

SCHWAB ONE TURN TO FORMER POSITION

Reconstruction Problems Now Demand Attention.

EMERGENCY IS RAISED

Request of Bethlehem Steel Company for Withdrawal of Examiners Is Denied.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Charles M. Schwab, whose resignation as director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was accepted by President Wilson yesterday in a wireless message, will return immediately to active participation in the management of the Bethlehem Steel Company, he announced at his home here tonight.

"The emergency for which I entered the Government service has passed," Mr. Schwab said. "The Emergency Fleet Corporation has been placed on a basis for economic construction, rather than wartime construction. My own affairs are of such magnitude that I feel that I cannot continue to devote my time to the country during the period of reconstruction than I would be as director of the fleet corporation."

Mr. Schwab said that while he expected some economic troubles during the reconstruction period, he believed that period would be short and that the nation would emerge to greater industrial development than ever before.

"I am going right ahead in the same optimistic and progressive spirit as in the past," he said.

Mr. Schwab expressed deep appreciation of the tribute President Wilson paid him in the message accepting his resignation, and declared that had he failed in the task assigned him he would have had only himself to blame.

Loyal Support Given.
"I want to say," continued Mr. Schwab, "that during my nine months as director of the fleet corporation I met with the most loyal support from the President down."

"The President was exceptionally helpful, carrying out the request of the company to withdraw the examiners from the fleet corporation."

Also that it is permitted to "make the necessary arrangements of our working forces to meet the new peacetime conditions."

Order Takes Issue.
The order, which was in the form of a letter to E. G. Crane, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, signed by William H. Taft and Basil M. Manly, joint chairmen of the board, took sharp issue with Mr. Crane's statement that the company was "unable to adopt the findings of the examiners in favor of the machine shop employees, as it was preceded by the cessation of hostilities."

The board characterized his letter as "refusal to respect the authority of the War Labor Board," which it was declared would be "treated as a defiance of the peace treaties, and insisted that its findings be carried out 'fully and promptly.'"

Mr. Crane's attitude, the board held, involved the good faith not only of the Bethlehem Steel Company, but of the Government as well.

Asserting that its action in assuming supervision of labor problems at the Bethlehem plant resulted from representations of War Department officials that "conditions in the Bethlehem Steel Company were such as to endanger the success of the prosecution of the war," the board said it "exercised every resource" to keep the men at work.

Mr. Crane, it was said, "personally and by a system of collective bargaining which brought about greater industrial effort on the part of the workers."

"You now wish to repudiate that system of collective bargaining," the communication says, "and ask that the board's examiners be withdrawn."

Men May Be Discharged.
The findings of the board do not require it to continue to employ any man whose services are no longer needed because of the cancellation of war contracts. The board does require, however, that you carry out in good faith the findings of the board upon the basis of which your employees consented to remain at work, and thus maintained the production and profits of your company."

"If the award should now be repudiated your workmen would have every reason to feel that they had been deceived and grossly imposed upon by your company," the communication says, "and by other Government officials who persuaded them to remain at work on the assurance that they would be justly dealt with."

ALAMDA STRIKE IS ENDED
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders Vote to Return.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 8.—Approximately 700 members of the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders who have been on strike two weeks, agreed by a large majority today to return to work at the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

"Alleged discrimination against the night shifts in connection with the 44 hours week schedule, and demands that the men be paid on the same basis as the day shifts," were the issues of the strike.

H. C. Capwell, president of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, told the men that R. H. Brotherton, labor examiner for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, practically had agreed to every demand of the union and that the corporation had promised to abide by Brotherton's decision.

Obituary.
FUNERAL services for the late William Dean will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the undertaking parlors of Edward Holman & Co. All friends are invited to attend.

William Dean, native of Scotland and a resident of Portland since 1888, died Friday at his late residence, the home of his sister, Mrs. Jane D. Munro, 423 East Twenty-first street North. For more than 30 years Mr. Dean was connected with the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, retiring from active service about 15 years ago. At the time of his death he was next to oldest in membership of the First Baptist Church, where for many years he had been an active worker. In early days he was greatly interested in Chinese mission

work in Portland. Mr. Dean was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in 1834, and survived by one sister in Scotland; another sister, Mrs. Mary Munro, two nieces, Alice Munro and William Munro, of Portland, and a nephew, James Munro, of Boise, Idaho.

Warren H. M. Drescher, 38, local manager of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, died yesterday at his home, 154 East Twenty-first street North. He had lived in Portland since 1910. Mr. Drescher was born in Hannibal, Mo. He went to work for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company when he was 18 years old, and had been in their employ ever since. He came to Portland from Salt Lake City, Utah, and is well known in Seattle, Wash., where he also had a position of the fuel company's affairs. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Flavius D. Jones, whose death occurred at his home, 206 Hawthorne avenue, December 3, had been a resident of Oregon for 32 years. Death was due to an influenza attack. Besides his immediate family he leaves the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Mary Sumstine, of Boone, Ia.; D. G. Jones, of Carson Valley, Or.; N. H. Jones, of Portland, now stationed at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Josie Worthington, of Phoenix, Ariz.; and Mrs. Etha Albright, of Portland. The funeral was held December 5.

James H. Imhoff, 71 years of age, of 18 E. Commercial street, who was conducted for years a monument business on Grand avenue died on Friday afternoon of heart failure. He is survived by his widow and two children, Mrs. Frank Deuster, 732 Melrose avenue, and Arthur S. Imhoff, who lives with his mother; his step-brother, J. H. Eakin, former banker of Sheridan, Or., and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Susan Imhoff, of 810 Thurman street.

FREEDOM OF SEAS TOPIC
REV. MR. STANSFIELD LAUDS BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH.

Speaker Predicts President Has Something to Learn About So-called Freedom.

In a stirring sermon which anticipates one of the great questions confronting the peace table, Rev. Joshua Stansfield, of the First Methodist Church, presented a spirited brief for the retention of the power of the seas in his sermon, "Our Strongest Ally," yesterday morning. Rev. Stansfield's argument was evidently based on the supposition that President Wilson's interpretation of "Freedom of the Seas" would mean the reducing of the English navy.

"Even our most distinguished citizens, he whose great foresight and marvelous clearness of expression have done so much for us, will yet have something to learn about the so-called freedom of the seas," said Rev. Stansfield. "Britain has never used her great sea power unjustly. I do not think, in the light of history, she ever will. History is philosophy speaking in events, and in these events as I have seen in the past, I believe that Britain holds her sea power in trust for the nations of the world. Had it not been for Britain's power of the seas, America never would have been what she is except that the war had been brought to our shores by Germany. But with Britain's sea power we have been able to protect our lives and to do our duty for God and for humanity, and our great President should listen well to the voices of the events of the past as well as look keenly into the distant future."

"In times of peace the seas should be free, but in times of war I am unwilling that that great arm of British power should be tied, and that the symbol of high patriotism and peace, will be as always has been the symbol of patriotism and peace and prosperity for humanity and forever to come."

"Let us remember, we of this day, to read our history carefully and when we think of the time when we rose against the mother country and gained our independence that we rose against the same kind of tyranny that Germany was seeking to impose upon the world and that the deep heart of the British people of that time was not behind us in sympathy with that tyranny, and that today Great Britain is a righteous, liberty-loving nation whose 'God is the Lord' and whose 'God is the greatest.'"

Queen Victoria asked for the reason of Britain's greatness, produced a Bible and holding it forth said, "This is it. A people of that kind of people will be a people of that kind of people."

"This British flag and that American flag are more for human liberty and human rights and pledge more of peace and prosperity for the future than all the flags of the world put together. The two peoples standing together the freedom and peace of the world will be guaranteed and maintained."

47 I. N. W. TO BE TRIED
CONSPIRACY TO ENCOURAGE SABOTAGE IS CHARGE.

Since Defendants Were Indicted Four Have Died and One Pleaded Guilty.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 8.—Forty-seven defendants in the Industrial Workers of the World conspiracy to case which grew out of the investigation of the dynamiting of the home of Governor William D. Stephens here December 17, 1917, will be brought to trial here tomorrow in the United States District Court on charges of attempting to obstruct the war programme of the Federal Government. United States District Judge Frank H. Rudkin, of Spokane, Wash., will preside.

Sixty-two persons, including one woman, Theodore Pollok, of the United States grand jury indictment. However, four of the defendants, Robert James Blaine, Ed Burns, Henry Evans and Frank Travis, have died. Another, Julius Weinberg, has pleaded guilty. Several others have not been apprehended and the cases of four or five will be disposed of otherwise, according to the prosecution.

The defendants were accused in the indictment of a conspiracy to encourage sabotage by arson and other means and of fostering resistance to Federal war measures and proclamations.

Robert Duncan, special attorney for the Department of Justice, will conduct the Government case. He will be assisted by P. H. Johnson, assistant United States Attorney, and by George N. Murdoch, Chicago, special agent of the Department of Justice, who was engaged in a successful prosecution of the I. W. W. case in Chicago.

SHELL-TORN FRANCE VISITED BY EDITORS

Ghastly Ruin Seen in 140-Mile Trip Along Front.

WAR'S HORRORS DEPICTED

Only One Bright Memory Remains, Optimism of People Taking Up Life Anew.

(Continued From First Page.)

empty shells and a wilderness of wire, and ditches and dirt heaps and yawning holes. Probably it had been cultivated by some frugal German. Then more fields of vegetables appeared. The Germans were determined not to be starved.

French Return Home.
Along the road came a woman and a child, and a man with a bundle on his back. A big heap of household goods. Soon there were others, women, children, old men, headed for somewhere, with furniture and bedding and other homely stores. They were French emigrants, and they were going home—if they had anything left of what had formerly been home—from wherever they had been during four long years.

The party entered Loos and found a French flag waving from the window of almost the first house. Loos had not been entirely spared from British fire, and later it was seen that other suburbs had suffered much; but Lille itself was intact.

Lille a Fortified City.
Lille is surrounded by a great embankment of earth, mounted by heavy guns, and has the status of a fortified city. But it suited both the British humanity, or strategy, and the German policy to spare it from assault or destruction. The Germans had possession, and expected, or wanted, to stay, and there remained the problem of the many thousands which would have suffered much from British bombardment.

The Douai Canal enters Loos and Lille. The freshest sign of the recent German presence was a bridge in the water, destroyed upon his retirement. But it was at once replaced by a temporary wooden structure, and there was no delay. Soon the party entered Lille.

The buildings everywhere were surrounded by the French colors, with an occasional flag of the German dominion. "Welcome to our British deliverers," it was meant not for us, but for the army which but recently had driven out the invader.

Strangers Attract Attention.
The English were filled with women and children who stood at corners, on the walks, and invariably bowed or smiled, or waved their hands. Near the center of the town the crowds increased, mostly women, many children, few men. The strangers were attracting great attention. It was the first civilian party, not German, that had been seen in Lille in four years.

The long cooped in an alien case, were anxious for diversion, and to see friendly faces, and more than eager to tell their stories.

The excursionists stopped at the public square, and were quickly surrounded by a throng of excited and visible people, and a sprinkling of men. They told many tales of the German domination. One girl, who had made herself particularly obnoxious by her incurable French loyalty, said she had been arrested in time for the execution of a man who had once been fed for 17 days on bread and water, and made to sleep on a board.

5000 Young Girls Deported.
A woman narrated at great length the town's troubles, and gave many instances of petty Prussian tyranny. She made also the statement that 5000 young girls of Lille had been deported to Germany, and admitted to the support in an address to President Wilson, made later by the people of Lille, asking him to take measures to ascertain their whereabouts and to return them to their homes.

The population had suffered much from scarcity of food. Eighty pounds of meat, it was said, cost 50 francs (\$10), and other things were in proportion. It must be said, however, that the people were smiling and jubilant and looked anything but starved. One was asked where all the French flags came from, how they had been so successfully concealed from the Germans. She replied that she had kept her flag under her mattress; and other women had done the same. The strategy of the patriots was complete, for hardly a building was without its display of the tri-color.

Motley Procession Encountered.
The editorial party again took up its journey, and as the suburbs were nearer encountered the more evident procession of carts, barrows, hand vehicles of all kinds and descriptions. There were no horses or ponies, few men, as women, children, women and children, pulling along their domestic belongings to destinations known only to them. One carry-all, a shabby affair of two big wheels, had in its box two prostrate persons, evidently invalids, and it was drawn by a sturdy female and three children. One cart was stuck on a railroad crossing, and 20 people were trying to get it over. Occasionally, but not often, some one was leading a cow; but cows are near-luxuries in France; and it is not now a country of voluntary.

These people were going back to abandoned homes, some of them ruined, doubtless, and others perhaps left intact. The delayed, the likely, outside the Lille wall and had not been exempt from shellfire and had gone away in fear, taking what they could and leaving what they must. Now the men were going back to their homes, they were going bravely back to begin life again. Not many of them had begun to begin it with, but they were far from being discouraged or discouraged. Let us hope they were not rescued from the enemy's thrall? Was not La Belle France their own again?

Armentieres Heavy Sufferer.
To the west of Lille a few miles is Armentieres, one that had been bombed and taken by the Germans, and then it suffered from British reprisals. There are left only a few ghastly walls. It is a great heap of shrapnel, brick-plaster and stone. Where have the people gone? What have they come back to? It is a hopeless prospect for the ravaged population.

A little further on is Bailleul with 10,000 or 15,000 population. It, too, has changed hands several times in the war, and has borne the usual consequences. It is razed to the ground. Nobody home.

Hazebrugg, which was also in the editorial line of march, had been frequently fired on, and was much damaged. But the British had held on, and the people had largely stayed, and now

they have a fair start toward rebuilding their city.

Back at night to Radinghem, after a day's journey of about 140 miles, which had covered an important sector of the British war front, and had included in turn the following towns and cities: Arras, St. Pol, Bruay, Bethune, Glency, La Bassée, Lille, Valenciennes, Bailleul, Hazebrugg, Hirs. It was all very hasty, but it was adequate. No one had left any illusions about the horrors of war.

There was a single bright light in the darkness of a terrible day—the hope and cheer and optimism of the people of Lille. One cannot but wonder what might be the state of mind of the people of Portland—which is but little larger than Lille—if they were to be subjected to capture by an unfriendly and unscrupulous and to be kept in thrall by him for four appalling years.

RED CROSS HAS FACTORY

WORKROOM TO MANUFACTURE ARTICLES FOR HOSPITALS.

Ten Power Sewing Machines Are Installed on Eighth Floor of Lipman-Wolfe Block.

The big workroom of the Portland Chapter, American Red Cross, located on the eighth floor of the Lipman & Wolfe building, from which 500,000 surgical dressings issued last year, will make its debut this morning as a volunteer factory workroom for the manufacture of supplies urgently needed in hospitals for American soldiers.

The workroom has been equipped with 10 power sewing machines, and to the chapter and each machine will require 10 women to keep it working to full capacity.

Preparations have been made to accommodate 400 workers for in addition to the machine work there will be the assembling of incidentals, such as buttons, the preparation of parts of the garments, the cutting and finishing of parts and the final assembly.

The first order that has come through to the Portland Chapter calls for 4500 bathrobes and 7500 pairs of pajamas. These, it is declared, are to fill the wants of American wounded soldiers.

At the same time it is the desire of the chapter to operate to its fullest capacity the large workroom at 418 Spaulding building, known as the war relief auxiliary and headed by Mrs. W. J. Burns, on similar work.

Beginning today, the Lipman & Wolfe workroom will operate on a daily schedule, morning and afternoon, and the work will be continued until the building will, at present, be operated only on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

It is hoped to make the main workroom the largest in Portland. It is sanitary, well lighted, warm and comfortable. Sewers of every kind, can be accommodated and provided with just the work for which they are most suited. Every worker there is a volunteer.

"I should like to see Portland women literally swamped so that we shall be able to operate to our fullest capacity," said Mrs. J. W. Lowengard, director.

"It would be a proud boast if we could make the same wonderful showing with these hospital garments that we made with our surgical dressings."

BUTTE STRIKE CALLED OFF

METAL TRADES UNION VOTES TO DELAY PROTEST.

Less Than Half of Montana Labor Organizations Favor Walkout in Behalf of Mooney.

BUTTE, Dec. 8.—Announcement was made by the metal trades council today that the Mooney protest strike has been postponed indefinitely.

A newspaper in which the metal trades council owns the controlling stock, issued an extra this afternoon advising miners that the strike had been postponed, giving as a reason the fact that the miners of the Mooney defense league at San Francisco that Pacific Coast unions had decided not to strike until after January 14, when labor congress will be held in Chicago.

Less than half of the Butte unions had voted to strike, and, according to an official of the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company, there are only 600 miners out of a total of 12,000 employed, who have membership in the Metal Trades Union, which voted to participate in the protest demonstration.

The Butte local of the International Association of Machinists and the American Federation of Labor organization, did not vote to strike. The metal trades organizations were divided as to the Mooney case. The engineers, the second union of Butte, voted against striking, as did the streetcar men, clerks, waitresses, teamsters and workmen. The musicians and bakers favored the protest.

OREGON CAPTAIN RETURNS
OFFICER OF 65TH ARTILLERY TELLS OF ENGAGEMENTS.

Second and Third Brigades Participated in Five Offensives, Starting at St. Mihiel.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Dec. 8.—(Special.)—With news fresh from the front in the 65th artillery, Captain Bolton Hamble, member of the class of 1908, of the University of Oregon, arrived in Eugene yesterday. Captain Hamble left France the day the armistice was signed and arrived in New York on Thanksgiving day.

Although the second and third brigades had been in five offensives, starting at St. Mihiel, under the fiercest most of that time, yet there was not a single serious casualty in the 65th, of which he had knowledge, Captain Hamble said. Some who had been with the regiment at first had become separated from their regiment when they had to be sent to hospitals and he did not know the condition of these men.

Batteries C and E, of the 65th Artillery, are made up largely of Lane County and University boys, who enlisted in Second and Third companies of the former National Guard located in Eugene before they were taken to Fort Stevens for their final training.

"All of the boys did mighty well," Captain Hamble said, "and I am proud of every one of them. It is up to me to tell what they did because when they come back they will never tell how bravely they stuck to their guns when they were ready to drop from exhaustion."

Attorney-General to Take Part.
SALEM, Or., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Brown will be by Governor Withycombe to give his assistance on behalf of the state in injunction proceedings that have been instituted to prevent the collection of the Portland Guard from the Portland Armory.



WOMAN INJURED BY AUTO

VERA CARPENTER IS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT.

George Sault, Superintendent of Washougal Woolen Mills, Hurt When Cars Collide.

Mrs. Vera Carpenter, age 20, of Willbridge, on the Linnton road, was struck and knocked down by an automobile last night, near Willbridge, and suffered a deep cut on the forehead, laceration of the limb and body bruises.

S. W. Mann, of Willbridge, who was driving the machine, reported to the police that he was unable to see the woman until he was too close to stop the machine in time to avoid the accident. He said his vision was obscured by rain on the windshield.

Ray King, 417 Salmon street, took the injured woman to the St. Vincent Hospital in his car. Deputy Sheriff Christopherson investigated the accident and Mann reported the details at police headquarters.

In a collision between two automobiles last night at Sixteenth and Hoyt streets, the car driven by John Baich, was tossed upon the sidewalk and landed in the water hydrant, breaking it off.

The driver of the other machine did not give his name. According to the records, the car is owned by C. A. Strickland, 875 Albina street.

In a collision between a street car and an automobile driven by George Sault, superintendent of the Washougal Woolen Mills, late yesterday, Mr. Sault suffered severe bruises and was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital. The collision occurred at Eleventh and Main streets.

KING GEORGE LAUDS YANKS

RULER THANKS AMERICA FOR PART PLAYED IN WAR.

Message Indicates Friendly Feeling Existing Between Nations Allied for World-Wide Freedom.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A message from King George expressing the hope that Britains and Americans may be as united in peace as they were in war was read today at a meeting in the Hippodrome arranged as the climax of New York's celebration of Britain day.

The King's message, read by Alton B. Parker, who presided, said that the people of the British Empire join with me in thanking you and those associated with you for your efforts in promoting this celebration, which will be a fitting tribute to the true and lasting friendship of the United States.

"It will be a particular satisfaction to my navy and army to feel that they have won the esteem of the nation which has sent so many gallant men to suffer with them the trials of the great war and to share in the glories of final victory," continued the message.

In the name of the British Empire, I thank the people of the United States of America and hope the coming era of peace may find our two nations always united as they are today."

A message from Premier Lloyd George read: "I am always delighted with any work done in help to make our two nations understand one another better. We shall never forget the prompt and decisive response of the American people."

United States Railroad Administration

PLEASE SAVE YOUR OWN TIME And help prevent congestion at ticket offices by buying INTERCHANGEABLE SCRIP BOOKS

Good for bearer or any number of persons on all passenger trains of all railroads under Federal Control

On Sale at Principal Ticket Offices

INQUIRE AT CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICE Corner Third and Washington Streets

"Ships That Pass In the Night"

THOSE won't do us very much good in Portland and Oregon—for they will be bound to and from our sister cities north and south. The kinds of ships that we can bank on and bank from are those which can be made to sight our signal of Available Dockage, Good Anchorage and Large Tonnage.

As you hope to profit—so should you expect to help promote the accomplishment of these things.

President and people to the allied call this Spring and the invaluable part played by the American Navy in helping to free the sea from the German pests.

The programme included a tableau portraying the sinking of the British warship Vindictive in the harbor of Zebrugg.

SPOKANE "FLU" VICTIMS 14
Health Officer Proposes to Commandeer Liquor for Hospital Use.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—While the majority of the Superior Court judges ruled yesterday they had no authority to order liquor "destroyed" by turning it over to hospitals and health officials for use in influenza cases, a meeting of city and county health officials and members of legal departments will be held tomorrow morning, when it is expected steps will be taken to commandeer the amount required for medicinal use.

Dr. J. B. Anderson, city health officer, and many others appeared yesterday before the judges and asked that their petition be allowed, ordering 100 cases of liquor destroyed by turning it over to the city health officials, and hospitals, which was turned down by the judges.

Fourteen, the highest number of deaths from influenza since the epidemic invaded Spokane, were reported by undertakers for the last 24 hours, ending at 12 o'clock last night. Two hundred seventy-five new cases have been recorded in the last 24 hours.

The newest railroad snowplow combines an endless conveyor belt and a rotary fan which cuts a way through the heaviest drifts.

Cuticura the Foot-Sore Soldier's Friend
After long hours of hiking or guarding, when the feet are sore, hot, blistered or chafed, the soldier will find wonderful relief in a Cuticura Soap bath followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment.

Comfort Licking Sticks With Cuticura—Bathe with Soap, anoint with Ointment, dust with Talcum. 25 cents each at all dealers.

MRS. LEWIS OF BROOKLYN

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Brooklyn, N. Y., "For one year I was miserable from an displacement, which caused a general run-down condition with headaches and pains in my side. My sister induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I found it helped me very much and such a splendid tonic that I am recommending it to any woman who has a similar trouble."

Such conditions as Mrs. Lewis suffered from may be caused by a fall or a general weakened run-down condition of the system, and the most successful remedy to restore strength to muscles and tissue and bring about a normal healthy condition—has proved to be the famous root and herb medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have disturbing symptoms you do not understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.