ULSTER OPPOSES HOME RULE PLANS

Dublin Convention Delegates Declare Non-Concurrence in Draft Report.

FISCAL QUESTION STICKER

Approach to Agreement Declared to Be Impossible—Figures Given on Ireland's Contribution in Taxes This Year.

LONDON, April 12 — The Ulster Unionist delegates to the Irish convention have issued a report, signed by 19 delegates, including the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, Colonel Robert Gordon Sharman-Crawford and James Johnston, Lord Mayor of Belfast.

The delegation finds itself unable to concur in the chairman's draft report, and protests against the latter's implication that a measure of agreement regarding the measure of Irish self-government was attained.

It states that upon the fundamental issues no agreement was at any time visible. On many important questions the nationalists were sharply divided.

After reviewing the reasons for the calling of the convention the report says:

"We expected that the real work of the convention would have directed toward a sincere and patriotic endeavor to find common ground somewhere between the act of 1914, on the one hand and the views of Ulster on the other.

"From the first week we urged this course and repeatedly expressed our disappointment that almost every Nationalist's speech outlined a form of home rule far in advance of any previous claim.

Bishop of Raphoe Offers Plan.

The scheme finally brought forward by the Bishop of Raphoe in behalf of the Nationalists, included the following demands:

"First, a sovereign independent parliament for Ireland, co-equal in power and authority with the imperial parliament.

"Second, complete fiscal autonomy for Ireland, including the power of imposing tariffs and control of the excise, involving, as it would, the risk of hostile tariffs against Great Britain; the right of making commercial treaties with foreign countries and full powers of direct taxation.

"Third, the right to raise and maintain a military territorial force in Ireland.

"Fourth, repudiation of any liability for national debt on the plea of overtaxation in Ireland in the past, but admitting the principle of a small annual contribution to the imperial expenditures.

"Fifth, denial of the right of the imperial Parliament to impose military service in Ireland, unless with the consent of the Irish Parliament."

Fiscal Question Big Obstacle.

"Over the fiscal question," the report continues, "no approach to an agreement was possible, and the real object of the proposals was clearly apparent in the official reply to questions by the chairman, signed by Mr. Redmond, the bishop of Raphoe, Mr. Devlin and George Russell, in which they emphatically insisted upon their demand for fiscal independence and crystallized arguments in the following terms:

"'Self-government does not exist where those nominally entrusted with the affairs of the government have no control of the fiscal and economic policy.'"

The report declares in opposition to this demand for fiscal independence:

"Ulster takes a firm stand on the basis of the peoples' common prosperity and maintains that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom must be preserved intact, carrying with it, as it does, the sovereignty of the imperial Parliament and due representation therein."

Taxation Views Differ.

The report points out that while Ireland's contribution to imperial taxation for the current year was about £13,000,000, an important section of the Nationalists opposed any contribution, but a majority favored a contribution ranging from £2,500,000 to £4,500,000 yearly.

The Bishop of Raphoe's fifth proposal was supported by a majority vote of the convention. The report continues:

"We regard as excessively dangerous the nationalist claim that the Irish constabulary shall come under the control of the Irish Parliament at the end of the war, instead of remaining under imperial control for six years, as provided in the 1914 act.

"Failing any evidence of an approach to the narrowing of our differences and in view of the new demands of the Nationalists, we were finally forced to declare that Ulster is unable to participate in any scheme of self-government for Ireland. We cannot overlook the strong probability that the controlling force of such would today be the republican or Sinn Fein party, which is openly and aggressively hostile to Great Britain and the empire."

ENGINEERS' MASCOT LOST

Bulldog Strays From Home of Captain Fred A. Mitchell.

Peddie, the bulldog mascot of the Fourth Engineers, strayed away from the home of Captain Fred A. Mitchell, 242 East Thirty-seventh street South, where she was living quietly with Mrs. Mitchell, and it is believed she set out to join her regiment for the big adventure abroad.

Peddie was the pet of the engineers until last January, when the boys left for Camp Greene, N. C., where they were when last heard from.

Peddie is described as a seal-brown bulldog, with white face and breast and a pink nose. She wears a collar on which is inscribed, "Peddie, mascot of Fourth Engineers, Master Engineer Fred A. Mitchell." Anyone who finds Peddie should call Tabor 6604.

VANCOUVER MAN CONVICTED

Victor Hill Found Guilty of Offering Bribe to Exemption Board.

TACOMA, Wash., April 12.—Victor Hill, of Vancouver, Wash., was convicted by a jury in the United States District Court today of offering a bribe of $15 to E. S. Blesecker, chairman of the Clark County Exemption Board, to change his classification from Class I.

The grand jury reported a not true bill against Rev. J. E. Cartlen, of Aberdeen, charged with seditious utterances; John Ulmer, of Montesano, Wash., and William Vormelker and William Cromley, arrested for alleged violation of the espionage act.

FAMOUS ACTRESS HELPS BRING JOY TO BOYS FIGHTING ABROAD

May Robson Knits 50 Sweaters for Soldier Friends and Writes to Many of Them to Help Make Their Lives in France More Cheerful.

BY LEONE CASS BAER.

THE 50th sweater for the 50th soldier boy friend of May Robson took on form and outline and her busy needles clackety-clicked holes in our conversation. Since the holes were in the conversation, and not in the sweater, it was all right. Miss Robson is tremendously in earnest about her knitting and about everything else she can do to help out. She has dug up her recipe for the famous May Robson gingerbread, in answer to an appeal from some Hooverish committee in Washington, D. C., which is getting out a cook book in which the contributors are famous folk.

"Gingerbread is good for all of us, and my recipe is economical," says this radiant comedienne, whom some one has aptly described as gloriously maternal. She is just that, and most of our talk was about Robie, short for Robson, the wee little 6-year-old grandson, who scorns calling "grandma" anything so vitally youthful and alert, and refers to her as May. He's back home, in New York, and his life, and Muzzie May's life, are bounded on the east, west, north and south by the soldiers. She loves every mother's son of them and her sweaters, mufflers and wristlets flow in a steady stream, along with tobacco and presents, across the big waters to lads over there. Some of them are actor boys whom she knows, but most of them are lads whose names she draws at benefits. Stacks of letters she receives and her secretary, who travels along, has for one of her established rites long morning conferences about Jack's smokes or Bill's request for reading material.

The lovely, sweet thing about it—the May Robsonish thing about it—is that these boys, many of them, don't even know who she is.

"One boy," she told me, "is Joe Tolesco. He gets some pal to write for him. In his last letter he asked if I were Miss, Mrs. or Madame, and said he knew I was a working girl because all my letters bore different postmarks. It made me ache to learn from Joe that I am the only soul on earth he has to write to."

Tears come quickly to the soft topaz eyes of May Robson when she speaks of her soldier boys. She is so human, so womanly and withal so mentally alert. Quite at variance with the stage role she is playing in "A Little Bit Old-Fashioned," Miss Robson is in private life alluringly feminine, smartly clad and keenly attuned to all the fun that's going on. We were talking of suffrage, and May Robson is more anti than sufferer.

"For that very reason, with all others, I sat back and watched when this awful war fell upon us. American women had been so spoiled by their husbands and so pampered that I listened while the word went round that now we would ride roughshod over traditions; that we would take the reins and be meddling in every administrative measure. I held my breath. What did the American woman do? Why, she forgot her political fights, her suffrage, her personal grievances, her progressiveness, in a way, and turned right around to ask grandmother how to knit. Isn't it wonderful? She let the men go right ahead with their ships and munitions and bickerings and politics and is doing her share right in her home, clothing and comforting our men."

May Robson, Noted Star, at the Heilig This Week.

May Robson does not knit socks. "You can buy better ones cheaper," she says. "Woolen knitted socks will not dry only like boards, and you can get nice, warm, soft cashmere socks, which the men in the trenches prefer, for less than it costs for either yarn or time in making them. My boys write and tell me this."

Miss Robson has an invariable rule that her curtain shall not go up until the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played, and when a theater manager in Warsaw, Wis., who also was the orchestra leader, remonstrated against playing the anthem, giving as his excuse that his patrons hated to be disturbed, once they were comfortably in their seats, Miss Robson said, "All right; no anthem, no show."

"It's a great pity," says this warm-hearted patriot, "that an audience has to be disturbed enough to rise out of comfortable seats at an entertainment to sing a few bars of the National song, while its boys are over there dying for their country. People," says May Robson, "some people, make me very, very ill."

ENGINEER IS HELD

A. C. Frame Arrested on Advice of Arizona Officers.

BAIL IS FIXED AT $25,000

Prisoner Is Accused of Perjury and Embezzlement and Probably Will Be Returned to Prescott to Answer Charges.

Charges of embezzlement and perjury were lodged against A. B. Frame by Frank B. Dyer, of Prescott, Ariz., late last night. Inspectors Leonard and Snow, acting upon advices from Sheriff Joe Young, of Prescott, arrested Mr. Frame at his home yesterday afternoon. Since last Saturday the officers had been on the lookout for Mr. Frame, and it was upon his return from a business trip down the Columbia River that the arrest was made.

The Arizona authorities have fixed his cash bail at $25,000.

Mr. Frame is a hydraulic engineer, and it is thought that it was his work in a mine adjoining Prescott which has brought about the arrest. Mrs. Frame last evening said her husband's arrest was absolutely without cause. The Prescott trouble, she said, had been in the balance for several years. Mr. Frame will be remembered as the engineer who supervised the work of excavating the basement of the Portland Hotel a few years ago. Arthur I. Moulton is acting as attorney for Mr. Frame.

Mr. Moulton said the only information he had received concerning the charge placed against his client was that two felony warrants had been filed against him. The warrants have failed to arrive here. Judge Rossman has refused to fix his bail.

PECULATION MAY TOTAL $4500

Operations of A. B. Frame Said to Have Been Extensive.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., April 12.—(Special.)—A. B. Frame, promoter of the Portland Mining Company in the Jerome district, is wanted here on two charges, embezzlement of $150 and perjury. His peculations from the company are alleged to amount to more than $4500, but the specific charge is based on the first named amount.

The perjury charge is based on his alleged representations to the State Corporation Commission last year that his promotion stock, amounting to more than $400,000, could be pooled. It was found a few days ago, the officers here allege, that envelopes supposed to contain this stock in the Bank of Arizona in Jerome were stuffed with paper and Frame had disposed of the stock to various persons all over the country. Title to the stock was cancelled only a few months ago by the Superior Court of this county on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained.

Frame left here in December before a decision was rendered. It is charged that he took all the money in the company's safe and disposed of personal property at the company mines and pocketed the proceeds.

"BAD MAN" INVADES HOTEL

Officer Grewalle, New on Force, Alarms Oregon Staff.

C. B. Grewalle, officer on the second night relief of the local force, registered the typical Wild West bad man when he entered the lobby of the Oregon Hotel last evening and cried loudly for a bellboy to page several of his friends, none of whom was in. Finally he entered a telephone booth. By this time a crowd had gathered and R. Myers, auditor at the Oregon Hotel, became alarmed.

"Send up some detectives," he shouted over the telephone.

"There is a fellow up here with a gun four feet long and from his actions he seems bent on murder."

Tom Swennes, of the inspector's squad, rushed to the scene and when he arrived all was quiet at the Oregon. Grewelle had made his exit after failing to get in communication with his friends. Inspector Swennes caught up with him at Broadway and Washington.

"What do you mean by creating all that disturbance?" he asked.

"No disturbance at all," replied Officer Grewalle.

"No, not a great deal—only you had us placing hurry up calls all over the beat to prevent a murder at the Oregon."

Officer Grewalle is new on the beat.

GALE TIES UP TRAFFIC

GOVERNMENT WORK ON ATLANTIC COAST FORCED TO SUSPEND.

Snow, Sleet and Rain Continue for 96 Hours and Several Boats Are Reported as in Danger.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Ninety-six hours of Wintry weather in April came to a climax today with a storm of alternating snow, sleet and rain.

The snow turned to slush immediately and traffic within the city was not subject to much interference, but reports from suburban districts indicated serious effects on transportation and telegraph service.

At Sandy Hook and other New Jersey towns where Government work is under way operations were suspended because employes were unable to travel.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A small naval patrol boat was driven aground in home waters by yesterday's storm, the Navy Department announced today. Efforts to refloat her are in progress. It is certain it will be saved. No lives were lost. Several other naval auxiliaries were endangered.

The Navy Department also announced that a mine sweeper went ashore in the storm off the Atlantic Coast and that one member of the crew, J. N. Conway, machinist's mate, second-class, was washed overboard.

Other vessels have gone to the mine sweeper's assistance.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 12.—Thirty-five men comprising officers and crew of the old transport Meade, at anchor off the New England coast, were taken off today by naval vessels during a gale. The Meade, in tow for this port, broke away from a tug yesterday and while she held fast in the storm last night, it was decided to remove the crew as a precaution.

Reports to naval authorities here indicated that the vessel was in no immediate danger.

LEG LOST ON WEST FRONT

Tacoma Merchant Learns Brother Is in French Hospital.

TACOMA, Wash., April 12.—(Special.)—Ted Alfred, Tacoma cigar dealer, has received word that his brother, Leonard L. Alfred, who is with the American expeditionary force, has lost his leg in France.

Alfred enlisted in the Army when the Mexican trouble was in progress and served all through the affair on the border. At the outbreak of the present war he went to France with General Pershing and has been in the front line trenches. Not long ago a soldier who had returned from the front came into Mr. Alfred's store and told him that his brother's leg was blown off somewhere in France and later another soldier brought the news that Leonard was in a French base hospital.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

MISS LOUISE HUNT CLEARED BY BOARD

Assistant Librarian Exonerated of Accusation That She Is Disloyal.

ATTITUDE IS SET FORTH

In Statement to Members of Board Miss Hunt Says She Is for Best Interests of Country, but Says She Opposes Present Methods.

Taxed with disloyalty because she declined to buy liberty bonds when urged to do so by a committee of workers, denounced by them in an affidavit, and quizzed by the Department of Justice, Miss Louise Hunt, assistant to Miss Mary F. Isom, librarian at the Central Library, last night was completely exonerated by the board of directors of the library association, which held a special meeting to consider charges against Miss Hunt.

W. B. Ayer, president of the association, presided last night. Other directors present were W. F. Woodward, R. L. Sabin, W. L. Brewster, Elliott R. Corbett, W. M. Ladd, R. H. Strong, R. W. Montague and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise. Rufus C. Holman left before the vote was taken. The decision of the directors, being a vote of confidence in Miss Hunt, was unanimous, with the exception of that of Mr. Woodward, who recorded an emphatic negative against approving Miss Hunt's action.

Miss Hunt is strongly opposed to war and is attached to the theory of non-resistance. Perhaps she would be listed as a "conscientious objector." Her opinions, however, it was found, have never been used in propaganda, and she has not sought to impress anyone else with her own beliefs.

Statement Is Submitted.

It is understood the original charge against her was made through the medium of an anonymous letter. This brought her to the notice of the Government officials and to the workers for the third liberty loan. A significant feature was that members of the board of directors who heard the merits of the case last night are prominent workers in the third liberty loan campaign.

Miss Hunt appeared before the board and submitted the following statement:

"Some of the statements that appeared in an evening paper of April 12 are true, but they are so stated that the general impression given of my opinions and attitude are incorrect.

"I do not wish to discuss the article in detail, but simply to state that I am, and always have been, intensely and wholeheartedly concerned for the best interests of the United States.

"This is my country. I was born here. My ancestors were born here for many generations back. Both sides of my family fought in the Revolution and also in the Civil War. I am an American, and no one can more earnestly desire to see America leading in the world's progress to a higher civilization. It is increasingly a source of pride to me that in this conflict our President now stands head and shoulders above the statesmen of the other warring nations.

"His aims and ideals and those of other earnest people with whom I disagree are my aims and ideals. The disagreement is purely an honest difference of opinion about the methods which will best achieve those ends.

"At no time have I desired to be an 'obstructionist,' I merely wish to claim the constitutional American right privately to hold a minority opinion."

Board Issues Findings.

After considerable study last night following the formal meeting, the board of directors of the Library gave out the following statement:

"The board has carefully considered the charges brought against Miss Louise Hunt through the press and by affidavit. After such consideration and a thorough examination of Miss Hunt as to her position in the premises, the board finds that Miss Hunt is not chargeable with any overt act of opposition or criticism of the policy of our Government.

"Miss Hunt is a faithful and valuable public servant. She is in opinion opposed to all war at all times. Most members of the board have long been cognizant of these views; they have not been publicly expressed. The expressions complained of were elicited from her in a manner which did not permit her to state them with clearness. They were given in answer to questions and not volunteered. These statements were so construed and published as to give them a meaning not intended by Miss Hunt.

Conduct Not Obstructive.

"Her conduct has never in any way obstructed, or tended to obstruct, the activities of our Government. She is, in principle, opposed to any such obstruction or to any encouragement or incitement to obstruction in others.

"Her duties in carrying out the war savings stamps campaign in the Library have been conscientiously and efficiently performed. None of the board shares in any degree her opinions. However, the board feels that the right to one's own conscientious opinion is the very foundation of human freedom, and we are not willing to give up, or to compel others to give up, in advance the very thing for which the best and bravest of us are now fighting, and which our ancestors risked their lives to win for us."

United States Attorney Haney declared yesterday there was no possibility of prosecution of Miss Hunt, because there is no law that will compel any citizen to purchase a liberty bond. However, he held there is a moral obligation to uphold the Government that is even greater. In his opinion, he said, such a one should not be permitted to hold a public position, whether she were within her legal rights or not.

Men Issue Statement.

G. M. Locke, of Lang & Company, and C. L. Wilson, of Hartman & Thompson, were delegated by the liberty loan committee to call upon Miss Hunt and ascertain why she did not subscribe to liberty bonds. The result of the interview was a sworn statement yesterday by the two men which detailed what occurred as follows:

"We were requested at headquarters to call on Miss M. Louise Hunt, who is assistant librarian at the Central Library, drawing a salary of $175 a month, to ascertain why she had not subscribed to the first and second liberty loans and why she still refused to subscribe to the third liberty loan.

"We first called on Miss Isom, the librarian, stating our errand, and asked her whether she felt it would be best for her to ascertain from Miss Hunt the facts we were seeking or whether she preferred us to see Miss Hunt ourselves. Miss Isom informed us she would prefer us to see her, as she felt she had exhausted all of her arguments and also expressed her grief to think that Miss Hunt had not and would not subscribe. She thereupon took us to Miss Hunt's office and introduced us.

Reasons Are Cited.

"After stating our mission to Miss Hunt, she said the reason she had not subscribed to the first and second liberty loans was because she was on sick leave and was traveling for her health, but would not have subscribed anyway, nor would she subscribe to the third one because she did not believe in war and refused to support it.

"We then asked Miss Hunt if she was a citizen of this country, and she stated that she was and came from Portland, Me. We then asked her if she did not think it was the duty of every citizen to support the United States at this time and to buy liberty bonds to the extent of our resources to help the Government in keeping our Army in France, who were there to fight for her protection as well as our own. She replied that she did not feel that she had to put patriotism above her personal feelings, and that she had seen her attorney, Richard Montague, who had advised her that she did not have to subscribe unless she so desired.

"She further asked if we were trying to coerce her to buy a bond. She was informed that there was absolutely no thought of coercion, but we were there to tell, with all the force of language at our command, that it was her duty as well as all others', to support the Government in this crisis, regardless of what their personal beliefs might be, and that the Government was not trying to take anything from her, but was simply asking her to loan it money at a good rate of interest. She replied that it might be a good business proposition to loan the Government at 4¼ per cent, and no doubt many were doing so because it was a good business proposition more than from patriotic feelings, but she would not subscribe under any circumstances.

"She was then asked if she realized what the Huns were doing and had done in France and Belgium, the cruelties they had practiced and were practicing, and women being ravished, and if she did not think that she should support our boys, who were fighting to protect her from the same fate. Her reply was that she was ready to suffer anything rather than to buy a bond, and if the Government wanted her money they could come and take it, but she would never give them any or loan them any voluntarily."

HUSBAND SHOOTS WIFE

SEATTLE MAN PROBABLY INSANE, BELIEF OF OFFICERS.

After Seriously Wounding His Wife, Michael Willy, Aged 28, Is Prevented From Taking Own Life.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Rose Willy, 19 years old, was seriously wounded by her husband, Michael Willy, 28, a shipyard worker, in their apartment at 103 Ninth avenue tonight. Willy was prevented from ending his own life by J. L. Smiley, uncle of Mrs. Willy, who heard the two shots and rushed into the Willy apartment.

Following an interview with Willy at the police station the officers said he probably was insane. His only explanation for the shooting was that his wife called him a slacker and that everybody on the street called him a slacker and coward.

He is held on an open charge pending an examination as to his mentality and further investigation into the shooting by the police.

Mrs. Willy is not expected to recover.

COOS BAY GRANT IS UP

OREGONIANS URGE PASSAGE OF PENDING MEASURE.

Representative Hawley Favors Division of Funds According to O. & C. Grant Settlement.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 12.—Representatives Hawley and Sinnott, ex-Governor West and Senator Chamberlain today had a joint hearing before a House subcommittee, at which they urged passage of the pending bill providing for disposal of the Coos Bay wagon road grant in the same manner in which the Oregon & California lands are being sold.

Representative Hawley made the principal argument, contending for a division of funds the same as was made under the Oregon & California act, 25 per cent of the receipts to go to Coos and Douglas counties, 25 per cent to the state, 40 per cent to the reclamation fund and 10 per cent to the Federal Treasury.

He showed that after the road company had been reimbursed and accrued taxes paid there will be $2,300,000 for allotment. Members of the committee were inclined to argue that in these war times, when the Government is in dire needs of funds, the entire receipts should go to the Federal Treasury, or failing in that, all receipts save the counties' share. Such a plan the Oregon delegation opposed and insisted on the Oregon & California plan. The committee took no action.

MR. HAYS AT SACRAMENTO

Republican Chairman Refuses to Recognize Party Factions.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 12.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National committee, arrived here today and visited Governor William D. Stephens and met other state officials at the Capitol.

In party meetings here he said he would "recognize no factions" and added: "It is the duty of the National committee to elect candidates, not to select them."

Wheat Off Dining Cars.

OGDEN, Utah, April 12.—Effective Sunday, April 14, a new food schedule, providing for the elimination of all wheat foods, will become operative on all dining cars of the Union Pacific system, including the Oregon Short Line Railroad. This was the announcement made here today by F. E. Lewis, manager of the Union Pacific dining car service.

35 German Airplanes Downed.

LONDON, April 12.—Thirty-five airplanes, 21 of which were destroyed, were brought down by British aviators on Thursday. The official statement on aerial activities reports the dropping of bombs on military targets behind the battlefront and on a railway station at Metz.

Whitman Debaters Win Out.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 12.—Whitman College tonight defeated the University of Idaho in debate on the question of adoption of the programme of the League to Enforce Peace at the end of this war. The single judge system was used. Another debate was held at Moscow.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

GERMANS BOMBARD PARIS AFTER DARK

Shells From Big Cannon Are Hurled Into French Capital for First Time at Night.

AIR RAID IS ATTEMPTED

Two Boche Planes Succeed in Flying Over Paris District and 11 Are Killed and 50 Injured From Bombs, Is Report.

PARIS, April 12.—For the first time since the long-distance bombardment of Paris began, German shells reached the Paris region after sunset. A projectile struck somewhere near the city at 8:05 o'clock this evening.

In the Paris district today two persons were killed and 12 wounded by the bombardment.

LONDON, April 12.—A German aerial raid was made on the east coast of England this evening.

One or two of the raiders succeeded in penetrating further inland.

Field Marshal French, commander of the forces of the United Kingdom, issued the following report on the raid:

"Some hostile airships crossed the east coast this evening and proceeded to attack certain east midland districts. One or two raiders succeeded in penetrated further inland, where some bombs are reported to have fallen. Further details are not yet available. The raid is still in progress."

PARIS, April 12.—German airplanes attempted a raid on the Paris district tonight. They dropped a few bombs, but it is not known whether there are any casualties.

The official statement on the raid says:

"German airplanes crossed the lines going south. Only two succeeded in flying over the Paris district, dropping a few bombs. The warning was given at 10:10 o'clock and 'all clear' was sounded at 10:40."

Eleven persons were killed and 50 injured in the air raid, according to official information.

OREGON ANSWERS CALL

ENLISTMENTS IN BASE HOSPITAL CLOSED TO APPLICANTS.

More Than 200 Men Offer Services, Out of Which Number 50 Will Be Selected for Active Duty.

Once more Oregon has kept its stride in responding to the call for men for war service. When the list of applications for 50 additional members of Base Hospital No. 46 was closed yesterday, more than 200 men had offered their services. Of that number, the applications of 90 were received, and from them the desired 50 recruits will be selected. Following a preliminary examination here, each man goes to Camp Lewis for the final physical test.

Merle G. Campbell, private in the hospital unit, came to Portland from Camp Lewis and opened an office in the Corbett building last Tuesday morning. Between that time and late yesterday, more than 200 men applied for the 50 available places.

"I was surprised at the high class of men offering their services," said Private Campbell last night. "Included among those whose applications were accepted were a number of professional men, registered pharmacists and college graduates, and they all realize, too, that they are entering the service as privates.

"We were obliged to turn away at least 100 who, rejected for service in some other branch before, hoped they might be accepted now."

MAJOR TAKEN IN CAMP

JOHN BIRKNER ARRESTED UNDER ESPIONAGE STATUTE.

Prisoner Is Native of Germany and Has Been in the U. S. Military Forces for More Than 30 Years.

DEMING, N. M., April 12.—Major John M. Birkner, 127th Field Artillery, was arrested at Camp Cody today charged with violating the espionage act.

Major Birkner, who is a native of Germany, has been in the United States military forces for more than 30 years.

A technical charge against the officer was violation of section 3, title 1, of the espionage act. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal George Ramsey on instructions from United States Marshal Andrew Hudspeth. He will be taken to Santa Fe Sunday to appear before United States District Judge Colin Neblett.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Federal officials said here tonight that section 3, title 1, of the espionage act, covers any offense which consisted in interfering with or obstructing the military operations of the Government.

HOME RULE SEEMS NEARER

(Continued From First Page.)

order that an Irish Parliament be established, to postpone legislative decision on the question.

Public Opinion Important.

"I recognize," writes Sir Horace, "that action in Parliament on the result of our deliberations must largely depend upon public opinion."

He adds "that the work of an Irish settlement is now felt to admit of no further postponement. In the dominions and the United States, as well as the other allied countries, the unsettled Irish question is a disturbing factor both as regards war effort and peace aims."

The scheme of the majority as described in the chairman's letter provides for establishment of a parliament for the whole of Ireland with an executive responsible to it and with full powers over all internal legislation, administration and direct taxation.

Exchequer Board Proposed.

Pending decision of the fiscal question, it is provided that imposition of duties and excise shall remain with the imperial parliament, but that the whole of the proceeds of these taxes shall be paid to the Irish exchequer.

A joint exchequer board would be set up to determine the Irish true revenue and Ireland would be represented upon the board of customs and excise of the United Kingdom.

Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament would be elected by s[illegible] Irish parliament instead of directly [illegible] constituencies. The Irish parliame[illegible] would consist of two houses, a Sena[illegible] of 64 members and a House of Co[illegible]mons of 200.

The principle underlying the co[illegible]position of the Senate is represent[illegible]tion of interests. This would be [illegible]fected by giving representation to co[illegible]merce, industry and labor, county cou[illegible]cils, churches, learned institutions a[illegible] peerage.

Unionists Offered Guarantee.

Sir Horace remarks that in constitu[illegible]ing the House of Commons the Natio[illegible]alists offered to guarantee 40 per c[illegible] of its membership to the Unionists. [illegible] adds that it was agreed that in t[illegible] south of Ireland adequate represen[illegible]tion for Unionists could only be secur[illegible] by nomination, but "as Ulster's rep[illegible]sentatives had informed the conve[illegible]tion that those for whom they spo[illegible] could not accept the principle of no[illegible]nation, provision was made in t[illegible] scheme for extra representation [illegible] Ulster by direct election."

Minority Report Adopted.

Minority reports were adopted bo[illegible] by Ulster Unionists and minority N[illegible]tionalists. In explaining the report [illegible] adopted by the majority, Sir Hora[illegible] says:

"The public is thus provided with [illegible] majority report in the sense of [illegible] reasoned statement in favor of co[illegible]clusions upon which the majority a[illegible] agreed, but it is felt to gather from t[illegible] narrative of the proceedings what [illegible] contents of such report would ha[illegible] been.

"On the other hand, both Ulst[illegible] Unionists and the minority of Natio[illegible]lists have presented minority repor[illegible] covering the whole field of the conve[illegible]tions' inquiry. The result of this pr[illegible]cedure is to minimize the agreeme[illegible] reached and emphasize the disagre[illegible]ment.

Neither time nor effort, continues t[illegible] chairman, was spared to attain una[illegible]imity.

"There was," however, he contin[illegible] "a portion of Ulster where a m[illegible]jority claimed that if Ireland had t[illegible] right to separate herself from the re[illegible] of the United Kingdom, they had t[illegible] same right of separation from the re[illegible] of Ireland.

Ulsterites Declared to Be Hoping.

"But the time has gone by when a[illegible] other section of the Irish people wou[illegible] accept partition of their country, ev[illegible] as a temporary expedient. Hence t[illegible] Ulster unionist members of the co[illegible]vention remained there only in ho[illegible] that some form of home rule would [illegible] proposed which might modify the d[illegible]termination of those they represent[illegible] to have neither part nor lot in an Iri[illegible] parliament.

"The Nationalists strove to win the[illegible] by concession, but they found ther[illegible]selves unable to accept any of t[illegible] schemes discussed and the only scher[illegible] of Irish government they presented [illegible] the convention was confined to the e[illegible]clusion of their entire province.

"Long before the hope of comple[illegible] unanimity had passed the majority [illegible] the convention were considering pos[illegible]bilities of an agreement between t[illegible] Nationalists and Southern Unionists.

"Lord Middleton was the first [illegible] make a concrete proposal to this en[illegible] The report shows that in Novemb[illegible] he outlined to the grand committ[illegible] and in December brought before t[illegible] convention what looked like a wor[illegible]able compromise. It accepted sel[illegible] government for Ireland.

"In return for special minority re[illegible]presentation in the Irish Parliament a[illegible] ready conceded by Irish Nationalis[illegible] it offered to that Parliament comple[illegible] power over internal legislation a[illegible] administration and in matters of [illegible]nance over direct taxation and excis[illegible] but, although they agreed that cu[illegible]toms revenue should be paid into t[illegible] Irish exchequer, the Southern Unio[illegible]ists insisted upon the delegation to t[illegible] imperial Parliament of power to [illegible] rates of custom duties.

Customs Issue Difficult.

"By far the greater part of our tim[illegible] was occupied by this one questio[illegible] Whether imposition of customs duti[illegible] should or should not be under contr[illegible] of the Irish Parliament. The difficu[illegible]ties of the Irish convention may [illegible] summed up in two words: 'Ulster' a[illegible] 'Customs.'

Remarking that "The Ulster difficul[illegible] the whole world knows," Sir Hora[illegible] then explained the fiscal difficulty. [illegible] says that since the geographical p[illegible]sition of Ireland "imposes obvious r[illegible]strictions in respect of naval and mil[illegible]tary affairs," the Nationalists, seekin[illegible] a government for Ireland resemblin[illegible] as closely as possible, that of the oth[illegible] British dominions, concentrate the[illegible] claim for home rule upon a demand f[illegible] unrestricted fiscal power.

"Without separate customs and e[illegible]cise Ireland would, according to th[illegible] view, fail to attain a national stat[illegible] like that enjoyed by the dominions [illegible] the chairman continues.

Separate System Questioned.

The Nationalists were prepared [illegible] agree to free trade with England, b[illegible] both the southern Unionists and t[illegible] Ulster Unionists were apprehensi[illegible] that a separate system of customs co[illegible]trol, however guarded, might impa[illegible] the authority of the United Kingdo[illegible] over its external trade policy.

Neither could they consent to a[illegible] settlement which was in their judgme[illegible] incompatible with Ireland's full pa[illegible]ticipation in a scheme of the Unite[illegible] Kingdom's federation should that com[illegible] to pass."

As far as the Nationlists and t[illegible] southern Unionists were concerne[illegible] "neither side was willing to surrend[illegible] principle, but both sides were willin[illegible] in order that a Parliament might im[illegible]mediately be established, to postpo[illegible] legislative decision upon ultimate co[illegible]trol of customs and excise. At t[illegible] same time each party has put [illegible] record in separate notes subjoined [illegible] the report its claims for final settl[illegible]ment of this question."

Change Indorsed by Majority.

"The decision having been reached [illegible] the cardinal issue, the majority of t[illegible] convention carried the series of resolu[illegible]tions which together form a comple[illegible] scheme of self government."

"Is it too much to hope," Sir Hora[illegible] asks, in conclusion, "that the schem[illegible] embodying the agreement will forth[illegible] with be brought to fruition by tho[illegible] to whose call the Irish convention no[illegible] has responded?"

DEPORTATION IDEA LAUDE[illegible]

Yakima Would Send Pro-German[illegible] Back to Fatherland.

YAKIMA, Wash., April 12.—Chee[illegible] greeted the reading of a resoluti[illegible] which was passed unanimously tod[illegible] by the Yakima liberty loan campaign[illegible] ers at their noon luncheon, declarin[illegible] "all persons who are pro-German [illegible] sympathy and have come to this cou[illegible]try and do not now financially suppo[illegible] it should be sent back to Germany wi[illegible] the sum of money they had when the[illegible] came, and that the remainder of the[illegible] property should be confiscated and so[illegible] for the benefit of the American so[illegible]diers."

The reclamation town of Rimrock, [illegible] the Tieton, today reported that it ha[illegible] quadrupled its quota of $5000 and aske[illegible] for an honor flag with three star[illegible] Three other towns in the county outsid[illegible] of Yakima have passed their quota[illegible] They are Selah, Outlook and Whit[illegible] Swan.

Walla Walla Loses Debate.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 12.—[illegible] North Central High School of Spokan[illegible] tonight won an unanimous decisio[illegible] over the Walla Walla High School in [illegible] debate on the Federal ownership an[illegible] operation of railroads. A similar de[illegible]bate was held at Spokane.