SENATE ADOPTS MAN POWER BILL

Unanimous Approval Recorded for Measure Drafting All Men From 18 to 45.

'WORK OR FIGHT' MODIFIED

Conference Sessions Between Two Houses Will Mark Next Step of Legislation of Great Importance to War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The man-power bill bringing within the Army draft all men from 18 to 45 years old, was passed late today by the Senate, with a modified "work or fight" clause.

All efforts to change the age limits or to direct separate classification of youths under 21 failed, and the measure now goes to conference between the House and Senate with no difference of serious controversy, except the "work or fight" provision.

The Senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, who cast the only negative vote on the roll call, withdrew it and was excused from voting. There were 75 affirmative votes.

The final vote in the Senate was recorded amid unchecked applause from the galleries. It is expected the measure will add 13,000,000 men to the Nation's military strength and provide the Army that will enable the allies to defeat Germany next year.

Speedy Agreement Likely.

In conference the differences in the drafts of the bill as passed today by the Senate and as enacted Saturday by the House by a vote of 336 to 2 are expected to be compromised speedily, and the bill in its final form transmitted to President Wilson for his signature late this week.

Preparations being made by General Crowder are expected to insure the registration of all men within the ages of 18 and 21 and 31 and 45 within a week or ten days after the President signs the bill.

The Senate adopted nearly all of the provisions desired by the administration, including the one giving the President authority to establish orders of call.

President Wilson is expected to follow the plans of the War Department which provide for the calling of youths of 18 after the other classes, and the educating of such boys while in training and prior to their being sent overseas.

"Work or Fight" Clause Changed.

Controversy which has engrossed the Senate since the bill's consideration was begun last Thursday, today centered in a spirited struggle over the sentiment against calling youths under 21 and on the "work or fight" amendment.

Before adopting by a vote of 40 to 29 the "work or fight" amendment providing for draft of men exempted for industrial and other reasons who do not continue at work, a proviso was added that in case of strikes, penalties of the "work or fight" rules shall not apply if the men submit their disputes to the war labor board and continue their labor.

This limitation, offered by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, was incorporated, 73 to 0.

Before taking the vote on final passage, the Senate in crushing the opposition to service of youths under 21 twice bowled over an amendment by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, to make the minimum draft limit 19 instead of 18 years—first by a vote of 58 to 14 and again 52 to 21.

Senate Conferees Named.

A proposal by Senator Kirby, of Arkansas, to make 20 the minimum age was rejected, 60 to 12, while that of Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, to retain the present 21-year minimum was decisively defeated without a roll-call.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman, and Hitchcock and Warren, of the military committee, late today were named Senate conferees on the bill. The House conferees are scheduled to be named tomorrow and work on compromising the differences will begin late tomorrow or Thursday.

Besides the "work or fight" amendment, the final fate of which generally is regarded in doubt because of House opposition and lack of Administration support, the Senate wrote in an amendment by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, providing that draft boards shall determine questions of deferred classification without requiring registrants to claim exemption or deferred classification.

VIEWS OF SENATORS DIFFER

Chamberlain and McNary Not in Accord on Amendments.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 27.—In the final voting in the Senate today on amendments to the draft bill as reported by the Senate military affairs committee Senators Chamberlain and McNary did not often agree.

On the proposed amendment by Senator Kirby to make the draft limits from 20 to 45 Senator Chamberlain voted "no" and Senator McNary "yes."

On the McKellar motion to eliminate the provision that persons having deferred classification shall lose such deferred status if they quit work Senator Chamberlain voted "no" and Senator McNary "yes."

On the Cummins amendment to provide that men in deferred classification may strike and not lose their deferred classification provided that they continue work and submit their differences to the board of arbitration, Senator Chamberlain voted "no" and Senator McNary "yes."

LOAN LETTERS ARE ISSUED

Campaign Appeals Through State Impress Need for Every Effort.

Circular letters to all Federal, state and county officials, announcing the fourth liberty loan campaign in Oregon and urging co-operation from first to last, have been issued by Milton A. Miller, chairman of the sub-committee on such officials and Edgar B. Piper, general chairman of the committee of speakers. The letter is as follows:

The fourth liberty loan campaign will open formally throughout the country on September 28, but a preliminary educational campaign will be undertaken in Oregon commencing on September 15, for which purpose organization is now being perfected.

The country will be called upon to subscribe $6,000,000,000, of which Oregon's allotment will be approximately $40,000,000.

Every Citizen Must Support.

In order that Oregon may meet this huge demand upon its resources, every citizen of the state must be enlisted in the united and undivided support of the loan and be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of responding promptly to the demands which loyalty and patriotism place upon him.

The citizens of Oregon have resolutely met every duty and obligation incident to the war and have placed their state amongst those which rank foremost in duty well performed. We expect that this standard will be maintained in the fourth liberty loan campaign.

First Over the Top.

You are, therefore, urged to give this cause your earnest attention and to assist in every possible way the movement to put Oregon first over the top.

Our boys on the western front have their faces toward Berlin—there can be no backward step. We are determined that the struggle for democracy and universal peace throughout the world shall not be in vain.

Let us at home do our full duty.

45 TEACHERS CHANGED

LIST OF TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS COMPLETED.

Superintendent Grout Announces Largest Group of Transitions in City Schools in Several Years.

A list of the transfers of old members of the teaching force of Portland city schools and assignments of new members has been compiled in the office of Superintendent Grout and includes 89 names. Forty-five of this number are old teachers, forming the largest group of transfers made in the schools in several years. The list follows:

Alice Abel, Clinton Kelly; Harriet Abercrombie, Mount Tabor; Edith Anderson, Sunnyside; Hilma Anderson, Lents; Emma Applegate, Thompson; Alva Austin, Portsmouth; Incy Baker, Kenton; Myrtle Baker, Albina Homestead; Ella Barbo, Albina Homestead; Frances Barnes, Kenton; Sue Berg, East; Mildred Brous, Glencoe; Gertrude Buehler, East; Clayton Burrow, Couch; Lulu G. Champion, Thompson; Isabel Chalmers, Clinton Kelly; Nola Coad, Thompson; Katherine L. Corruccini, Sellwood; Helen K. Crane, Capitol Hill; Nellie C. Crout, Buckman; Edna Davis, Buckman; Grace B. Dawson, North; Edith G. Dillard, Llewellyn; Lillian Downing, Gregory Heights; Frances Estes, Portsmouth; Mrs. E. G. Forrester, Woodmere; Florence Fink, Shattuck; Dorothy Foster, Woodstock; Lora Foster, Ockley Green; Pansy Full, Ladd; Helen Galbreath, Montavilla; Ruth Ghormley, Portsmouth; Vinsen Gorman, Fernwood; Alice D. Grant, Vernon; Claire Pratt Grout, Creston; Lois Hazlet, Kerns; Olga Hallingby, Kerns; Mary Bel Hancock, Kennedy; Ethelwyn Hart, Irvington; Helen B. Hawley, Richmond; Jennie E. Hays, Albina Homestead; Julia Hedlund, East; Grace Henderson, Rose City Park; Edna Leiper Hill, Central; Mary Hill, Brooklyn; Louise Ingram, Buckman; Bertha G. Irwin, Ockley Green; Elsie L. Isaacson, Woodlawn; Violet Johnson, Arleta; E. May Jones, Terwilliger; Marie N. Jones, Rose City Park; Julia M. Kimball, Stephens; Jennie H. Lancaster, Mt. Tabor; Buna McCoy, Stephens; Blanche Macaulay, Chapman; Pauline Esther Merrill, Shaver; Kathleen Molan, Sellwood; Kathleen Mount, Woodstock; Marie Myers, Kenton; Ruth Nunn, Linnton; Ruth E. Nystrom, Terwilliger; Pauline Paulsen, Woodstock; Mary Peery, Mt. Tabor; Jessie C. Peterson, Davis; Elizabeth Pollock, Fraser Home; Elsie Quillam, Ladd; Margaret Randle, Kennedy; Vera Redman, Irvington; Emma Reuter, Arleta; Lilli Schmidli, Buckman; Evelyn Segal, Central; Gertrude Rockwell, Sharpe, North; Ethel Sherwood, Eliot; Roxana Shroyer, Glencoe; Lyle Turner, Clinton Kelly; Olive Valck, Highland; Anne Vannet, Sellwood; Edna H. Venator, Fulton Park; Laura M. Waite, Couch; Evelyn Welland, Linnton; Ada Werner, Thompson; Edith Wilber, Shaver; Mrs. Edna Wilkins, Beaumont; Edith Williams, Central; Grace Williams, Glencoe; Helen Willett, Capitol Hill; Sue Wilson, Ladd; Carol Wurtenberger, Hawthorne; Amie O. Young, Rose City Park.

ALIEN-BORN NOT EXEMPT

DRAFTED UNWILLING TO FIGHT WILL BE INTERNED.

Men Who Have Received First Naturalization Papers and Sworn Allegiance, Owe Service to Flag.

CAMP LEWIS, Wash., Aug. 27.—Drafted men from the West who seek exemption from Army duty because of relatives fighting in the armies of Germany or Austria, or because they were born in those countries, must either remain in the American Army or be interned, according to recommendations Major C. C. Cresson, judge advocate of the 13th Division, will make to the commanders of these men.

"Men come to me asking exemption because they were born in enemy countries," said Major Cresson today. "If they persist in their claims they should be interned, and I shall recommend their commanders take action to that end.

"All these men have at least received their first naturalization papers and have sworn allegiance to this country. If they do not remain in the Army they never can become American citizens, according to the rulings of United States courts."

SHIPYARD MEN STRIKE

SEVERAL HUNDRED WORKERS OUT TO ENFORCE DEMANDS.

Sommarstrom Employes Require Part Owner's Job as Foreman Be Given Union Man.

ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 27.—Several hundred employes at the Sommarstrom shipyard went on a strike this morning to enforce their demand that Hugo Sommarstrom, foreman of Job No. 8, which is a Government contract, be supplanted with a union man.

Sommarstrom, who is a part owner in the yard, was put in charge of the work a few weeks ago, which was unsatisfactory to the union, who sent a protest to Washington. Sommarstrom was taken off the job, but yesterday was again in charge and when he was not removed the men walked out.

Two Government officials happened to drop in at the yard and advised the men to return to work pending a settlement of the matter and a majority of them went back to work at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Miss Nealeigh's Relatives Sought.

Relatives of Florence Nealeigh, 21 years old, who says that she lives at Gladstone Park, are asked to communicate with the Woman's Protective Division at the City Jail. Miss Nealeigh, who is said to be temporarily deranged, was taken under the protection of the Woman's Division last night.

In the first German drive on the western front the British W. M. C. A. lost all its equipment and huts it operated for the Portuguese troops.

EAST WILL HAVE MOTORLESS DAYS

Garfield Calls on Public to Refrain From Using Gasoline Every Sunday.

ESSENTIAL LINES EXEMPT

New Regulation Not Effective West of Mississippi River; Step Is Taken to Avert Threatened Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Fuel Administration today called on the public in states east of the Mississippi river to cease the using of all classes of automobiles, with a few exceptions, motorcycles, and motor boats on Sundays until further notice as a gasoline conservation measure.

Only voluntary compliance with the letter anad spirit of the request will prevent the issuance of a mandatory order prohibiting the use of gas on Sundays, it was declared at the fuel administration.

Automobiles for hire are included in the curtailment programme.

Some Exceptions Made.

Motor vehicles to which the restrictions do not apply were announced as follows:

Tractors and motor trucks employed in actual transportation of freight.

Vehicles of physicians, used in performance of professional duties.

Ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons, and conveyances used for funerals.

Railway equipment using gasoline.

Repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies.

Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

Fuel Shortage Threatened.

The action was taken by the fuel administration, it was said, to meet a threatened shortage of gasoline for shipment overseas, created by increased domestic demands and extensive military operations in France.

"The United States fuel administration considers it necessary that a limited conservation of gasoline be undertaken, in the states east of the Mississippi river in view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements," said a statement issued jointly by Administrator Garfield and Mark Requa, director of the oil division of the fuel administration.

"An appeal is made, therefore, to the people of the United States east of the Mississippi river to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical act of patriotism.

War Necessities to Be Met.

"War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest and the increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary, for a limited period, the adoption of safeguards against possible shortage.

"In view of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied, the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country through the discontinuance of the use of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats and motorcycles on Sundays.

"The United States Fuel Administration, therefore, requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi River there shall be a discontinuance of use of the vehicles above specified, including all such as are operated for hire, on each Sunday hereafter, until notification that the need for such discontinuance has ceased."

Further Conservation Urged.

After listing the exceptions to the request, the statement makes an appeal "to the patriotic men and women of America, east of the Mississippi River, to undertake voluntarily, additional conservation in the operating of their own automobiles, wherever possible."

WALTER PAGE RESIGNS

AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN IN ILL HEALTH.

President, at Urgent Request of Diplomat, Decides to Relieve Him of Further Duties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Due to continued ill health, Walter Hines Page, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, has offered his resignation to President Wilson. While no official announcement was forthcoming today, it was learned in official circles that the President, at the urgent request of the Ambassador, has decided to accept the resignation.

When Mr. Page assumed office he was entirely without diplomatic experience. He had been engaged in literary work and in the publishing business. Diplomatic issues of importance left by the preceding administration fell to him and without hesitation these were dealt with in a manner so tactful and decided as to leave no ground for dissatisfaction.

Under the stress of great tasks occasioned by the war the health of Mr. Page, never very robust, showed signs of impairment, and nearly a year ago he sought to resign his office, but was prevailed upon to continue.

U. S. BOYS FALL IN MEXICO

(Continued From First Page.)

by the Mexicans, a parley followed, but the sniping continued until after 7 o'clock.

Bullets fell in Nogales and civilians were ordered to remain indoors and without the zone of fire. Adobe houses, because their walls cannot be pierced by high-power bullets, were especially popular and many families spent the night in these buildings with friends.

As soon as the firing became general calls were sent to Douglas, Ariz., Fort Huachuca and outpost points. These are cavalry posts and the reinforcements were expected to start tonight, making the trip overland.

Many persons from surrounding towns and cities rushed to Nogales to assist the citizens and soldiers, expecting a general engagement.

Tonight Lieutenant-Colonel Herman, who was slightly wounded, was able to retain command of the troops, although he had to be assisted from place to place.

Machine Gun Set Up.

Reports that machine guns were brought into action by the American troops were denied, although a machine gun was set up in an office facing Mexico.

No one seemed to know exactly what happened after the first shot was fired. An American sentry was seen to enter an office on International avenue with his arm dangling at his side with a bullet wound through his shoulder. Soon after the firing became general and the crowd which rushed to the Custom-House when the first shots were fired sought shelter behind buildings. Everyone was ordered off the streets by th military.

Reports that Juan G. Cabral, leader of a rebel band which has been operating south of the border, had approached within 14 miles of Nogales, was camped at Maytorena ranch and that the shooting in Nogales was preliminary to an attack on the town by his band, could not be confirmed.

Like the main street of a moving pictur frontier town, International avenue, where the fighting started, zigzags its way along the international boundary line between Mexico and the United States and forms the main business street of towns in the two republics.

Concrete monuments marking the border stand at intervals like giant fingers and a barbed wire fence which was erected by the Mexican officials to prevent evasions of the customs and immigration laws adds a militant touch to the picture.

Boundary Closely Patrolled.

American sentries patrol the boundary night and day while Mexican sentries in their slate colored uniforms, patrol the opposite side of the wide business street. Customs guards and patrol squads have their stations at the American and Mexican Custom-Houses which face each other across the street.

Nogales, Ariz., is a progressive Arizona border town with modern houses, two and three-story business buildings on International avenue and residence streets lined with palm and umbrella trees.

Nogales, Sonora, the Mexican town, is a typical Mexican border town with square adobe houses resembling cubes of native brown sugar.

There are several large buildings on the Mexican side of the boundary and a church surrounded by a little plaza after the fashion of all Mexican towns on the Mexican border.

Former Battles Recalled.

Nogales, Sonora, has been the scene of a number of border battles. The Diaz federal troops were defeated and forced to cross the border and surrender to American troops. They were commanded by Colonel Emilio Kosterlitzky, a Polish officer in the Mexican federal army.

A clash between American troops and Mexican rebels also took place there during the Villa-Carranza fighting. The Carranza troops were fired upon by mistake when it was thought they were Villa followers attempting to raid the American side of the border.

The beautiful residence of Ignacio Bonillas, Ambassador to Washington, is within sight of the international line, Nogales being his home.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 27.—A telephone message from Nogales at 10:15 o'clock tonight said the Twin Cities were quiet, a truce having been agreed upon until 7 o'clock in the morning.

At a conference tonight between A. J. Abasola, commanding the Nogales, Sonora, garrison, and Lieutenant-Colonel Herman, together with Collector of the Port Charles Hardy and prominent American and Mexican civilians, Commandante Abasola expressed regret at the outbreak, and declared it was due to ill-feeling between Mexican and American customs guards. He said there was no hostility among the Mexican federal soldiers toward the American forces.

NEWBERRY LEADS FORD

(Continued From First Page.)

James F. Rice in the South Carolina Democratic primary today. Early this morning Mr. Dial had a majority of approximately 10,000 over both his opponents and a lead of nearly 14,000 over Blease.

Interest centered in this fight, owing to a letter from President Wilson to a South Carolina newspaper man, characterizing Blease as unfriendly to the Administration.

For the short term in the Senate Christie Benet, incumbent, William H. Pollock and Thomas H. Peebles were running so closely that second primary will probably be necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Representative Frank P. Woods, of Iowa, who recently failed of renomination to Congress, tendered to the Republican congressional committee tonight his resignation as chairman of that organization.

Mr. Wood announced his reasons in a letter submitted to the meeting, saying he resigned in the interest of harmony and unity in the committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Major James Rolph, of San Francisco, was leading by small margins both the Republican and Democratic primaries for nomination for Governor on the face of incomplete and indecisive returns late tonight. Out of 6303 precincts in the state, complete counts were available from only 122. Rolph's vote for the Republican nomination from these precincts was 1796 against 1773 for Governor William D. Stephens, the nearest of seven opponents.

In the same precincts Rolph was leading Francis J. Heney for the Democratic nomination 584 to 442. Thomas Lee Woolwine, the third candidate, had 181 votes.

G. O. P. SAYS WAR PARAMOUNT

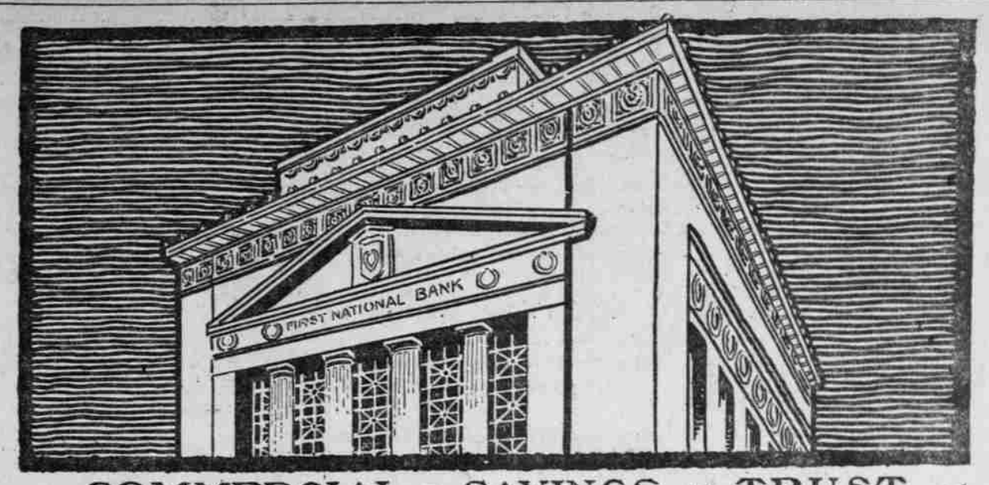
Missouri Republicans Urge Prompt Action on Prohibition.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The Republican state convention tonight adopted a platform urging prompt action by the members of the Legislature upon the amendment to the Federal constitution with regard to prohibition, their action to be taken in accordance with the wishes of their constituents and having in mind the paramount issue of the war; an amendment to the Federal or state constitution extending the right of franchise to women, and the repeal of the zone system of postage.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—With the adoption of a "win-the-war" platform, which indorsed the Administration of President Wilson and Governor Gardner, advocated submission to the people of the woman's suffrage amendment and urged the State Legislature to take early action on the Federal prohibition amendment, the Democrats of Missouri tonight closed an all-day session of their state convention. The prohibition plank was adopted with little opposition.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27.—Ohio Republicans meeting in platform convention here this afternoon were greeted with patriotic addresses by United States Senator Warren G. Harding, National Committee Chairman William H. Hays and former Governor Frank B. Willis, the Gubernatorial nominee, and also heard Mr. Willis demand that a plank indorsing the Federal prohibition amendment and the state-wide prohibition proposal be inserted in the party platform.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6095.



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BERLIN PRESS UNEASY

ALL DIREFULLY UNHAPPY OVER REPLY OF LORD CECIL.

Reventlow Laments That It Is Heavy Blow for German Advocates of Peace by Understanding.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27.—The reply of Lord Robert Cecil, British Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, made on August 23 to the address before the German Society two days earlier, of Dr. W. N. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary and the speech of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the Senate, continue to be commented upon by the Berlin press along the same lines—that Germany now must stand or fall, fighting.

Theodore Wolff, writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, says:

"We are confronted with the tragic, inescapable necessity of holding out with quiet determination until Lord Robert Cecil's love of peace shall display itself more prayerfully."

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin asks: "Where is that peaceful spirit of President Wilson, who once declared there must be neither conquerors nor conquered?"

Count Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, sees in the reception of Dr. Solf's speech by the entente countries justification of the Pan-German views and he says it is a heavy blow for the German advocates of peace by understanding.

"It is possible that this reception of Dr. Solf's speech will form a wholesome lesson for German cherishers of illusions," he adds.

The Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung says Lord Cecil's speech should "disillusionize those Germans who did not realize that words and phrases about high ideals only resulted in making the enemy doubt the strength and will of the Germans."

SUIT TO BE WITHDRAWN

COMPANY WHICH ATTACHED WAGES FINDS DEBT NOT CONTRACTED.

Wrongly Termed Debtor Has First to Secure Intervention of District Attorney's Office.

To be subjected to the annoyance and embarrassment of having his wages attached for a bill he had never contracted caused Elmer Jacobsen, an employe of the Columbia Engineering Works, to appeal to the District Attorney's office yesterday for protection from the Fidelity Law and Adjustment Company, which it is claimed had started a District Court suit without making any investigation of the case.

Deputy District Attorney Hammersley urged an immediate investigation and demanded of A. C. Penny, manager of the collection agency, that the suit be withdrawn at once.

Officials of the concern said they "thought" at first that the claim was proper, although admitting they had failed to make a close investigation. Their failure to do so, however, caused Jacobsen no little embarrassment, as attachment papers were served on his employers while he was at work.

The collection concern had made Jacobsen defendant in a suit to recover $22 alleged to be due a grocer at Springfield, Or. Jacobsen had never been there in his life. The company promised the District Attorney's office that the suit would be withdrawn immediately.

DRY OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Senate Will Consider and May Vote Ttoday on Prohibition Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—With a general, informal understanding to provide for Nation-wide "bone-dry" prohibition beginning July 1, 1919, and continuing during the war, the Senate tomorrow will resume consideration of the prohibition measure which has been pending for many months.

Leaders of wet and dry factions announced late today that sentiment was general in support of compromise negotiated to postpone the effective date of absolute prohibition from January 1, 1919, as proposed in the pending bill, until July 1, next.

Wine interests are expected to make a final fight to postpone operation of the measure. At a hearing today before the Senate agriculture committee representatives of California grape growers asked for postponement of the prohibition effective date until July 1, 1920.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 27.—It is understood that a gentleman's agreement was reached in the Senate today by which a vote will probably be taken without roll-call tomorrow passing a measure for war-time prohibition, effective June 30, 1919.

This is a compromise between the wets and drys.

UNION MEN JUBILANT

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS HOPE TO GET PAY FOR LOCKOUT.

Blanks Will Be Mailed From Chicago on Which to Compute Time Lost During Enforced Vacation.

Instructions have been received by the local offices of the Western Union, direct from Washington, to return to employment all telegraph workers who apply for reinstatement, thus terminating the recent controversy anent the lock-out of numbers of operators.

By union officials the decision is taken as a complete vindication of their position, and these declare that the order restores them to their former positions in the employment of the company, with the right to display the union button.

Various of the locked-out employes are already at work again, and numbers are expected to return at once. It is indicated that claims will be made for back wages during the period of idleness, but that the company's position is that the workers are not entitled to such payment.

"Blank forms for the use of locked-out telegraphers in the computing of back time due them," said C. H. Preston, secretary of the local unit of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, "will be mailed from Chicago, and little delay is expected in getting this back time. Any discrimination against these employes is to be reported to Washington, as requested."

H. D. NEWELL TO GO EAST

Manager of Umatilla Project Transferred to Better Position.

HERMISTON, Or., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—H. D. Newell, manager of the Umatilla project, has been transferred East to a more important position in public drainage work. He has been with the Reclamation Service here 15 years and project manager 11 years. Mr. Newell is a man of great efficiency and stands high in the Reclamation Service and has shown great ability as manager of this project from the time water was first turned into the canals to the present stage of high development. Who his successor is to be has not been announced but it is rumored that A. E. Schillings, of the Minidoka project, will be transferred here.

STAGE EMPLOYES MEET

Consultation, at Request of Managers, Takes Place Over Wage Scale.

The Stage Employes Association of Portland met at the Goodnough building late last night to consider a communication from the theater managers of Portland requesting, it is stated, a reconsideration of the new wage scale adopted by the stage employees for the coming season.

No statement was made previous to the meeting regarding probable action on the communication. It was believed, however, that the stage employees would make little or no concessions to the managers.

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