

ACCUSATIONS ARE DENIED BY SLOAN

Seattle Shipbuilder Says Attempt to "Get Him" Motive Behind Charges.

CLEAN RECORD IS TOLD

Insultation That \$10,000 Salary Paid as Hush Money Held "Preposterous"—Yards Not Taken by Government.

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 16.—"And now the going is to be made," says somebody in going to answer for the charges and insinuations that I, as head of the Sloan Shipyards Corporation, am irresponsible, a crook, a J. Rufus Wallingford.

Such was the heated assertion made today in Seattle by Philip D. Sloan, head of the Sloan concern, which, with the Clinchfield Navigation Company and the old Emergency Fleet Corporation, were the subjects of a Senate commerce committee investigation in Washington, D. C., fraught with sensational disclosures regarding ships being built at Olympia for the Government.

"Hands Clean," Says Mr. Sloan.

Mr. Sloan's assertion, coupled with his insinuation that the will disclose facts showing that an attempt to "get him" is the motive behind the whole scandal, so-called, as stirred up at the investigation, was made on the eve of the departure of Mr. Sloan and his brother and associate, Joseph A. Sloan, for Washington, where they have been summoned for hearing.

"My hands are clean," declared Mr. Sloan in his Seattle office today. "The hands of the Clinchfield Navigation Company are clean and we are going to Washington to prove it. We have given the committee every record and letter which passed between the Sloan Company and the Clinchfield Company and I defy anyone to prove that we misappropriated a cent or put through any irregular transactions."

Public to Get Facts.

Mr. Sloan refused to tell who or what he is at the basis of the move to "get him." "No," he declared, "my story is for Washington. The public will get the facts. I will talk them for publication. My friends here know the facts. Go down to the waterfront, they'll tell you."

Inquiry from friends of Mr. Sloan resulted in no definite information as to who was behind the opposition mentioned. It was suggested, however, by Frank Dabney, a close personal friend of Mr. Sloan, that it may be the same opposition that was said to be aligned against Mr. Sloan during several years he was interested in the Seattle Dry Dock Company, which concern was trying to establish a drydock on the waterfront. Others, knowing Mr. Sloan declared they knew nothing of the proposition.

Square Deal Expected.

Mr. Sloan declares that if he gets a square deal in the present controversy he will come out with the right. He contracts for 16 ships to be built at Olympia for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. "If I don't get a square deal," said Mr. Sloan, "I don't know how I'll come out. My contracts call for \$490,000 for each ship."

In the hearing at Washington, testimony was given to the effect that the Emergency Fleet Corporation had advanced more than \$1,700,000 on ships contracted for with the Sloan Corporation through the Clinchfield Navigation Company and that the Sloan money had been spent for purposes outside of shipbuilding, such as establishment of a lumber yard and an engine works. Sloan was given to the effect that Mr. Sloan had been ousted from control of the yards and was being paid \$10,000 a year salary for doing nothing. "Keep quiet and help keep things in order," Sloan was given that the Government had taken a mortgage on the company's plant.

Testimony Held False.

"This is false," said Mr. Sloan. "The Government has not taken over the plant and has not taken a mortgage for \$10,000 on the property. And I deny absolutely that one cent of the money advanced by the Emergency Fleet Corporation was misappropriated or used by me for personal gain in personal enterprises. Every cent went into aiding the construction of those ships in the most expedient way possible. I do not own a dollar's worth of interest in the outside corporations mentioned, but as is the practice in all contracts, we advanced them money for materials."

Big Salary Held Myth.

"I resent in the strongest way the insinuation that I am drawing a salary of \$10,000 a year for doing nothing but 'keep still.' What a nasty insinuation! Philip Sloan paid \$10,000 a year for keeping still—hush money! It is preposterous. I will say that the Government has not taken over my yards and has no mortgage against my plant. The Sloan Shipyards Corporation is still building those ships. It is all preposterous."

While the big tangle of affairs is surging on at Seattle and at Washington, construction of ships is rushing with ever-increasing speed at Olympia. About 350 men are employed. Construction is under the management of E. L. McAllister. Mr. McAllister made the statement in Olympia Tuesday that he is acting as manager temporarily and there is no reason to believe that the cost of the ships will be excessive.

Accounting Stricter Now.

"In fact," he said, "the system of accounting now is much stricter than it was formerly, and there is no reason to believe the cost of the ships will be increased. As to how the Sloan Corporation or the Government will come out, no human being can tell, for the contracts are not far enough along."

As to the Sloan corporation, it is said in Seattle that it is a branch of the Seattle Drydock Company, in which Philip Sloan was interested. Mr. Sloan as head of this organization, worked for many years trying to finance construction of a drydock. It is said that he spent much of his time in the East and was at one time a bond broker. Later he was engaged in the building of small boats at a yard in Seattle. Joseph Sloan, his brother, is a ship designer with considerable experience to his credit. Also he has been identified with politics in Washington for several years. He was a Presidential

elector on the Democratic ticket at the last Presidential election.

It was at a banquet at Olympia a year ago that the idea of the Sloan shipyard going to Olympia was first considered. The banquet was given in honor of the visiting Presidential electors, and Joseph Sloan got to talking about shipyards to P. M. Troy, president of the Olympia Chamber of Commerce.

It was soon after that that Philip Sloan reached Olympia armed with contracts for four ships and apparently well provided with money.

Olympia citizens warmed up to the prospect in short order. Mr. Troy said inquiry was made through banks and elsewhere and Philip Sloan was given a good name.

"We found," said Mr. Troy, Tuesday at Olympia, "that he had good connections in the East—I believe the Clinchfield Corporation was mentioned at the time—and we were satisfied that he meant business."

Olympia Men Have Faith.

Forty Olympia men got a fund of \$25,000 together and acquired title to the lands on which the shipyard was built. The property was leased to the Sloan Corporation, and J. L. Peters acted as trustee for the owners, who were to receive \$3000 a year for the lease of the ground for five years.

"When the deal was closed," said Mr. Troy, "Mr. Sloan showed his good faith by depositing checking accounts of \$10,000 in each of our banks. Then he started work."

It is apparent at Olympia that the business men are satisfied and are not bothered much about the inside workings or tangles of the project as long as the plants keep the 500 or so men employed.

PERIOD IS EXTENDED

TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS STILL RECEIVABLE.

Plan Enables Persons to Keep Money Earning Interest Against Time When War Taxes Are Paid.

Federal Reserve banks throughout the country yesterday were authorized by telegram from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to continue to receive subscriptions for Treasury certificates of indebtedness at par and approved interest approximately \$150,000 of these certificates already have been subscribed by the business men of Portland through the Federal Reserve branch bank which is located on Stark street, near Fifth street. Secretary McAdoo reports that to date \$400,000 of these certificates have been subscribed.

These certificates are offered business men and the general public in denominations ranging from \$500 to \$100,000. They bear 4 per cent interest, running from January 2, and mature June 25, 1918, when they may be applied in payment of war income and excess profits taxes. The plan enables the individual or the business firm to keep money working and earning 4 per cent interest against the time when the war taxes must be paid. In this way the concentration of tax payments on one date will be avoided, and an interest-bearing investment is made available to those affected by the war income tax.

MANY WORKERS NEEDED

GOVERNMENT OFFERS MANY POSITIONS AT GOOD SALARIES.

Full Information Concerning Places and Emoluments May Be Had at First or Second-Class Postoffices.

Thousands of workers are urgently needed for service in the Ordnance Department of the Army, to be stationed in the United States, at good salaries according to a recent call issued by the Government.

Full information concerning the positions may be secured at any first or second-class postoffice and from Herbert F. Ward, district secretary, Eleventh United States Civil Service District, Seattle, Wash. The positions include clerks, stenographers, typewriters, engineers, machinists, toolmakers, draftsmen and inspectors in munitions manufacturing plants. Salaries range from \$500 to \$2000 a year.

Higher or lower initial salaries may be paid in special cases. Positions are filled by competitive examination. The named are usually filled through promotion.

The actual fighting forces of the Army would be powerless without an efficient civilian Army behind them. It is deemed the duty of all patriotic citizens, with the special qualifications desired, to serve the Government and at once.

HUNGARY'S CABINET OUT

PREMIER WEKERLE EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

Opposition of Emperor Charles to Plan for Independent Army Said to Have Caused Crisis.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet on account of failure to obtain necessary support for the military programme is reported in a Budapest dispatch to Copenhagen, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph. It is believed Emperor Charles will ask the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, to remain in office and reconstruct the Cabinet.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—Emperor Charles, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Kolnische Zeitung, has rejected the scheme to establish an independent Hungarian army proposed by Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier.

It was reported in an Amsterdam dispatch January 8 that the Austrian Ministerial Council opposed unanimously the Hungarian government's army reforms. It was proposed to give the Austrian and Hungarian armies separate identities.

TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

Lines East and West of Chicago Recover From Blizzards.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Transportation on the trunk lines east and west of Chicago virtually has recovered from the effects of the recent blizzard, and by tomorrow all roads will be running their regular number of trains, railroads announced tonight.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 16.—With the worst snow storm so far this winter prevailing, seven inches of snow having fallen since last night, several roofs collapsed under the stress today, the principal one being at the poultry building at the State Fair grounds, Salt Lake City, causing a loss of \$7000. Roofs of dwellings which collapsed caused several persons to be taken to hospitals.

FARMER STUDENTS HELD NOT EXEMPT

Appeal Board Issues Letter Bearing on Status of Collegians.

FACULTY SITUATION SAME

Agricultural Undergraduates and Instructors as Well Not Necessary Skilled Laborers Within Meaning of Federal Law.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—The appeal board for the second district of Oregon today addressed a letter to the heads of various educational institutions defining its view of the status of instructors and students under the draft law.

After calling attention to the fact that medical students are exempt when enrolled in the Medical Reserve Corps, the board states that the student in agriculture has a more valid claim for exemption than other students, but that the board considers agriculture only in the light of the present emergency and must hold that the agricultural student is not a "necessary skilled laborer" entitled to exemption within the meaning of the law.

The board also indicates that instructors in the Oregon Agricultural College will not receive a deferred classification, as the college is not to be considered a "necessary agricultural enterprise" in the emergency.

Each individual member of the faculty of the Agricultural College must be considered separately in determining whether his presence in the college is meeting present needs of the Nation, the board states.

The board's letter in part follows: "Consideration of exemption claims has brought us face to face with three important questions, consideration of which would interest you and possibly aid you in arriving at a just conclusion."

"1. Can the Oregon Agricultural College be classified under the selective service rules as a 'necessary agricultural enterprise'?"

"2. What, if any, deferred classification can properly be given to registrants who are attached to the teaching force of that institution?"

"3. What deferred classification, if any, can properly be given to students of that institution?"

"That the students of an agricultural college, so far as their work leads up to necessary agricultural pursuits, have a more valid claim than those of other colleges, we think must be granted."

"If we were to consider the permanent needs of agriculture or the public needs as related to agriculture, we think it would be pay to keep all real students of agriculture in college until they have completed their work, but as an exemption board, we can consider agriculture only in the light of the present emergency."

"The language and intent of the selective service law and regulations indicate the existence of a temporary emergency. The whole plan is designed to meet an emergency. All through the rules recurs the words 'during the emergency.'"

"In view of this fact we do not feel justified in basing our action on the assumption that the war will last a period of many years. If the Government chooses to take the view that the prospective value of such students would be worth more in the 'emergency' than their actual present service in the Army, a rule granting them a deferred classification could easily be made."

RED TAPE TO BE OUT

Secretary Wilson Gives Order to Advisory Council.

QUICKEST WAY HELD BEST

Problem of Providing Adequate Housing Facilities First That Will Engage Attention of Federal Labor Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Providing adequate housing facilities for the thousands of new workers pouring into war industrial and shipbuilding centers will be the first work undertaken by Secretary Wilson as Labor Administrator, and his Advisory Council.

Co-ordination of all the separate housing plans now being made by the Shipping Board, the Council of National Defense and other bureaus was begun by the Council today at its first meeting.

Full support of the business men of the country in any course the Council may find necessary was promised by a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, headed by Edward A. Filene, of Boston.

They urged that money be diverted from less necessary Government undertakings to provide proper housing. Representatives of the Shipping Board, the Council of National Defense and the War and Navy Departments told of the need for providing homes for the workers.

"Cut all red tape," Secretary Wilson told his advisers, "and get your information as speedily as possible and by the most direct route."

In connection with the Labor Administration's plans for supplying workers to industries, it was announced that the introduction of women laborers into industries for which men are available would be discouraged and that no reduction of wages because workers are women will be permitted.

MILITARY FUNERAL HELD

Clatskanie Pays Honor to Dead Soldier, Alfred Kjelberg.

CLATSKANIE, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Clatskanie experienced its first scene of the tragic side of the great war in the body of Alfred Floyd Kjelberg, of this city, who died at Hoboken, N. J., was laid away with military honors.

Kjelberg enlisted in November and was a member of Company F, Fourth Battalion 20th Engineers, stationed at Washington, D. C., where he died. He was 23 years old, the only son of Mrs. Eric Erickson. A sister is Mrs. Ellen Westlund.

The funeral, the largest ever held in this city, was from the Presbyterian Church. Rev. H. F. Gelvin conducted services. A detachment of soldiers from Fort Stevens acted as military escort and at the cemetery fired three volleys and the bugler sounded taps over the open grave.

Chauffeur Is Capitalist.

F. Caldwell Walker, volunteer chauffeur to Colonel Bruce P. Disque, chief of the spruce production campaign, is an illustration of the American spirit that is manifest in all walks of life since we entered the war.

The young man who pilots Colonel Disque's car is a millionaire box man.

Mexicans Not Received Officially.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 16.—The Foreign Office announces that it will receive the visiting Mexican delegation tomorrow but only in the capacity of distinguished tourists.

JANUARY SAVINGS For MEN

Waterproof Logging Shirts Reduced | SAVINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT | Hansen and Brotherhood Gloves Reduced

Mackinaw Coats— \$6.85
ALL SIZES. Just the Kind for This Season.

Boston Garters, Heavy Socks and Work Gloves..... 15c

Heavy White Ribbed Wool Mix Union Suits. 1.95

Wonder Hose— 3 Pairs for... 50c
See Quality, Black, Gray, Tan, White, and Palm Beach.

Cashmere Half Hose, Oxford Gray Only... 25c

LIBERTY BONDS "taken in exchange for Merchandise."

YES, clothing is scarce, and high—but we do not hold our stock for a higher price. We show only new, up-to-the-minute styles, and as we do not carry garments over from one season to the next, we shall hold our usual January Clearance Sale. Considering the scarcity of good clothing and the threatened wool famine, this is an unusual opportunity.

\$15.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$9.85

\$20.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$13.85

\$25.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$18.85

\$30.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$21.85

\$2 Standard Union-Made Shirts..... \$1.35

Cloth Hats— For Men or Women. New Shapes... \$1.65

Monarch Dress Shirts..... 95c
Soft or Stiff Cuffs.....

Heavy Wool Mix Sweater Coats, Shawl Collar..... \$1.65

Packard Shoes..... \$4.85
For Men Who Know....

MILLER'S

SOUTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND ALDER STS.

UNION MEN Make This Union Store Your Store

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HEALTH OF MEN GOOD

ILLNESS RATE ONLY 2 PER CENT IN WESTERN CAMPS.

Three Fatalities Due to Pneumonia. First Weekly Health Report on Soldiers in France Issued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Only four deaths occurred among the 47,000 troops in the Western Department of the Army last week, according to the report rendered Major-General Arthur Murray, commander, today by the department surgeon.

The rate of illness among the Western troops was slightly in excess of 2 per cent, the report said.

Three of the four deaths were caused by pneumonia, and the fourth was the result of chronic tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The first weekly health report for the American expeditionary forces in France, with comparative figures as to all troops in the United States, was published today. The report covers the week ending January 10.

The total of men excused from duty for injury or sickness was 54.2 per thousand. Similar figures in the United States were 4.4.

The hospital admission rate in France was 45.2, of which 42.0 was for disease and the remainder for injury. In the United States the corresponding figures were 23.0 and 32.2.

Canadian Judge Gets Threats.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—Judge Marchal, of the Military Appeal Court here, announced today that he had received threats of death over the telephone from persons resenting the enforcement of the military service act. The judge complained that the newspapers were exciting the people by the way they handle the news on the enforcement of the act.

Mississippi Mob Burns Negro.

HAZELHURST, Miss., Jan. 17.—A mob took Jim Edwards, a negro, accused of killing 17-year-old Vera Willis, from jail here early today and burned him to death.



FOUR thousand workers are employed and three hundred and eighty-three yards maintained by the Pullman Company throughout the country for the cleaning of cars.

At the end of every trip all seats and cushions are unlimbered, and every cranny is vacuum cleaned. Mattresses, blankets and pillows are hung in the open air and sunlight.

Water coolers are sterilized with steam; the washrooms are cleansed with disinfectant.

At frequent intervals carpets are removed and renovated and the monolithic floor thoroughly scrubbed; the walls and ceilings are washed with soap and water. The polished steel interior of a Pullman is easily kept clean, and cannot shelter germs. Thorough fumigation is given every car regularly.

The laundering of bed linen and blankets is done according to the most exacting standards; the smallest permanent stain or scorching causes them to be discarded. Mattresses, pillows and all upholstery are frequently emptied and renovated.

There is probably no public place where health and cleanliness are more vigilantly guarded than in the Pullman car.

Safeguarding the Public's Health

THE PULLMAN COMPANY Chicago