

AUSTRIA AT VERGE OF BIG REVOLUTION

Workingmen Sense Power. Government Grants Demands. Fearing Refusal.

RUSSIAN PLAN FOLLOWED

"Council of Workmen" Constructed on Lines of the Soviet—Hatred of Teutons Inspires Slav Races. Relations Are Strained.

(Continued From First Page.)

Five failed the doom of the House of Hapsburg was sealed. At the last moment he sent his Prime Minister, Baron Burián, to Berlin, to try to induce the Kaiser to free Austria from her rash pledge to support the German offensive in France by a similar attack in Italy. But the Kaiser remained sternly obdurate and Emperor Charles submitted weakly.

With slight hopes of success and lively apprehensions of disaster he gave the order to attack. On the same day the weekly bread ration for the Austrian people was reduced to 630 grams, or 30 grams a day. Under these evil auspices the Austrian offensive began, and ended a week later in ignominious defeat.

Bread Lack Carries Upheaval. The reduction of the weekly bread ration has caused an immense popular upheaval throughout Austria. Ninety grams of bread daily are two slices, just enough to make one sandwich, no more. Here in Switzerland we have 255 grams a day and we think it little.

The decree of the Austrian government means starvation, nothing less, and its publication roused the workmen, who can obtain scarcely any food with which to replace bread, to rebellion at the very moment when the Emperor's armies were retreating, routed, over the flooded Piave. Details of the events in Austria which followed the reduction of the bread rations and the defeat on the Piave are but just now beginning to reach Switzerland. The Austrian censorship has made strenuous efforts to keep them secret and the Vienna and Budapest papers have not been allowed to publish more than vague hints about what is going on in the realm of the Hapsburgs. These precautions are very comprehensible. For, as a matter of fact, there has been a general revolutionary strike in Austria and Hungary, and "workingmen's committees" at Vienna and Budapest have dictated the conditions to Emperor Charles' intimidated ministers quite after the fashion of the "soviets" in the early days of the Russian revolution.

German Government Hated. The "councils of workmen" at Vienna and Budapest—the "soviets" of Austria-Hungary—are filled with a deep hatred of the German government. In the midst of the German offensive in Austria the Wiener Arbeiterzeitung, which is edited by Herr Austereit, one of the most prominent socialist leaders, published a statement that the Berlin government was bound by an official contract to supply Austria with flour in the event of a shortage.

This statement was made by Count Hertling and Herr von Kuehlmann had resolved to treat of paper, Germany being herself short of flour, and "necessity knowing no law," as the celebrated Teuton phrase runs.

The German papers, characterized by the socialist Herr Walter, denied vehemently that such an agreement existed, and when Dr. Paul, the Austrian foreign minister, arrived at Berlin to remind the Germans of their promise the official Wolff Bureau coolly declared, "The exportation of flour from Germany to Austria is out of the question." Herr Paul's mission was unsuccessful and Emperor Charles was forced to implore aid in a personal letter to the German emperor, the German government could be induced to send a few carloads of flour to Vienna.

Relations Greatly Strained. This episode has intensified popular irritation in Austria against Germany, and as the Germans are also at present filled with contempt for the Austrians on account of their defeat on the Piave, the relations between the two nations are certainly more strained today than they ever were before, though Herr von Seydlitz, Baron Burián and Count Tisa, to say nothing of the subsidized Austria-Hungarian press, continue to remain Ludendorff's faithful vassals to the last.

Germany is now about to organize food distribution in Austria. The plan is evidently not to share supplies with Austria, but to force Hungary to give of her comparative plenty. This will unless I am much mistaken, not help Austria much, but it will probably in time reduce the Hungarians also to starvation, and therefore intensify Hungarian hatred of both Germans and Austrians.

Although the new crops will soon afford Austria temporary relief from the terrible privations she is at present enduring, the food situation will still be very critical and it seems quite unlikely that the Hapsburg monarchy will be able to survive another winter of war economically.

Strike Danger Still Present. The revolutionary strike danger also has only been temporarily averted. When the "council of workmen" ordered the strikers to return to their work, its official organ, the Wiener Arbeiterzeitung, addressed the following warning to the government:

"Baron Burián's words sound well—but they are only words. The Austrian working classes want to see deeds follow these fine words. The present time may not be favorable for peace negotiations, but a favorable time will soon come when the great battles in the west and in the south are over. Then Baron Burián will have to keep the

A Cool Breakfast for warm weather

No fussing round a hot stove if you eat

POST TOASTIES

(MADE OF CORN)—Bobby

promises he has made to us. Will he keep them?

Little Faith in Promises.

"We have but little faith in the promises of statesmen. But we have faith in the necessities which force statesmen to keep their word. Recent events in Austria and Hungary must have taught Baron Burián that the war is involving us in an economic and social crisis which is daily growing more dangerous. They must have proved to him that it lies in their own personal interest of rulers to end the war as quickly as possible."

The Austrian Foreign Secretary, bound body and soul to Germany, will not keep his promise, and the insincerity of his peace proposals, if he makes any, will be so transparent that the Viennese Socialists should have no difficulty in seeing through them.

The leaders and members of the workmen's committee of Vienna are German-Austrians, the Budapest labor leaders are Hungarians. Their revolutionary action is quite distinct from the great racial movement which is uniting the Poles, Czechs, Croats, Slovaks, Italians and Roumanians in Austria against the Hapsburg monarchy. This is not the time to desert the enslaved races and to grant depreciable Austria a new lease of life by entering into negotiations with her faithless statesmen, who are and will be agents of the Kaiser and Ludendorff.

Austria Another Russia.

Austria is another Russia on the brink of revolution, a despotism of the Middle Ages bankrupt and incurably disorganized, undermined by Bolshevism, composed of subjugated foreign races longing for national liberty and hating their oppressors, ruled by a weak monarch who is so ill-informed about the conditions in his own country that he has asked his Parliament to increase his revenues at a time when his people were starving and driven by hunger from their work into the streets in revolt. The war has wounded Austria mortally; only peace can save her.

It is even conceivable that the Kaiser, realizing the danger of civil war and anarchy on the southern borders of his empire, might consider it wiser to allow Austria, which in any case can no longer be of great military assistance to him, to conclude a hypocritical "separate peace" with the allies, after which she would be able to aid Germany industrially and economically, rather than let her become a useless burden and possibly a hotbed of revolution.

Austria Weak Spot.

If a postwar insurrection breaks out in Austria, if the foreign races of the monarchy rise in revolt—and these events will probably be simultaneous—Germany will certainly intervene and try to restore order by force of arms. There are people who think that this would deliver Austria more than ever into the Kaiser's power. I am of the opinion that it would deliver Austria to the victors.

Austria is today more than ever the weak spot in the armor of the Central Powers, and the weak spot is, after all, the place where you want to strike your enemy. If the allies give Austria no quarter, if they encourage her foreign races by unreserved declarations of support, as the United States Government did on May 29, the victorious end of the war is at last in sight.

Only the other day, while arguing here in Bern with an Austrian pacifist, I mentioned casually that I thought the war would not be over for some time yet. "Ah," he exclaimed with a deep sigh, while a pained expression crept over his face, "if the war lasts another two months, I will be dead." And for once, though involuntarily, he spoke the truth.

ARTILLERY SEEKING MEN

SPECIAL CALL MADE FOR PERSONS OF MATURE YEARS.

Rapid Promotion as Officers Promised by Camp Commandant in Message Sent to O. A. C.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Aug. 6.—While the response to the call of the Government for applicants for admittance in the new central officers' training schools has been general and several hundred Oregonians have fallen in line, a special appeal is being made for older men of mature judgment to train in field artillery work at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., according to word just received at the Oregon Agricultural College by Captain T. F. Maginnis, professor of military science and tactics in the college, who has been designated as a representative of the Government to receive applications.

For the convenience of those who failed to see Captain Maginnis when he received applicants in Portland July 27 he has decided to be at the Imperial Hotel Monday evening beginning at 5 o'clock to consult with those who desire to enter Camp Zachary Taylor for field artillery training or Camp Hancock for machine gun training.

"Older men of mature judgment gained through wide experience in business and professional life are especially desired," says Lieutenant-Jones Arthur H. Carter, commanding officer at Camp Zachary Taylor, in the communication to Captain Maginnis. "Such men need not hesitate to enter this school, because on graduation they cannot be commissioned above Second Lieutenant rank, and will be selected and should be rapid if they demonstrate ability."

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POST TOASTIES

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MALVY IS GUILTY; TO BE BANISHED

Communication With Enemy Charged—Exile to Last Five Years.

CITIZENSHIP NOT AFFECTED

Charge of Treason Withdrawn but Contention Held That Prisoner Had Caused Mutiny in French Army.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, was found guilty today of holding communication with the enemy and sentenced to five years' banishment.

The sentence, however, does not carry civic degradation. The judgment of the court will be carried out as soon as the Minister of Justice is formally notified of the verdict. Malvy will have the choice of the frontier by which he will leave France, and will be conducted thither by police inspectors. The former Minister forfeits his seat as a member of the Chamber of Deputies as a consequence of his condemnation.

Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior in the Viviani, Briand and Ribot Cabinets, was reckoned one of the most astute political figures in France. His position was first assailed in July, 1917, M. Clemenceau, now Premier, charged that Malvy was a "defecting" agent, propagating among the troops. M. Malvy resigned as Minister of the Interior early in August.

Bonnet Rouge Recalled.

M. Clemenceau's charges against M. Malvy followed the arrest of Miguel Almeyda, editor, and M. Duval, director, of the newspaper Bonnet Rouge, upon the latter of whom was found a check for a large sum of money, the source of which he admitted to be a German banker named Marx, of Mannheim.

Almeyda later was found dead in his cell, apparently having committed suicide. Malvy was much criticized for having had confidence in such persons and for having granted passports to Duval for numerous trips to Switzerland, while the latter was propagating articles in defense of Germany.

It was estimated that Duval had brought to a neighboring town, 300,000 francs from Switzerland, of which 300,000 francs went to Almeyda.

Duval Recently Shot.

Duval was recently found guilty of treason and shot. Malvy intimated in the Chamber of Deputies a bill demanding that he be tried before the high court, and the Chamber appointed a committee of 32 to examine into the merits of the case. This committee submitted its report calling for M. Malvy's impeachment, and this report was adopted by the Chamber and the Senate was designated as a high court to hear the case.

High Treason Charged.

The trial was begun on July 16, 1918. M. Malvy being called upon to answer to charges of high treason and having communicated with the enemy. A few days later the charge of high treason was withdrawn by the prosecutor, who, however, maintained that M. Malvy was responsible for several cases of mutiny in the army and quality of communicating with the enemy.

During the trial former Premier Viviani, Briand and Ribot testified in favor of M. Malvy, as did also M. Painlevé, who succeeded M. Ribot as Premier on the latter's resignation, which was due to the Malvy affair.

FAMILY QUARREL FATAL

DALLAS FARMER KILLS TWO AND COMMITTS SUICIDE.

William Crane Shoots Son, James, and Daughter-in-Law, Mrs. Claud Crane, Then Turns Gun on Self.

DALLAS, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—William Crane, farmer, aged 66 years, living in McMinnon Valley, yesterday shot his son, James, and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Claud Crane, and then committed suicide.

The tragedy was discovered by his son, Claud, who found the body of James Crane behind his automobile, which stood in the road in front of the house. His wife was found on the kitchen floor, with a bullet wound near the heart.

The Coroner and Sheriff were notified and the three bodies are now in a morgue in this city. A family quarrel is said to have been responsible for the double murder and suicide.

FOUR WOMEN ASK DIVORCE

Extreme Cruelty, Too Much Liquor, Desertion and Neglect Charged.

a month as permanent alimony and support money. They were married in 1915.

Louetta Kingsley, a bride of a year, charges extreme cruelty in her divorce complaint against J. H. Kingsley, whom she married in Portland July 31, 1917. She demands \$40 a month as permanent alimony.

Martha Miles says her husband, R. J. Miles, drinks too much. She makes other charges of cruelty. They were married in 1910. She wants \$25 a month in alimony.

Floris Zillmer alleges Theodore Zillmer deserted her in July, 1917. They were married at Vancouver in 1914. The plaintiff demands \$1000 in alimony and the defendant is given lien on land owned by her husband until this sum is paid.

Portland Unit Is Cited

MOST OF AMBULANCES LOST TO GERMANS, SAYS LETTER.

Good Service Rendered and Croix de Guerre Adorns Remaining Machines Says Kenneth Wood.

Definite word that most of the cars of the Portland ambulance unit have been lost to the Germans has been received by Wells Gilbert, who was in charge of raising funds to finance the unit. But the cars were not lost without honor, for the section was cited and the croix de guerre now adorns the remaining cars, according to the letter from Kenneth A. Wood, a member of the section.

Shirley Eastham, a Portland girl doing war work in France, wrote some time ago that it was reported that most of the cars had been lost or captured. Later word was received that some may have been saved. Mr. Wood's letter, while not stating only one or two of the old cars still remain to the allies and that these parts are being overhauled for further use.

"The General commanding the division cites to the order of the division the sanitary section, S. S. U. 82, an unit animated by the finest spirit of sacrifice. In the course of events from May 27 to June 4 has shown a material endurance and of energy thanks to which, at the cost of heavy losses, and in spite of the pressure of the enemy, it has succeeded in evacuating the wounded from both the regimental and advanced posts."

MANY SEEK ARMY TRAINING

Inquiries About Officers' Schools Pour in To Colonel Bowen.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Requests for applications for admission to the central officers' training schools for infantry at Camp Pike, artillery at Camp Taylor, and machine guns at Camp Hancock, began today by Colonel William H. C. Bowen, professor of military science and tactics at the University of Oregon, at the rate of about 15 per cent of the number making inquiry are filling out the application blanks.

Since the first of the week Colonel Bowen mailed out blanks to more than 300 applicants. Nearly all the men now in attendance at the second university Summer training camp have indicated their intention to apply.

AMBULANCE CORPS ACROSS

University of Oregon Unit's Arrival in France Reported.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The 361st Ambulance Corps, organized in this city and originally known as the University of Oregon Ambulance Corps, has arrived in France, according to a cablegram received today by Eugene about 10 days ago announced the landing of the Ambulance Corps in England.

Mr. Campbell has a son, Ian Campbell, who is serving with the Ambulance Corps. The Ambulance Corps was stationed at Camp Lewis for more than a year.

HISTORIC TREE SACRIFICED

Locust Believed Planted by Founder of Eugene to Go Into Ship.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The work of cutting down black locust trees within the city of Eugene that they may be made into treenails for use in shipbuilding was begun today. The first tree cut was standing at the rear of a residence facing on Sixth avenue West, between Lincoln and Cherry streets, in an old property this tree was planted by Eugene Skinner, the first settler on what is now the city of Eugene, for whom the city was named.

The tree, which had grown to enormous size, stood near the site of the original Skinner log cabin.

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We have pianos of excellent worth as low as \$295, \$325 and \$375. These pianos are standard makes—absolutely guaranteed and will give lasting satisfaction.

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You'll probably have to buy clothes soon; you can save now some of the money you'll spend.

Here are young men's styles, sport styles, business styles, outing suits; made of fine materials by the best workmanship; the smartest models.

\$15 to \$45

Young Men Second Floor

Ben Selling Morrison at Fourth



CHROMITE IS NEEDED

Oregon Properties to Develop With Federal Aid.

EASTERN DEMAND IS HEAVY

Thousands of Acres of Chrome Ore Lands Are Located in Inaccessible Districts of Southern Oregon.

As a result of war conditions a virtually new industry has been developed in Oregon and California, opening up rich deposits of chromite or chrome iron ore land. Chromite, which is the base of the metal chromium from which a high grade of steel is developed, has been in past years shipped to the Atlantic Coast as ballast in western-bound ships. Thus it could be delivered to Eastern steel plants for less than the freight rates between Oregon and Pennsylvania. Since the war this ballast space has been released for war materials and American quarries for their supply of chromite.

In 1917 Oregon produced 15,000 tons of chromite of varying degrees of richness, which brought around \$60 a ton f. o. b. Oregon. The total production of Oregon last year was about 50 per cent of the total production of the United States, and 40 per cent of the requirements of American steel plants at 250,000 tons for 1918. Oregon stands second only to California, and to Eastern steel plants for less than the freight rates between Oregon and Pennsylvania. Since the war this ballast space has been released for war materials and American quarries for their supply of chromite.

The deposits of large iron ore in Oregon are located largely in Jackson, Josephine, Curry, Coos, Douglas, Grant, Baker, Malheur and Wheeler counties. While equipment and machinery for quarrying this ore require but a small expenditure, the ore must be hauled 60 or 70 miles to a railroad in some localities, doubling the cost of the output.

HE COULD HARDLY STAND ON HIS FEET

Smiley Suffered With Rheumatism 10 Long Years—Tanlac Brings Relief.

"I used to suffer from rheumatism so bad I could hardly stand on my feet, but since starting on Tanlac I have improved so much that I actually feel like a different person," said R. J. Smiley, a successful mail-order catalog center, who lives at the Repose Hotel, on Twenty-third street, the other day. "For the past ten years, he continued, I had been a great sufferer from rheumatism and indigestion, and my kidneys also gave me a lot of trouble from time to time. My appetite failed, some time ago and my stomach went back on me so that hardly anything I would eat agreed with me. After meals my food would ferment and lay in my stomach, feeling as heavy as lead, and I would swell up with gas till I could hardly breathe. I did not dare eat any kind of meats, fats, too, would act like poison to my system. The rheumatism affected my knee joints mostly and they would ache so at times I could not walk, and my stomach went back on me so much at night that I could hardly rest, and I had such a terrible pain right in the small of my back that I could hardly stand it. I felt so tired and worn out in the mornings that it would almost kill me to have to get up and go to my work. I felt so miserable all day long that I just couldn't take the proper interest in my work that I should, and many a time felt like I would have to give up."

"Although I tried medicine after medicine, I didn't seem to hit on the right one for my trouble, till one day a man I knew told me about several friends of his who were taking Tanlac and praising it so highly he believed it would help me, too. So I went and got me a bottle and in a few days after starting on it I felt my appetite coming back, for I was getting mighty hungry around meal times and I would eat everything up on my plate. I kept right on taking Tanlac and now I am eating just any and everything I want, meats and fruits, too, just like anybody else, and it all agrees with me. My kidneys don't bother me near like they did and I rest better at night than I have in a long time. That rheumatism is almost totally gone out of my system and I hardly ever feel it at all. From the way I am now feeling and improving, I am sure that a few more bottles will entirely straighten me out and make me a well man again."

Tanlac is sold in Portland by the Owl Drug Co.—Adv.

ILLINOIS SELECTS QUARTERS.

Illinois headquarters during the coming G. A. R. encampment will be on the postoffice grounds adjoining the Liberty Hotel. The meeting will be held at a meeting of the Illinois Society in the Portland Hotel last evening. The Illinois veterans will also share the quarters. The society discussed plans for participating in the G. A. R. picnic at The Oaks, Tuesday, August 20, when the several state societies of Oregon will assist in entertaining the visiting veterans.

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Stanolax lubricates the walls of the intestines and acts as a solvent of toxic poisons. It soothes as it eases. It does not produce the slightest physical strain nor abnormal activity.

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Robertus Bros., 3d and Morrison, Rose City Park Pharmacy, 37th and Sandy boulevard, Shubert Drug Co., 151 3d, Jos. E. Worth, 999 Belmont, Nicholas Drug Co., East 43d and Burnside st., Portland Hotel Pharmacy, 6th and Morrison st.

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