

U. S. DRY JULY 1, 1919 SEEMS PROBABLE

Way Appears to Be Clearing
in Congress for Prohibition
During War at Least.

EFFECTIVE DATE CHANGED

Wilson's Suggestion Agreed To That
Further Time Be Granted for
Financial and Other
Adjustments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Nation-wide "bone dry" prohibition, effective July 1, 1919, and continuing during the war at least, loomed today as a strong probability through compromise negotiations in Congress.

An agreement for passage of legislation to stop sales of all intoxicating beverages on that date, leaders of both wet and dry factions in the Senate said tonight, seemed to be in sight.

President Wilson was represented as not opposing the legislation and Senators believed the house would accept the proposal under negotiation. Definite "gentlemen's agreement" in the Senate is expected within a few days.

The war-time prohibition bill pending in the Senate came up for consideration today and the unanimous consent agreement made several weeks ago giving it right of way until disposed of, but was temporarily displaced while the Senate proceeded with the manpower bill.

Then leaders supporting and fighting the prohibition legislation proceeded with corridor and cloakroom discussions on the compromise.

As it now stands the bill would stop the sale of intoxicating liquors January 1 next. At President Wilson's suggestion, according to Senator Sheppard of Texas, prohibition advocates, postponement of date was agreed to by spokesmen of both factions. The President, it was stated, believes additional time should be given for financial and other adjustments.

In today's negotiations most of the prohibition advocates were agreed to fixing July 1 as the date. They first insisted that it should be April 1, but a majority were said to have consented to the later date.

Opponents of the legislation were declared to be convinced that it could not be defeated and to be satisfied with the proposed extension of time.

Formal conclusion of an agreement is expected to pave the way for passage of the bill by the Senate late this week or early next week.

WHALE TO RIVAL COW

SEA MAY SUPPLY MILK, SAYS STATE
VETERINARIAN.

Leviathan Still Too Shy, Dr. Lytle Admits; Sheep a More Immediate
Source of Supply.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Whale milk may some day settle the question of milk supply for Oregon, according to the State Veterinarian, Lytle, who is entirely serious in the matter.

"The milk shortage," said Mr. Lytle today, "may be swatted some day by domesticating the whale. With the whole Pacific Ocean as a farm the domesticated whale would put the Oregon dairy business on a mammoth scale. Whales are mammals each of which furnishes about a barrel of milk at a milking, and while at present they are a little too shy to be exactly classed as easy milkers, some day they will be domesticated. Tillamook Bay, for instance, might be made into a good bay for milking whales."

Dr. Lytle suggests placing a sheep or two on every lawn in Oregon as a more immediate means of curing the milk and wool shortage.

"The wool shortage is here and the milk shortage is well on its way," said Dr. Lytle today. "A sheep or two on each lawn will cure the wool shortage. Two sheep to a doorway is the solution. A strap around the sheep's neck and a rope is the only equipment needed and a fair-sized dog will keep them going for eight months in the year."

"A good sheep of long or medium wool will give as much milk as a \$75 milk goat, and it is the finest obtainable for infants. In addition, from \$6 to \$8 worth of wool can be obtained. If the lamb is raised, \$10 can be obtained for it at three months, but, of course, if the milk is wanted the lamb must be sacrificed."

LINTON MILLMAN DEAD

CHARLES G. WILSON, PROMINENT
FACTOR IN INDUSTRY.

Wife and Four Sons Survive, Latter in
Various Branches of Military Service.

Charles G. Wilson, a prominent lumber manufacturer of the Columbia River district, died yesterday at the age of 67. Mr. Wilson was born in Canada and had followed the lumber business nearly all his life, living for many years at Linton. He was vice-president of the Clark & Wilson Lumber Company at Linton.

Mr. Wilson was president of the Linton National Bank and was chairman of the State Pilot Commission. He came to Oregon 15 years ago from Michigan and became associated with O. M. Clark, former president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

He was a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. His widow, Mrs. Anna Wilson, four sons and two grandchildren survive. All the sons are in military service. They are: Sinclair Wilson, U. S. C. A. service, Camp Lewis; David Wilson, commanding a troop of cavalry on the Mexican border; Edward Wilson, Second Lieutenant in the aviation service, Fort Worth, Texas; and Carl Wilson, in an officers' training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Funeral arrangements are in charge of J. P. Finley & Son.

REALTORS TO GO NORTH

Portland Will Send Big Delegation
to Seattle.

At least 50 and probably 100 members of the Portland Realty Board will participate in the automobile run to Seattle for the big convention there on

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the Interstate Realty Association. At a special luncheon meeting of the Portland board yesterday it was announced the run would start Wednesday morning from the Henry building. Fourth and Oak streets.

Already 40 members have signed the roll to make the trip. As most of them are taking members of their families the total to go by auto is expected to be at least 150.

Speakers at yesterday's Realty Board meeting included B. L. Lambuth, president of the Seattle Realty Association, who extended a hearty welcome in advance; John J. Elliott, of Seattle, general chairman of the convention committee; O. H. Scott, of Eugene; B. Lee Page and Farmer C. L. Smith, of the O.-W. R. & N. Company.

Many who will not go to Seattle by automobile are planning to leave here Wednesday by train. The convention in Seattle will be held in the Metropolitan Theater, it was announced, and Realty Association headquarters will be in the Cobb building.

BLACK SPOT BRIGHT ONE

EDDIE ROSS, COLORED, ILLUMINATES PANTAGES BILL.

Wear Negro's Tales of Trouble Entertaining and He Quite Walks Away With Honors.

Despite his ebion makeup and dusky charm, Eddie Ross, with his African harp, makes a marvelously luminous spot on Pantages new bill and quite walks away with the honors yesterday. Eddie is cadaverous and features a weary look, rolling his eyes so that the roll alone speaks volumes. He tells a rambling disconnected account of his family troubles with such sincerity that the audience is convulsed, and when their quarreling ends, in incorporating the melting pot idea in harmony. A Chinese, an Hawaiian, a negro and an Indian, all native and wearing their native costumes, appear and tell a bit about their place in the world's history and then sing. Later Mr. La Mont sings, too, and then the black and white and black races mingle their voices and bespeak a world harmony when the war is over.

Sparkling ten is unfolded in "Out of Work," a domestic episode presented by Howard Anderson and Max Rean. In a messy little furnished room they economize and chatter about it to the high delight of the audience, and when their quarreling ends, in a final row and a separation and a make-up act the acting is so real that the audience yells. Both are keen comedy dispensers and Anderson's pantomime is excellent.

The opening act is unusual. It shows a man designer with a sense of humor designing modern modes, upon the stage using only raw materials and pins. It's a lesson, too, in dressmaking for girls.

Mahoney and Rogers are a girl and a boy who sing and chatter cheerily, and the musical comedy number, called "Ocean Dip," is a girly-girly one in which Joe Phillips is the moving spirit of fun. Ruth Roland starts a screen thriller-drama called "Hands Up," which proves interesting.

GOOD TIME IS ENJOYED

Civil War Musicians Express Appreciation of Hospitality.

Among the visitors in Portland for the recent G. A. R. encampment who had "the time of their lives" and at the same time enjoyed greatly the playing of the central affair were the members of the Association of Civil War Musicians whose lively music was heard on many occasions.

Before the last representatives of the association left the city they framed the following resolution as an expression of appreciation of their visit here:

Portland, Or., Aug. 26, 1918.—To all the good people of Portland in general and the following named men, corporations and societies in particular: Managers and personnel of the Hotel Portland, Adjutant General Beebe, the Portland General Electric Company, William J. Hoffman, of The Oregonian, the chairman of the committee on music, Colonel Van Noy, commandant, the Major and his wife of Vancouver Barracks and "Julia O'Grady" who so kindly entertained us at the officers' mess on the occasion of our recent visit; all the members of the post band, and members of the battalion for their neat and beautiful concert and parade, the Rotary Club, the Ad Club, the whole press of the city of Portland for their numerous complimentary notices, also the committees which so kindly gave us receptions at the various shipyards of Portland:

You have given us food and treatment accorded the stranger within your gates will long remain a happy memory in the hearts of all the old boys of the National Association of Civil War Musicians. Goodbye. God bless you.

Approved by order of E. J. Freeman, Long Beach, Cal., President.

Committee: C. Holmes, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. A. Reed Seattle, Wash.; Frank Templeton, Toledo, O.

Judge R. N. Baskin Dead.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McBride, 523 East Harrison street, left last night for Salt Lake City on a recent telegram informing them of the death of Mr. McBride's uncle, Judge R. N. Baskin, of the Supreme Court of Utah.

"Over The Top" Into No Man's Land.

Our boys are fighting "over there" for our lives—the life of every man, woman and child—here and everywhere else. They are fighting that men, women and children may not be tortured, burned and mutilated. Our boys "over there" must feel that all America is back of them. They have the true fighting spirit and the red blood of courage, with iron nerves. They have our heart, those boys who are fighting without thought of being heroes. Let's back them up, put every ounce that's in us and strain every nerve into the labor that will help behind the lines and subscribe to the Red Cross. If we are weak, pale, lack in energy, strength, or nerve force—let's put ourselves in the pink of condition.

It is a well-known fact that men of courage, men with brawn and nerve to "back the line" and go "over the top" have rich, red blood coursing

through their veins. This blood must contain about as much iron as there is in a common penny nail. The red blood corpuscles must be fed on iron to have that rich red color. The nerves are fed on the red blood corpuscles, so when you feel tired, worn-out before the day is half over, when pimples show on neck or face, it's the danger signal, time to repair the blood-cells.

It is fortunate that Doctor Pierce and his Staff of able physicians at the Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., have found a combination of iron and herbal extracts that gives the stomach tone, fortifies the blood with iron in a form that it can be taken into the system. You need energy and "pep" every day. You can acquire it quickly by taking "Iron-ic," this latest discovery, called "Iron-ic," can be had at most drug stores, in tablet form, at sixty cents the vial. Send Dr. Pierce's Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., ten cents for trial package.

RED CROSS WORK IMPRESSES SWISS

E. L. Dresel Soon Ready With
Help for U. S. Prisoners
of War in Germany.

CAPTIVES SHOW GRATITUDE

Pathetic Letters Received From Men
Receiving Relief—Relatives'
Worry for Men in Hun
Camps Is Reduced.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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Until the first part of this year it was generally believed in Switzerland that the United States "was not in earnest" in the war. Germany had not been "really fighting"; that America would "get out of the war" whenever there was a good opportunity. Reports of a growing army in the United States were "mere Yankee bluff." But when the Red Cross began to make such great preparations for American prisoners and when the American began to grow, the hundred thousand in France, "American bluff" was transformed into "German bluff." "If the Red Cross is doing this work in Switzerland, what must the United States Army be doing in France?"

Dresel Makes Impression.
Expressions similar to this were heard in all parts of the Helvetic states. Ellis Loring Dresel had made an impression upon Switzerland. Previous to his coming to the United States, he was ready for the "first unfortunate 10,000" long before there was need. While Dresel had hoped there would be that many American prisoners, he knew that if there were these men would want something to eat and that when they wanted it they would need it, and that if the Red Cross did not look after their wants no one else would or could. Dresel knew also that our allies have many tens of thousands of prisoners in Germany, and he knew that if the American Army was to be a big Army, as he hoped and expected, then Fate would have a big chance of banishing Americans to barbed wire internment "lagers." The fact that Dresel was prepared when the first 146 appeals came from Germany astonished the Swiss at first, but finally assisted in convincing them that the United States was in earnest and that the American Red Cross intended to see that Americans did not starve in Germany.

Box Factory of Suspicion.

One afternoon, in company with Carl Taylor, who is now the official representative of the Red Cross in Switzerland, I inspected Buehlle and the "box factory of suspicion." The first thing that greeted me after entering the large building, which now is an electric sign on the roof, reading "American Red Cross" (a sign which all Germans can read as they leave Switzerland for Germany), was the contents of a box of supplies destined for one of the unfortunate. On a large sheet of paper were spread the supplies—food delicacies which could not be purchased anywhere in Switzerland and perhaps nowhere in Europe today. There was canned corn beef, roast beef, salmon, corned beef hash, pork and beans, dried beans, tomatoes, hard bread, rice, evaporated milk, butter, sugar, coffee, jam, prunes, raisins, salt, pepper, vinegar, chocolate, soap and 600 cigars. This was one prisoner's supply for seven days.

Box Shipped Each Week.

In another box near by everything was packed ready for shipping to Germany. In an adjoining room I saw the contents of a box of supplies destined for one of the unfortunate. On a large sheet of paper were spread the supplies—food delicacies which could not be purchased anywhere in Switzerland and perhaps nowhere in Europe today. There was canned corn beef, roast beef, salmon, corned beef hash, pork and beans, dried beans, tomatoes, hard bread, rice, evaporated milk, butter, sugar, coffee, jam, prunes, raisins, salt, pepper, vinegar, chocolate, soap and 600 cigars. This was one prisoner's supply for seven days.

Sanctuary through the building I saw these rooms and floors filled and covered with crates and boxes, and which a soldier would or could wish for, to keep his body healthy and warm, was there. Stockings and sweaters which had been made in the United States were on shelves awaiting the request of a prisoner. There were suits of clothing, hats, shirts, underwear and shoes. Civilian, military or naval prisoners. In a separate room was stored the tobacco, cigarettes and cigars contributed in the United States to the Red Cross Society. On the outside of the packages one could read the names of the organizations, societies and persons who had donated them. Into the heart of Germany some of the American gifts were destined.

From the prisoners came the most pathetic and appreciative letters. Writing from Holmsinden, Germany, an American civilian whose name had not been reported by the Spanish authorities wrote—a distracted American of Russian extraction:

"Dear Lady (the writer evidently thought a woman was at the head of the relief work): I am writing you this postcard to ask if you have not the kindness to help a poor prisoner. I am American and I have all my parents and relatives in the United States, but under the war law I cannot correspond with them. That makes me very sorry. As I have no relations in France I am calling upon you and I hope you will do something for me. I never been the way I am for the present time, and dear lady, if you are able to help me you will be gratefully remembered by me and my parents. I remain, An Unknown American."

A box of food was sent to this camp for the writer and his acknowledgment was characteristic.

"Dear Sir," he wrote, "A few lines to thank you again for the parcel you sent. I have to let you know that I receive parcels only from you and from nobody else. I am very glad of it, too."

Prisoner Expresses Delight.
Another prisoner in acknowledging his box was evidently so pleased that he inquired, "Are we going to get these regularly?" and another soldier wrote, "Those parcels have a decided American touch."

At the time I left Switzerland for the United States Americans were interned in German camps in the following cities: Aachen, Berlin, Brandenburg, Darmstadt, Glessen, Gutzrow, Havelberg, Heidelberg, Holmsinden, Limberg, Parchim and Tuelch. In explaining this table the central committee for American prisoners in Berne made the following explanation:

"It must be borne in mind that the above distribution is in no sense permanent and that some of those camps in question have only been used for temporary stopping places for prisoners in transit. Moreover, the camps above named are only central organizations. From these the prisoners are sent out, often for months at a time, or working parties to sub-camps, only returning to the parent camps at intervals with a view to being shifted elsewhere, or for other reasons. All letters and parcels pass through the postoffice at the main camp and are forwarded from there."

"Information has been received to the effect that American military prisoners below commissioned rank are likely to be concentrated at Tuelch, in West Prussia, from now on."

TAX BILL NEARLY READY

ONE DISPUTED DETAIL REMAINS
TO BE ADJUSTED.

Indications Are Measure Will Not Be
In Shape to Report
Before Friday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Differences between the Treasury and the House ways and means committee as to the levying of a 3 per cent differential on unearned incomes appeared tonight to be the only obstacle to completion of the drafting of the revenue bill.

Steps toward an agreement were considered at a conference between Chairman Kitchen and Secretary McAdoo. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

Mr. Kitchen indicated tonight that the committee might not be able to report the bill before Friday instead of Thursday as had been planned because of the temporary disagreement.

Coincident with negotiations started in the Senate between the prohibition and anti-prohibition leaders to postpone the consideration of the prohibition measure, provisions of the revenue bill dealing with taxes on intoxicating liquors received attention.

In the controversy on the unearned income differential, Secretary McAdoo has contended that failure to make the normal taxes as high as 12 per cent on unearned incomes and 15 per cent on unearned incomes, the former rate being on incomes derived from labor and personal exertion, may imperil the success of the next liberty loan.

The committee has fixed the rates at 10 and 12 per cent, but it has been said that opinion is against writing into the bill any provisions which might endanger the liberty loan. Both the Treasury and the committee are understood to have agreed that the differential is not to apply to incomes below \$4000 or above \$20,000.

Soldier Commits Suicide.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 26.—(Spec-

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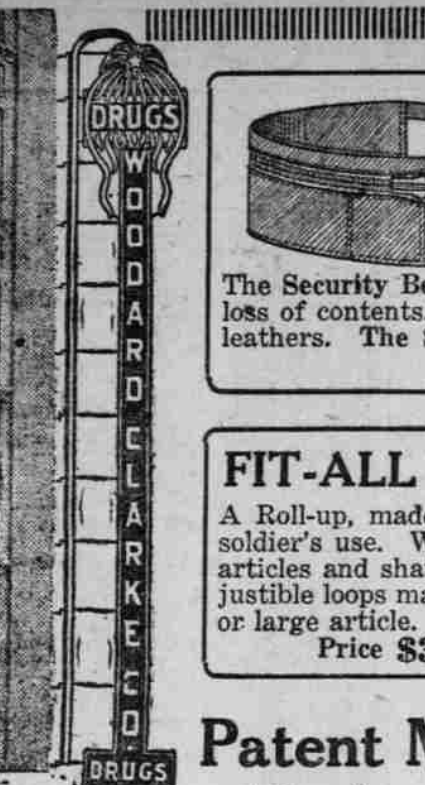
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MONEY BELTS

The Security Belt is the newest idea. Absolutely safeguards against any loss of contents. Will hold money of different kinds. Made of khaki and leathers. The Security.....\$2.00

Other Belts From 75c to \$3.50

FIT-ALL TOILET CASE

A Roll-up, made of heavy khaki for the soldier's use. Will hold securely all toilet articles and shaving accessories. The adjustable loops make it easy to fit the small or large article.

Price \$3.50 and \$4.00

Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices

\$1.20 Hood's Sarsaparilla.....98c
\$3.75 size Horlick's Malted Milk.....\$3.00
50c Glover's Mange Cure.....45c
Claw-Wood Blood Pills.....50c
25c Pierce's Pellets.....23c
1.00 Listerine.....85c
75c Mellin's Food.....69c
Claw-Wood Grip and Cold Tablets.....25c
1.50 Scott's Emulsion.....\$1.39
1.90 S. S. S. Blood Medicines.....\$1.60
Claw-Wood Sarsaparilla.....\$1.00
35c Castoria.....29c
Toxido, for poison oak, guaranteed 25c

BOYS LEAVING FOR CAMP

Arrangements Made for Breakfast
"Send-Off" at Auditorium.

Details of the arrangements for the breakfast to be served to the 385 men selected to leave Portland tomorrow for Camp Lewis were completed yesterday by Mayor Baker and his committee, it being decided that the breakfast and farewell entertainment will be served at the Auditorium at 11 o'clock. The men will form in the basement at 10:45.

Mayor Baker will preside at the function and State Senator Gus Moser will be the principal speaker. The invocation will be delivered by Dr. W. W. Youngson, and the Misses Florence and Harriet Leach will give song selections. Mrs. R. D. Inman is chairman of the committee.

Following the breakfast, the men

DRAFT BOARDS ARE BUSY

Classification of New Registrants
Actively Under Way.

Draft boards of the state, acting under instructions, are speeding the classification of new registrants. Faced with the depletion of their class 1 list through the call to be filled next week, the boards are working no time in arranging to classify and examine young men registered over the week-end. Questionnaires were mailed yesterday.

Board No. 7 of Portland has posted its list of the youths to whom questionnaires have been sent. The names and addresses follow:

Viorislo Delevan Deveny, 150 East Eight-

