

JUNK ALONE BURNED BY ARMY IN FRANCE

French Charge of Wanton Destruction Denied.

VIOLENT CAMPAIGN IS ON

Americans, and French Government Also, Battered by Paris Papers for Alleged Vandalism.

BY WILLIAM COOK. (Copyright by the New York World, Published by arrangement.)

PARIS, June 20.—(Special Cable.)—The French office for the liquidation of war material has sent to the American authorities a formal denial of the charges made in an article published in Le Matin.

Julius Greene Adams, executive secretary of the American office for liquidation, informs me that Le Matin's report was in part true, but not for the reasons stated.

At Romorantin the American army has a huge assembly camp for disabled materials. The automobiles and tractors sent there were passed usually through other stations first, where the machines were overhauled and any spare parts were taken out.

Only Junk Destroyed. The others were sent to Romorantin as junk, and as such were burned, that the iron and steel might yet be used.

Mr. Adams said the French government was still buying from the Americans, although as far as automobiles and such like were concerned, the sales have been small, because France herself has surplus mechanical tractor material.

Arrangements are being made whereby all claims emanating from French officials or individuals against the American authorities would be covered by American material belonging to the army.

Mr. Adams said the French government was still buying from the Americans, although as far as automobiles and such like were concerned, the sales have been small, because France herself has surplus mechanical tractor material.

Much Food Purchased. "France has already bought great quantities of food, particularly of flour and vegetables, from the Americans in France," said Mr. Adams.

"The French people are great admirers of American mechanical material, and it was reported some time ago that the French government had decided to allow its citizens to buy American goods for fear French constructors would encounter too much competition from American machines.

So violent is the French newspaper campaign concerning the sale of American war material becoming that it is likely to be the subject of a debate in the chamber of deputies.

ARMY WASTE IS TOLD AGAIN W. T. Gardner, Portland, Witness Before House Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Stories of wanton destruction of clothing and other army equipment, both old and new, were recited today to the house committee investigating wartime expenditures of the war department by three members of congress and engineers.

SALARY INCREASE PASSED (Continued From First Page.) schedules declared they were recognizing efficiency and ability, and that any straight increase would not serve as an incentive for increased efficiency among city employees.

"I have gone through my department," explained Commissioner Mann, "and picked out the employees whom I believe have been giving high-class service. To these I have given substantial increases. To the employees who are not as valuable, technical or otherwise, I have given smaller increases. The plan which I advocate is to recognize your workers and reward them, and a flat increase will not do this."

Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin All druggists, Soap & Ointment Co., 24 N. Taylor St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by mail for 50 cents. Sample sent free. Address, Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

YOU CAN CURE THAT BACKACHE, Pain along the back, stiffness, headache and general aches, are relieved by Mother Gray's AROMATIC-LEAF, the pleasant, medicinal tea. Use it at first and a cold. When you feel all run down, tired, weak, and without energy, use this remarkable medicinal tea. It is a tonic, a stimulant, a blood purifier, and a general health-giver. It is sold by mail for 50 cents. Sample sent free. Address, Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

employees are favored with increases and some are not, or when some are given liberal increases and others nominal increases or none at all.

"The ordinances above referred to are discriminatory, inasmuch as they do not in the main give proper consideration to those employees who need increases most.

"For instance, in the ordinances as passed a difference of \$45 a month is shown in the salary of a typist in one department and a typist in another, both doing similar work and being similar responsibility.

"All of this and a number of other items in the ordinances is unfair, and gives rise to continued justified dissatisfaction. I favor increases because city wages and salaries are less than those paid by private concerns, and city employees are entitled to a living wage; but in favoring increases I must insist on all employees being dealt with fairly and equitably before such measures get my vote.

"The salary increase question was first approached at what was intended to be a secret session of the council in Commissioner Barbur's office. It is said that this meeting was called by Commissioner Bigelow in an effort to settle upon one policy.

At this meeting a tentative agreement was virtually decided upon, which, if adopted, would have given a 50 cents a day increase to all day laborers, \$15 a month to all employees of the city with the exception of the department heads, to whom it was proposed to grant a \$50 increase.

Bigelow opposed the \$50 increase to department chiefs, holding that \$25 was all that the city could afford to grant.

Meeting Is Lively. When the regular council meeting convened in the council chamber, which was filled with interested city employees, the tentative program which had all but been agreed upon at the morning session was forgotten.

The session furnished one of the warmest fights staged in the council chambers for months. Hostilities began when Commissioner Bigelow suggested a 12 per cent increase for all city employees with the exception of the department heads and those who were receiving less than \$100 per month and to whom a 12 per cent increase would not bring \$100 a month.

"We are limited with our finances," said Commissioner Bigelow, "and a straight increase to all employees will be fair and equitable and will serve to give everyone a fair deal. I want to give an increase to all."

Bigelow and Barbur Mix. "I favor giving all an increase, too," explained Commissioner Barbur, "and have a schedule prepared which takes care of my department, the total increase being 11 per cent, which is lower than the percentage that you offer. The city has not advanced salaries as have private firms."

But under his scheduled list of the employees will receive large increases and others will get little or nothing," replied Bigelow.

"Well, they are satisfied," retorted Barbur, "and is not your affair, anyway, Mr. Bigelow. You take care of your departments and I'll attend to mine."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Barbur, but it is my affair. Under the charter I am responsible for my vote in this council," was Commissioner Bigelow's reply.

Two Measures Get Solid Vote. Mayor Baker then expressed himself as in favor of Commissioner Bigelow's proposal, saying that it would be fair would be to some extent, and to others. Following several minutes' silence, Mayor Baker realized that Commissioner Bigelow's motion would not succeed.

"If you don't want to second that motion," he said testily, "go ahead with the rat-killing. I'm ready."

Ordinance providing for increases in the departments supervised by Commissioners Mann, Barbur and Perkins. Ordinance after ordinance was read with these three commissioners casting the necessary three favorable votes and Mayor Baker and Commissioner Bigelow voting against the passage.

Ordinance, one providing a \$10 increase to two clerks in the bureau of purchases and another providing a \$1250 increase for a typist in the office of the secretary of the civil service board were the only two salary measures which received a unanimously favorable vote.

Mayor Halts Own Ordinances. Ordinance providing for increase in Mayor Baker's departments, which had been on the council table for weeks, were ordered to remain on the table, the mayor refusing to submit them yesterday.

The increases granted by the passage of ordinances yesterday in the department of public works, introduced by Commissioner Barbur amount to a total average of 11.1 per cent advance over the present payroll. The increases range as high as 30 per cent to one employee, and as low as 1 per cent to another.

Commissioner Barbur, has been offered an outside position, and the city was forced to make a large increase in his salary in order to retain his services. Some employees get no advance at all.

Under the ordinance the city engineer will receive \$400 per month instead of \$350, the inspector of buildings \$240 instead of \$200, and the majority of other employees are given increases. Some of the laborers in this department are given \$4.50 instead of \$4, while others will receive \$4.15 instead of \$3.75.

Mann's Men Boosted. The total increases granted in the departments over which Commissioner Mann is head amount to 11 1/2 per cent. Three increases of \$50 per month were granted in the water bureau, one to the superintendent, another to the chief engineer and the third to the assistant water engineer. No advances have been given to these employees for years, it was said, and their work has greatly increased. The increases in Commissioner Mann's departments range from \$3 to \$2.5 per cent.

Commissioner Perkins obtained a total increase of salaries amounting to 11.5 per cent. The highest increase was for City Treasurer Adams, who was advanced from \$250 to \$280. One stenographer was increased from \$125 to \$150, while the remainder of the increases were moderate.

Increases granted by the ordinances passed yesterday include employees in the following departments: Water department, health bureau, department of public utilities, city auditor's office, finance department, bureau of purchases, municipal incinerator, bureau of city hall, bureau of detention home and the bureau of weights and measures.

The present South African area of commercial orchards is estimated at 20,000 acres, exclusive of raising and citrus. Of this area probably 15,000 acres are planted with varieties largely used for drying.

BEST PAY SEEN EMBARRASSES HOTELS

Smaller Establishments Say Rule Not Practical.

GIRL USHERS 'PROTECTED'

Industrial Welfare Conference Hears Much Argument Regarding Night Employees.

Consideration of questions pertaining to daily employment of women in hotels, as sheet music demonstrators after 6 o'clock P. M. and as ushers in theaters after that hour, occupied the attention of the Industrial Welfare conference at its session held in the courtroom yesterday afternoon, and so engrossing did the topics become that the body adjourned it necessary to postpone until Monday the debate upon employment of women in cigar stands in hotel lobbies and in elevators in public buildings.

At the Monday conference also will be discussed the matter of hours for understudy nurses, to whom the state law is held applicable by the attorney-general.

While the hotel men entered no objection to the minimum wage advocated by the conference, saying they already are paying in excess of that figure, speakers did protest against the one-day-in-seven of rest for women employees, pointing out that the small establishments do not have a sufficient force of employees to permit of such a provision being enforced.

Overtime Proposal Made. Frank S. Grant, representing the Oregon Hotel Men's Association, said women employees are working from 44 to 52 hours per week, and he suggested that the hotels of the state be granted a special permit to employ women for a 48-hour week, with four hours of overtime, as overtime.

Approximately 122 out of the 133 hotels in the association, it was said, would be affected by the one-day-in-seven regulation, and as the law requires hotels to be open to the public 24 hours each day and seven days each week, the shortage of help that would follow was viewed with alarm, especially as it would affect the proprietors of the smaller institutions.

President Price, of the Hotel Men's association, said the larger institutions were not complaining, as their forces could be shifted in such a manner that the effect would be little felt. But these are in the minority, he said, and fully 122 of the 133 hotels represented would be affected. Manager Duke, of the Rainier hotel, spoke for the small hotels, pointing out the hardship that would be worked upon the proprietors if all women were granted one day's rest each week. He pointed out that the hours required are unreasonable, and that only the peculiar demands made upon the hotels require daily service of those employed.

Music Men Disagree. H. E. L'Ange, manager of the Remick show, in which women sheet music demonstrators are employed after 6 P. M., appeared in defense of that practice, saying such demonstrators were to be compared with employment of women as demonstrators of phonograph records, as desired by proprietors of talking-machine parlors. He expressed the opinion that the cases were identical and that if sheet-music demonstrators were permitted to be so employed, there was nothing to prevent the employment of women by the talking-machine dealers.

Representing the Liberty theater, Attorney John F. Logan opened the argument in favor of employment of young women as ushers in theaters after 6 o'clock, saying that the law was being construed to mean that women paid in excess of the minimum wage, were not required to work the maximum hours prescribed by law and were being safeguarded in every manner possible.

Theaters See Trouble. Enforcement of the 8 o'clock rule with respect to theaters, it was contended, would mean the end of the profession in Oregon for young women, and more than 100 in the city of Portland would have to seek other positions, many of them would be unable to earn as much money.

Advocates of the evening employment of young women endeavored to point out the difference between mercantile establishments, which do their business during the day, and theaters, which essentially must depend upon the evening trade.

Earl G. Holtzclaw, manager of the Circle theater, declared he wanted no young women "fussing" around his place; that he had had his experience with them, and hereafter would employ only women of mature age. He criticized the conference for permitting actresses to appear on the stage in abbreviated costumes, rapped the Rose Festival parade which displayed the swimming girls, and hinted that the Welfare conference was adopting a policy that would take from well-meaning women their greatest opportunity of earning a livelihood without bending over a washtub or becoming domestics.

When the suggestion was made that danger lurks for young women employed in theaters, the counter-charge was made that it is not the theater, but the automobile, that secures its danger for City Treasurer Adams, who was advanced from \$250 to \$280. One stenographer was increased from \$125 to \$150, while the remainder of the increases were moderate.

Increases granted by the ordinances passed yesterday include employees in the following departments: Water department, health bureau, department of public utilities, city auditor's office, finance department, bureau of purchases, municipal incinerator, bureau of city hall, bureau of detention home and the bureau of weights and measures.

The present South African area of commercial orchards is estimated at 20,000 acres, exclusive of raising and citrus. Of this area probably 15,000 acres are planted with varieties largely used for drying.

331 Washington street near Broadway



straw hats \$3 to \$8

panamas \$5 to \$15

athletic underwear union and 2-piece \$1.50 to \$10.00 suit

m. sichel men's furnisher and hatter

331 Washington street near Broadway

day, the suggestion that the age of employment for women in theaters be raised from 15 to 21 years seemed to meet with approval in some quarters, and a compromise is anticipated.

CIVIC CENTER LOSS FELT

PASTOR SAYS FAILURE DUE TO LACK OF INTEREST.

Rev. John H. Boyd Delivers Farewell Address Before Portland City Club.

Responsibility for Portland's failure to carry out the civic center idea as outlined about eight years ago, was placed upon members of the City club and other similar organizations, as well as upon residents of the city generally, by Rev. John H. Boyd, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church, who delivered a farewell address before members of the City club in the Tyrolean room of the Benson hotel at noon yesterday.

He charged that the loss of Portland's great ideal was due directly to lack of interest in the great enterprise, and reviewed the process by which the public library was moved far away from the district; the public auditorium, likewise, was located outside the central district; and the postoffice building had been located without regard to future development of the city, which all of those buildings should have been erected within a civic center having the city hall and courthouse as the base.

The best minds, best purposes and best hearts, said Mr. Boyd, have the greatest dominating influence in the city, and he predicted that this city would not experience the "greasy prosperity" that Chicago, New York and other large cities had recorded in years past.

In closing, the speaker said: "It hurts my heart to turn back to a city for which I have neither admiration nor a desire to be characterized as a citizen. Dr. Boyd convulsed his audience with a number of humorous stories showing the importance of a sense of humor, and he finished his address with a caution upon which the business man might fall in an emergency.

ELLENBURG, Wash., June 20.—The first air flight ever made over the Cascade mountains was completed here today with the arrival in Ellensburg of Lieutenant J. M. Fetters and Sergeant Owen Kissel, army aviators flying a Curtis JN airplane. Flying conditions were perfect. From Seattle to Cle Elum, 95 miles, flying time made was 1 hour, 15 minutes. The 29 miles from Cle Elum to Ellensburg took 18 minutes.

A maximum altitude during the flight was 3000 feet. The aviators kept Snoqualmie pass on their right during the trip. Speaking of his flight, Lieutenant Fetters said that no view obtained in crossing the Sierras or Siskiyou can be compared with the view over the Cascades.

After an all-night stop here the aviators will fly to Pendleton, Or., Saturday, making stops at Yakima, Toppenish and Pasco, Wash., if suitable landing places are reported. On Sunday the flight will be from Pendleton to Walla Walla, Wash., thence to Spokane, and on Monday Lieutenant Fetters will fly to Moscow, Idaho.

PLANE CROSSES CASCADES FIRST FLIGHT OVER MOUNTAINS IS SUCCESS.

Two Army Aviators Reach Ellensburg From Seattle; Trip to Pendleton to Begin Today.

ELLENBURG, Wash., June 20.—The first air flight ever made over the Cascade mountains was completed here today with the arrival in Ellensburg of Lieutenant J. M. Fetters and Sergeant Owen Kissel, army aviators flying a Curtis JN airplane. Flying conditions were perfect. From Seattle to Cle Elum, 95 miles, flying time made was 1 hour, 15 minutes. The 29 miles from Cle Elum to Ellensburg took 18 minutes.

A maximum altitude during the flight was 3000 feet. The aviators kept Snoqualmie pass on their right during the trip. Speaking of his flight, Lieutenant Fetters said that no view obtained in crossing the Sierras or Siskiyou can be compared with the view over the Cascades.

After an all-night stop here the aviators will fly to Pendleton, Or., Saturday, making stops at Yakima, Toppenish and Pasco, Wash., if suitable landing places are reported. On Sunday the flight will be from Pendleton to Walla Walla, Wash., thence to Spokane, and on Monday Lieutenant Fetters will fly to Moscow, Idaho.

While no decision was reached yesterday.

Perfect Health Is Yours If the Blood Is Kept Pure

Almost Every Human Ailment Is Due to Blood Impurities.

You cannot overestimate the importance of keeping the blood free of impurities. When you realize that the heart is constantly pumping this vital fluid to all parts of the body, you can easily see that any impurity in the blood will cause serious complications.

Any slight disorder or impurity that creeps into the blood is a source of danger for every vital organ of the body depends upon the blood supply to properly perform its functions.

Many painful and dangerous diseases are the direct result of a bad condition of the blood. Among the most serious are Rheumatism, with its torturing pains; Catarrh, often a forerunner of renal consumption; Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas and other disfiguring skin diseases; Malaria, which makes the strongest men helpless, and many other diseases are the direct result of impure blood.

You can easily avoid all of these diseases and rid the system of them by the use of S. S. S., the wonderful blood remedy that has been in constant use for more than fifty years. S. S. S. cleanses the blood thoroughly and routs every vestige of impurity. It is sold by druggists everywhere.

Why the Double Standard of Morality? Begins Today Augustus Thomas Gives the Answer Here.



As a Man Thinks Leah Starring Daira

The story of a husband who excused his relationship with other women, but violently denounced his wife for the same relationship with another man.

With Special Two-Act Comedy Feature, FAY TINGHER in "Mary Moves In."



MAJESTIC

FOREIGN TRADE BOOST AIM LEGISLATION FOR NATIONAL BANKS TO BE ASKED.

Amendment to Federal Reserve Act May Release \$100,000 for Export Business.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Legislation to permit all national banks to become stockholders of corporations engaged in promoting foreign trade will be recommended to congress tomorrow by the federal reserve board.

An amendment to the federal reserve act will be suggested which will unlock perhaps \$100,000,000 of capital for financing the tremendous purchases which other nations desire to make in this country.

At present national banks are limited by law in their ownership of stock in other enterprises. A bank must have \$1,000,000 in capital and surplus in order to apply to the board for stock in a corporation engaged in international or foreign banking and may not invest more than 10 per cent of its capital and surplus.

Realtors Hear Addresses. "What Scientific Marketing of Farm Products Did for the Value of California and What It Will Do Here" was the subject of an address by J. F. Langner before the Portland Realty board at its weekly luncheon in the Benson hotel yesterday.

Clayton Oberler was chairman of the day. Other speakers included W. B. Shively of the legal committee of the board, who discussed responsibility for damage caused by sparks from a bonfire made without a city permit, and A. W. Orton, who spoke in behalf of the school-bond issue.

Willamette Home Burns. OREGON CITY, Or., June 20.—(Special.)—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew J. Martin of Willamette was completely destroyed by fire Thursday. A bonfire in the kitchen, Mrs. Martin had built a fire in the kitchen stove to prepare dinner, and upon her return from the garden found the interior of her home a mass of flames. Neighbors saved a part of the household furniture. Mr. and Mrs. Martin and family are making their temporary home in a tenthouse on their property. Read The Oregonian classified ads.



From the Famous Tillamook Valley

NATURE is generous in the Tillamook Valley—the grass is a rich green and grows all the year round.

The pastures are so succulent that the Tillamook herds produce record yields of the richest milk.

That is why cheese experts from all parts of the world settled there. Rigid Association inspection of both the herds and the cheese-kitchens insure you perfection in the quality and flavor of the product.

"Tillamook" Cheese is sold by the slice, also individual family sizes, 6 and 14 pounds, convenient for large families, boarding houses, etc.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY CREAMERY ASSN. 24 Cheese-Kitchens, Owned and Operated Co-operatively by Tillamook Dairymen TILLAMOOK, OREGON

TILLAMOOK CHEESE

"Look for Tillamook on the Rind"