we had not intervened our honor and our wealth alike would have been lost to us. We should have had to fight in the end against military odds that had broken England and France, and we should have paid in indemnities far more than this war can ever cost us.

What is worse still, our money and our shame would have imposed absolutism upon the world for generations to come, and this terrible struggle for emancipation would have been bequeathed to our children's children.

I have seen this war from both sides and I know that unless Kaiserism is destroyed democracy will be destroyed. We cannot live in the same world with the kind of a Germany that Prussian militarism has created and that the Kaiser is directing.

War is for Freedom. Let there be no mistake about it—we are fighting a new war of independence, and it is as truly a war of independence as that which our ancestors fought under Washington from 1776 to 1783. We are fighting a new war against slavery from that with which Lincoln emancipated no compromise, but slavery it is—the slavery of white to white, which the military caste of Prussia has sought to impose upon all civilization.

Under Wilson we are battling in a new war for emancipation, and there can be no terms but unconditional surrender on the part of Kaiserism and absolutism. Anything short of that is a victory for Germany. Anything less is a defeat for the United States.

It is now the leader, will bequeath to our children the heritage of another conflict more terrible still than that which is drenching the world in blood.

It was Bernhardi who formulated the battle cry of Kaiserism as it seized the report mutinies in the Austrian navy and clashes between Austrian sailors and crews of the German submarine fleet based at Pola, in which officers on both sides have been killed, and which resulted in a decision to change the base of the German flotilla.

In the providence of God the American people under Woodrow Wilson, together with their allies, can decree the peace, and there shall be no compromise. Absolutism must be destroyed, root and branch. Only then can the world have a new birth of freedom.

LUMBER RATES TO STAND

WESTERN PINE MANUFACTURERS' COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Interstate Commerce Commission Declines Rates From Inland Empire Points Reasonable and Just.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, Oct. 18.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association against the Great Northern and other railroads, in which it was alleged that through rates of lumber from Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho and Western Montana to points in central France territory are unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory. Complaint against existing minimum weights also was dismissed.

The complainant represented most of the lumber manufacturers in the Inland Empire, and stated that such an adjustment results in rates that are in violation of the law.

The Spokane rate to St. Paul is 42 cents and to Chicago 45 cents, while rates from Bend, North Yakima, etc., 1 cent higher. These rates will stand.

GERMAN FLEET IN GULF

(Continued From First Page.)

forces in Moon Sound kept back fierce attacks from the north in the rear of our counter-attacks. These enemy attempts did not succeed.

On the southwestern coast of Dago Island the enemy again landed some small detachments, but they were repelled by our fire and soon returned to their ships. Shortly afterward the enemy violently bombarded this landing place with a cruiser and a dreadnought of the Kaiser type.

Our patrols, as on days before, observed from the sea, not far from Oesel and Dago islands enemy ships of different types, among them dreadnoughts, accompanied by a great number of torpedo-boats and patrolling ships. As many as 35 enemy ships were visible at times in this region alone.

The enemy operations on Oesel Island in the last 24 hours have ended in the complete occupation of the island. Before our retreat we destroyed everything of military utility.

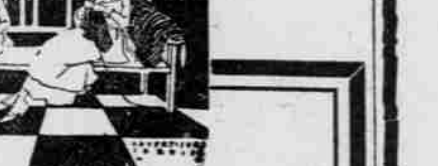
On all the fighting fronts only fusillades flowed. On Tuesday night a Zeppelin flew over the town of Pernau (on the Gulf of Riga, 100 miles north-east of the city of Riga) and dropped bombs. Six houses were destroyed.

Milk Producers Indicted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Charles H. Pol-

CASTORIA

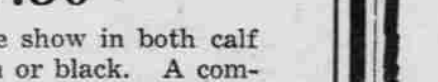
For Infants and Children. In Use For Over 30 Years. Always bears Signature of Chat. H. Hitchcock.



"The Military Girl"

A Stylish Shoe for Autumn Wear. Price \$7.50

A smart laced shoe, which we show in both calf and kid, in either cocoa brown or black. A comfortable shoe with welt soles and sensible heels.



129 Tenth St., Bet. Washington and Alder. We Give S. & H. Trading Stamps

Rosenthal's

PORTLAND'S BEST SHOE STORE

129 Tenth St., Bet. Washington and Alder. We Give S. & H. Trading Stamps

MEN—Now Is the Time to Buy Your New Beacon Bath & House Robes



—Such handsome colorings and patterns in these splendid robes; many EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS. New styles in these wonderfully comfortable robes, and they are here in splendid assortments of colors and combinations. You couldn't find a better gift for a man if you tried, and these evenings are made just twice as comfortable as a fellow has the right sort of comfortable lounging robe.

THEY'D COST US MORE TODAY TO BUY THEM

—Rich Indian patterns, checks, stripes, all-over and large fancy figured designs, in blue, green, red, gray, brown and heather mixtures. Plain and silk trimmed, with silk cords and deep pockets.

—They're considerably underpriced at

\$3.45, \$4.45, \$5.95, \$6.65 to \$8.45

—Just the robes for the men now going into military training.

MEN! Our Famous Jefferson Union Suits Keep Out the Cold

—There's a suit here for men of practically every type and build—the short stout, the long slim, the heavy weight and the small man. They are in just the right weights for present and Winter wearing, and the order was placed before woolsens and cottons advanced so high; that explains the moderate prices!

THREE WEIGHTS OF UNION SUITS AT \$1.98

—Superweight worsted merino for early Fall. Heavy worsted merino and extra heavy cotton ribbed. In Winter styles; all sizes.

EXTRA QUALITY WORSTED UNION SUITS, \$2.85

—These are worsteds in extra quality. Rich blue mixed, in the heavy weight, popular for out-of-door wearing. Excellent garments.

MEDIUM HEAVY WEIGHT UNION SUITS, \$3.95

—Silk and wool worsteds, in natural gray color. A wonderful garment at a wonderfully low price. All sizes are priced \$3.95.

Main Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co. Just Inside Washington-Street Entrance.

Buy a Liberty Bond Today—Help Oregon Make Its Quota

Bonds Purchased Through Us Accepted as Cash in Payments

Lipman Wolfe & Co

"Merchandise of Merit Only"

ter. of Elgin, Ill., chairman of the Milk Producers' Association, and four other officials were indicted today on charges of conspiracy to fix the price of milk. REDFIELD, Wash., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—John Henry Smith, of this place, was robbed of his registration card along with other things taken from his clothes in the steamer City of Bridgefield at the Oak-street dock, Portland, on Tuesday afternoon. He is engineer on the boat. Emory Williams, 19-year-old wheat rancher, was arrested last night by Deputy Sheriff H. R. Tucker on a statutory charge. The alleged offense is said to have been committed against a 15-year-old girl. The parties reside in the Rattlesnake district about 20 miles northeast of this city. PROSSER, Wash., Oct. 17.—(Special.)

Just Ten Cents Apiece

A Whole Winter's Entertainment

Everyman and Everywoman, "Somewhere in Portland".

Yes it's true!

Every number of the Portland Lyceum Course is a guaranteed attraction. Many are worth more than the price of the season ticket. Yet we are selling general admission tickets to the entire ten numbers for \$1.00.

How is it possible?

Only because we have secured the Auditorium and the Armory for these attractions. The seating capacity is large and we will sell 3000 tickets, besides reserved seats.

But buy now!

No more dollar season tickets will be on sale after Thursday Oct. 25th, date of the opening number. Only single admission tickets can then be secured and they will cost you from 50¢ to \$1.00 per number. Reserved seats will cost 15¢ per number extra. They will be placed on sale Monday Oct. 22nd at Sherman Clay's for season ticket holders only.

Ten splendid numbers!

Five of the ten numbers are music. Henri Scott, Medeler Symphonic Quintet, Hubbard-Gothelf, Leonid Samoloff and assisting artists and the Zoeller Quartet. Three splendid lecturers will be presented, Hon. Francis Neilson, Dr. Arthur Walwyn Evans and "Burns of the Mountains". Two numbers of entertainment, the Hetty Jane Dunaway Company and Chief Capolician.

Yours respectfully,

ELLISON-WHITE LYCEUM BUREAU

Portland Lyceum Course

October 25—March 30

Tickets on Sale Sherman Clay & Co.

Ellison-White Lyceum Bureau