

# IRISH BRIGADE PLOT EXPOSED AT TRIAL

Prisoners in German Camp Told Undertaking to Be Financed in America.

## TRAITORS TO GO TO U. S.

Corporal Dowling, Who Landed on Clare Coast in German-Made Boat, Denies All Charges Made Against Him.

LONDON, July 8.—The trial of Corporal Joseph Dowling, formerly a British prisoner of war in Germany and accused of treason to Great Britain, was begun here. Lord Chylesmore presided over the court-martial.

Dowling pleaded not guilty to the following charges:

First—That while he was a prisoner of war in Germany he joined a hostile force.

Second—That he endeavored to induce others to join.

Third—That he participated in an attempt to land a hostile force in Ireland.

Of the arrival of Corporal Dowling in Ireland, Prosecutor Bodkin said: "On April 12 fishermen going out from a harbor on the Clare coast saw a man waving a handkerchief on an island half a mile from shore. He said he had been washed ashore from the torpedoed ship Mississippi during the night. He paid the fishermen 5 shillings to land him at Ballyvaline pier, where he gave his name as James O'Brien and described the torpedoing of the Mississippi with great detail."

Boat Made in Germany.

"Later in the day his collapsible boat, of undoubted German manufacture, was washed ashore. Dowling had £10 of English money. He said he had come from the United States to see Irish friends before joining the American Army."

Sir Archibald Bodkin the prosecutor, described the German plot launched at the end of 1914 for the formation of an "Irish brigade" from among the Irish taken prisoner on the British front. The scheme, Sir Archibald said, was repudiated by most of the prisoners, but Dowling and a few others joined the brigade and acted as recruiting agents.

The prosecutor described the means used by the Germans to induce Irishmen to join and in particular the German promises to them reading:

"At the end of the war the German government undertakes to send every member of the Irish brigade to the United States."

American Irish Accused.

Sir Archibald Bodkin read a document issued by the Germans at Limberg camp, which said:

"The Irish in America are collecting money for this brigade. Join the new unit and with your independence. The Irish brigade is to fight solely for the cause of Ireland with the moral and material assistance of the German government."

Prosecutor Bodkin in his address described the German method of dealing with Irish prisoners.

"Those who joined the Irish brigade," he said, "were allowed distinctive uniforms, special rations and side arms, and mingled freely with the German officers and men."

"Those who stuck to their oaths of allegiance were treated shamefully, their rations were reduced and every effort was made to punish them for their conduct. Yet 53 was the total of recruits the Germans secured after a long campaign among the Irish prisoners."

Submarine Trip Admitted.

The prosecutor declared the whole story told by Dowling regarding the circumstances of his landing and the purpose of his visit was untrue, as Dowling later admitted.

"He was brought to London," continued the prosecutor, "and detained at the Tower, where his brother visited him. He told his brother that he came in a submarine."

"If he should now try to explain that he came in the character of an escaped prisoner, our answer is that escaped war prisoners are not provided with passage in German submarines."

The first witness was a British soldier, John Cronin, a former prisoner at Limberg. He described a visit he paid to Sir Roger Casement when the latter was attempting to raise an Irish brigade in Germany. Casement's efforts, he testified, were assisted by an Irish priest named Father Nicholson, who was a frequent visitor to the camp.

Gratitude to Gerard Volced.

"We should all have been dead but for the kindness of Ambassador Gerard," testified Private O'Sullivan, formerly a prisoner at Limberg. "We were actually starving and naked when Mr. Gerard visited us and secured a supply of parcels and clothing from England. We would have starved but for this, as the Germans cut the rations down twice as punishment for failing to join Dowling's Irish Legion."

Private Patrick O'Sullivan further testified that Corporal Dowling, in his recruiting attempts, was several times accompanied by a man in civilian clothes who posed as a prominent Irish-American and who declared the movement had the support of Irish-Americans.

Dowling and this man, the witness said, declared the Irish brigade would number 150,000 men, who would be landed in Ireland and would be assisted there by a large German force.

Senate Would Pay for Race Riots.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Payment of \$40,000 by the United States to Greece for injuries suffered by Greek citizens at Omaha, February 21, 1909, during race riots, is authorized by a bill passed today by the Senate and sent to the House.

## HURRY AWAY PIMPLES, RASHES WITH POSLAM

Don't let them remain to blemish and annoy any longer than it takes Poslam to heal them. And Poslam is best equipped to do the work because its healing powers are concentrated.

Apply Poslam at night—and leave it on in the daytime, too, when convenient. It acts quickly. You can soon see benefits. Poslam is harmless.

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Sold everywhere. For free sample write to: Emergency Laboratories, 243 West 41st St., New York City.

Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam, brightens, beautifies complexion.—Adv.

# Are the Packers Profiteers?

## Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices of live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The

additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our Army and Navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair-minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, Government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your Government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company  
Cudahy Packing Co.  
Morris & Company  
Swift & Company  
Wilson & Company

## WAR CLINIC IS VISITED

INVESTIGATORS COMMENT RECONSTRUCTION COURSE.

Red Cross Committee Finds Reed College Alert to Demands to Arise Later in War.

After thorough inspection of the Reed College reconstruction clinic, which is conducted in the Lewis House, Nineteenth and Gilman streets, five members of the executive committee of the Portland Red Cross expressed themselves as well pleased with the work which the clinic is doing.

The executive committee was invited to visit the clinic where several hundred women are being trained for reconstruction work in Army hospitals by Dr. William T. Foster, president of Reed College.

The committee members spent all afternoon at the clinic, as the guests of Dr. Foster. They were taken through the building, introduced to the instructors and saw the methods used in training the aides.

"The work which Reed College is doing is splendid," said Dr. Frederick Kiehle, who is a member of the committee. "The faculty is a remarkably fine group of highly trained instructors. The inspection yesterday showed us that the reconstruction aides are being well trained for the most useful work they will have to do later in the war. Most of us do not realize the need of preparation for the time when every crossroads will have its hospital as in France today, but Reed College has realized it and is making commendable preparations for that time."

Amedee Smith, general manager of the Red Cross, expressed himself well pleased with the clinic and the instruction of the reconstruction aides.

Members of the Red Cross executive committee who inspected the clinic are Robert Crozier, secretary of the local chapter; Robert Strong, chairman of the home service committee; E. Lowen-gart, chairman of the military relief

## CALL OF FARM IS HEARD

Campaign for 1000 Volunteers to Reap Harvest Progresses.

With men from every walk of life enlisting, the campaign for 1000 men to devote their vacations to aiding Oregon's farmers harvest food crops was opened in Portland yesterday.

W. S. U'Ren, well-known attorney of Portland and Oregon City, was the first to put his name on the register at Liberty Temple.

Among others who put their names down the first day were: Robert Hughes, carpenter; Herbert Hagan, student; Robert Surney, hotel clerk; D. A. Norton, lawyer and city club worker; W. W. Williams, teacher; Edward Wood, insurance man; A. U. Tuttle, farmer; W. J. Elmer, printer; Evan Thomas, fruit buyer; A. H. Luck, ad writer; Carl E. Ciesh, artist; J. L. Teasdale, bank clerk; L. B. Johnson, mechanic, and Franzel Hansen, small boy.

## IDLERS TAKEN BY POLICE

Seven Men Without Classification Cards Also in Custody.

Seven men having no deferred classification cards and five alleged idlers were arrested last night. The men taken into custody who had no card are: Peter Janklich, Godfrey Nelson, Ben F. Barber, Ernest Nelson, Victor Anderson, Harry Hoskins and G. Guglerlewi. Men arrested for violating the city idlers' ordinance are: Harry Gentry, Simon Richardson, Frank Kirchner, Merle Nicholson and John Astell.

Homer Earl, aged 24, a clerk by occupation in the Northwest Bank building, was arrested last night by W. R. Bryon, of the United States Department of Justice and is held for Government investigation. William P. O'Brien also held for the Government.

## FIRE BLOCKS TRAFFIC

LION RESTAURANT, SIXTH AND COUGH, GUTTED BY FLAMES.

New Richelleu Hotel, Upstairs, Badly Damaged by Smoke and Water—Dense Crowd Gathers.

Fire which broke out in the kitchen of the Lion restaurant, owned by T. Hudrimura, a Japanese, at 25 North Sixth street, at 8 o'clock last night, damaged three buildings at the corner of Sixth and Couch streets to the amount of \$2500; loss covered by insurance.

The fire was caused by an overheated range. The flames quickly spread to the lodging-house in the rear, at 26 1/2 Couch street, owned by the Hexter estate.

The Fairmount Hotel, at 29 1/2 Sixth street, also owned by the Hexter estate; the Hotel Richelleu, over the restaurant, owned by J. P. Connelly, sustained damages to the amount of several hundred dollars by smoke and water.

Engines No. 2, 21, 1, trucks 1 and 2 and chemical No. 1, under Fire Marshal Grenfell, quickly had the blaze under control. The street was packed by a dense throng attracted by the smoke and fire apparatus, blocking traffic.

Fire Marshal Grenfell said he had given orders only a short time ago to all restaurants to have ranges in kitchens removed to a distance of 18 inches from the wall. In the restaurant where the fire started this had not been done.

## Dancer Seeks Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—(Special.)—Ivy Frances Crane, known professionally as Mrs. Douglas Crane, former society and stage dancer and hostess of the Cliff House, has filed suit for divorce against Lewis Douglas Crane, her former dancing partner

and at present engaged in war work in Washington. She charges desertion and neglect.

Mrs. Crane says her husband deserted her more than a year ago and since then has contributed nothing to her support. She asks the court to

award her the custody of their infant son, but does not ask alimony.

Many of the new dances, such as the tango, were first introduced to San Francisco by the Cranes. They also inaugurated the afternoon tea dances in this city.

### Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

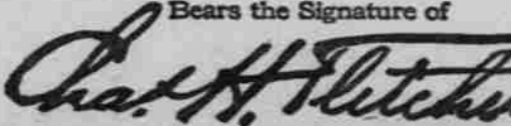
The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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