

GOVERNOR ORDERS MILITIA INQUIRY

Controversy Between General Staff and Accused Officers Will Be Aired.

HEARING TO BE AUGUST 20

Contention That Elasticity of Commission Gives Immunity From Disbandment Is Ridiculed. Guardsmen With Staff.

As a result of the tangle of affairs which have followed the orders of the General Staff of the Oregon National Guard, disbanding the second battalion for mutiny at the maneuver campaign at Gate, Wash., last month, Governor West has ordered a hearing for August 20, at which the entire controversy will be given a thorough airing. Adjutant-General Finzer was notified of the plan of the Governor yesterday, and will issue orders at once accordingly.

The five officers who are charged with leading the mutiny by refusing to obey the orders of Brigadier-General Maus will be given a chance to present their defenses, and other officers of the Third Infantry and officers of the United States Army will be called upon to tell their stories of what transpired. It is probable that there will be an attempt made to inject a number of charges against Army officers, including, among others, possibly General Maus.

Developments in the controversy were numerous yesterday when it became apparent that the General Staff had no intention of backing down from the stand it takes in ordering the battalion disbanded. The disbandment orders were prepared and presented by General Finzer to Colonel Poorman of the regiment, with instructions to proceed with the work of mustering out the men and officers at once.

Officers Claim Immunity.

The first move on the part of the five accused officers after this step was taken was to present to the General Staff a claim that the disbandment order does not affect them because they are merely assigned to the second battalion. The officers say that they were commissioned with the Third Regiment and not with the second battalion, and the fact that the battalion to which they have been assigned is disbanded does not mean that their commissions are affected.

"I was commissioned as a Captain of infantry," declared Captain H. E. Williams, one of the accused officers. "I was assigned to the second battalion by the Colonel of the regiment. The disbandment of the battalion does not mean that I am relieved of my commission or that it is affected in any way. I am still a Captain of infantry. The same applies to the other four officers. Major R. O. Scott holds the commission of Major of infantry, assigned to the second battalion; Captain W. L. Toose, Jr., Captain of infantry, assigned to Company G; Lieutenant Richard DeChant, Lieutenant of infantry, assigned to Company H; and Lieutenant H. C. Brombaugh, Lieutenant of infantry, assigned to Company K."

Commission Not Transferable.

Other officers of the Guard say that this is a technicality which will not stand. They think the conditions would hold true in the Regular Army, where the officers could be assigned to other regiments, but here there is no other assignment possible. Furthermore, it is held that the members of the companies of the battalions of the Guard select their Captains and lieutenants, and in turn, select their Lieutenants. This fact, they maintain, makes the Captain and Lieutenants a part of the battalion.

Another development is the announcement that plans are under way for the preparation of an initiative measure to be placed on the ballot going away with the general staff of the Guard and militia officers. The Adjutant-General elective. Behind this plan are said to be some of the members of the United Spanish War Veterans and several business men. They are basing their move on the belief that the general staff has too much power and that the head of the Guard should be subservient to the militia. Whether or not the proposed initiative measure will materialize is not known, but it has been said in good authority that it will be made an issue at the general election.

Sympathy Not With Offenders.

It is asserted by officers of the Third Regiment of the Guard that the remaining battalions are not in sympathy with the officers who have brought about the trouble.

Should the officers make any efforts to seek vengeance through political moves directed at the Adjutant-General and general staff, it is said strong opposition will develop among the majority of militia officers of the state.

"There is a general feeling," said a line officer yesterday, "that the expulsion incident will result in a great good to the Guard. A disgruntled element is removed and the way is laid for the establishment of a higher degree of discipline. The National Guard owes a great deal to the military progressiveness of General Finzer, and an effort to wreak political revenge on him will be resented throughout the Guard. Some of the discharged officers naturally will express their vocal chords for a few days, but nothing will come of it. Sentiment in the Guard, of which they were a very small part, is overwhelmingly against them."

Present Attitude Criticized.

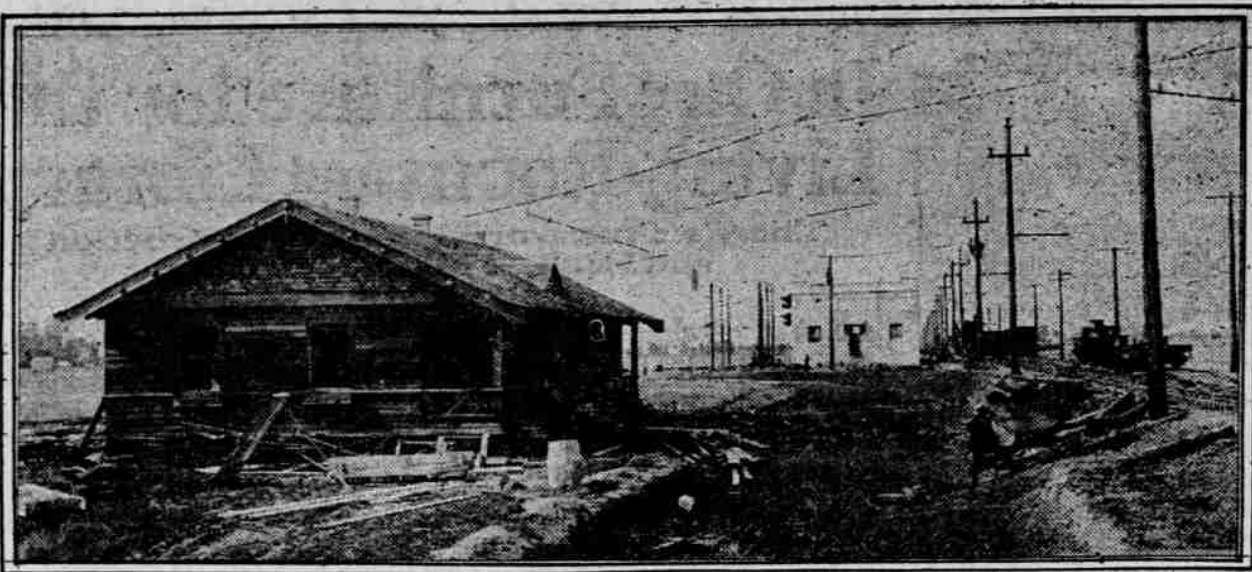
A company commander said yesterday: "The charges made by the expelled officers, and the attitude now assumed by them, is but a reflection of the spirit that led them into mutiny. So far as military circles are concerned the mutinous officers seem to stand largely alone."

"Should those officers who insulted General Maus be reinstated, I should immediately resign. I have said as much to the officers and certainly mean it. I refuse to associate professionally with an officer who has so little sense of duty and so little respect for military authority. Those chaps belong in the Mexican service."

General Finzer said yesterday that he has no further statement to make regarding the situation. "The orders for the disbandment are with Colonel Poorman," he said, "and it is up to him to proceed to muster out the men and officers. As to the contention of the accused officers that they cannot be affected by the order because they hold commissions, I would not care to express an opinion. The Governor has opened the way for the entire controversy to be delved into and everybody concerned will be given an opportunity to be heard."

The five accused officers have engaged an attorney to represent them at the hearing and to lead them in carrying out other plans which are being formulated.

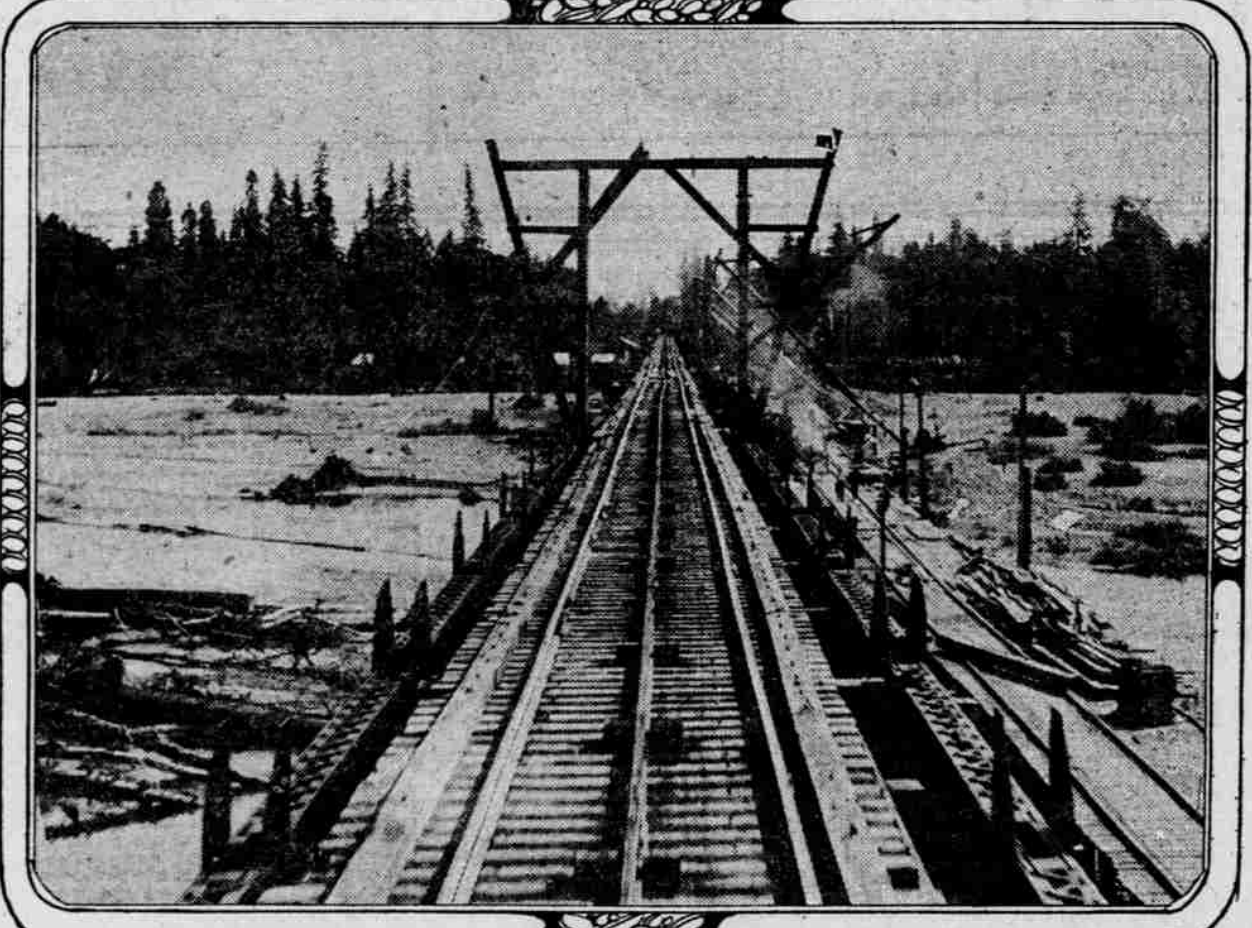
PHOTOS SHOW PROGRESS ALONG LINE OF OREGON ELECTRIC.



Substation (White Bluff) at Byrtle.



Track Laying Crew That Laid 4 Miles in One Day.



False Work on Santiam River Bridge and Steel for New Structure.

WORK IS HURRIED

Oregon Electric Rushes Rail Laying on Eugene Branch.

CREW SHATTERS RECORDS

On July 29 134 Men Handle 1,055,000 Pounds of Rails and 11,520 Ties, Completing Four Miles and 80 Feet of Track.

Track-laying crews are working night and day to extend the Oregon Electric Railway south from Albany to Eugene so that the new road may be in complete operation before the unfavorable weather sets in next fall.

On July 29, the crew of men engaged in this work made a new record in track-laying by laying four miles and 80 feet of track. This was done a short distance north of Harrisburg. During these nine hours the crew of 134 men, which was short 40 men of the full organization, handled 48 cars of material, consisting of 1,055,000 pounds of steel rail—75 pounds per yard—11,520,000 ties, with the necessary bolts, angle bars, spikes and crossing material. All this material was unloaded as the train proceeded over the tracks. Virtually all of it was handled by machinery to the "pioneer car" at the front of the track-laying machine.

Five Men Make Record.

At the "front" the 950 rails were handled by a crew of three men, while nine gangs of two men each laid the 11,520 ties.

In this kind of work the rails are placed on the cars ahead of the locomotive and are carried by a tram along the right side of the cars to the track-laying machine which lowers them to position by derrick, when angle bars are immediately fitted. The ties are conveyed in similar manner on the left from cars at the rear of the locomotive and are distributed and placed by the tie gangs. The rails are held in place by "bridles" until the train is moved over it when they are gauged and spiked.

While the track-laying proceeds, arrangements also are being made for the overhead construction and the early installation of the electric wiring.

Pirle Gets Substation.

A handsome substation has been erected at Pirle, four miles south of Albany. This building is typical of those being erected on the Oregon Electric line. In it the current is trans-

formed from 60,000 volts alternating current to 1300 volts direct current. The company also is erecting homes for its substation operators. One of these is shown in the accompanying pictures. It is patterned after modern flats, giving four rooms to each family.

The false work across the Santiam River is in place, allowing the trains to operate over it. Rapid progress is being made on the permanent structure which will consist of seven steel spans of 175 feet each—1225 feet in all, with 1000 feet of heavy trestle approach at each end.

WHAT OF LITTLE FELLOWS?

Single Taxers Queried as to Others Than Wealthy.

Inne Rus in Portland Labor Press. In the Labor Press of the 25th ult. under the caption "Puncturing Quibbles," our economic editor and special adviser for single tax makes another attempt at replying to one of my previous letters. His pleadings for his pet measures remind me of that childish play, which amounts to blowing films of soap suds from a pipe and making hollow iridescent globes called soap bubbles. Prick them and they disappear. Hence I propose to puncture a few soap bubbles. The planks of water power on the assessment rolls is possible without the adoption of a graduated single tax measure. When and to what extent they should be taxed is a question I shall not now discuss.

What I desire to point out is that this feature of the bill may be likened to the sugar coating of a bitter pill. Single tax being the bitter part of the pill. Persons with political eyes in their heads readily see why this matter had been infused in a single tax measure. It is simply the cunning work of political tacticians to catch the votes of heterogeneous bodies of uninstructed and gullible voters, who are more or less susceptible of an appeal to class bias, but who never dreamed of endorsing a Simon-pure single tax measure.

The general construction of the amendment has reminded me of some of the constructions of the ancient architects, who always made the secret place of the oracle, known as the adytum, the smallest part of the temple.

Paragraph "I" of the proposed amendment is the adytum of this construction, the other part looks very pretentious and the constructors are making a great noise about it, but what about the smaller part? In a previous letter to the Labor Press, I paid my respects to all the comparative taxation statistics our local single taxers have placed before us. Mr. Cridge agrees with me that they are irrelevant and immaterial to the question at issue. Why does he continue to pelt the readers of the Labor Press with such hypothetical taxation statistics, relative to farms? Are the readers of the Labor Press mostly farmers, and are they living in Benton or Clackamas County? If Mr. Cridge imagines that such statistics will inveigle any one into voting

for the single tax measure, why does he not use Multnomah County figures? One of my fellow workers owns several thousand dollars' worth of property—the savings of a quarter of a century of hard work—near the corner of Fourteenth and Montgomery. Another one, having faith in Portland's future, and not caring to deposit his savings in a bank, where it would earn only 3 or 4 per cent interest, saying nothing about incurring the risk of some roughish set of bank officers running away with it, has purchased some unimproved city property. Still others, imbued with the same spirit and to reduce the high cost of living have invested in suburban property, and are living with their families, several miles from their place of work.

Had we to deal only with those who

SULPHURRO MEETS SYSTEM'S NATURAL SULPHUR CRAVING

Desire for Nature's Purifier and Antiseptic Almost an Instinct in Human Race.

Astonishingly Quick Cure. Seattle. C. M. C. Stewart Sulphur Co., 71 Columbia St. Seattle. Gentlemen: Late in September, 1911, I received my first bottle of Sulphurro, being one of about 400 who were that day given of the wonderful remedy at Mr. Stewart's home.

I immediately began its use, and was simply astonished at the sudden and complete relief from pain, both from Rheumatism and from hemorrhoids, which had given me no relief for many months. Now, after five months, I can say I have had no return of pain from either source. I feel as agile as a girl. I know of many who have had marvelous relief from the use of Sulphurro.

MRS. LAURA SMITH, 912 Twenty-fourth Ave.

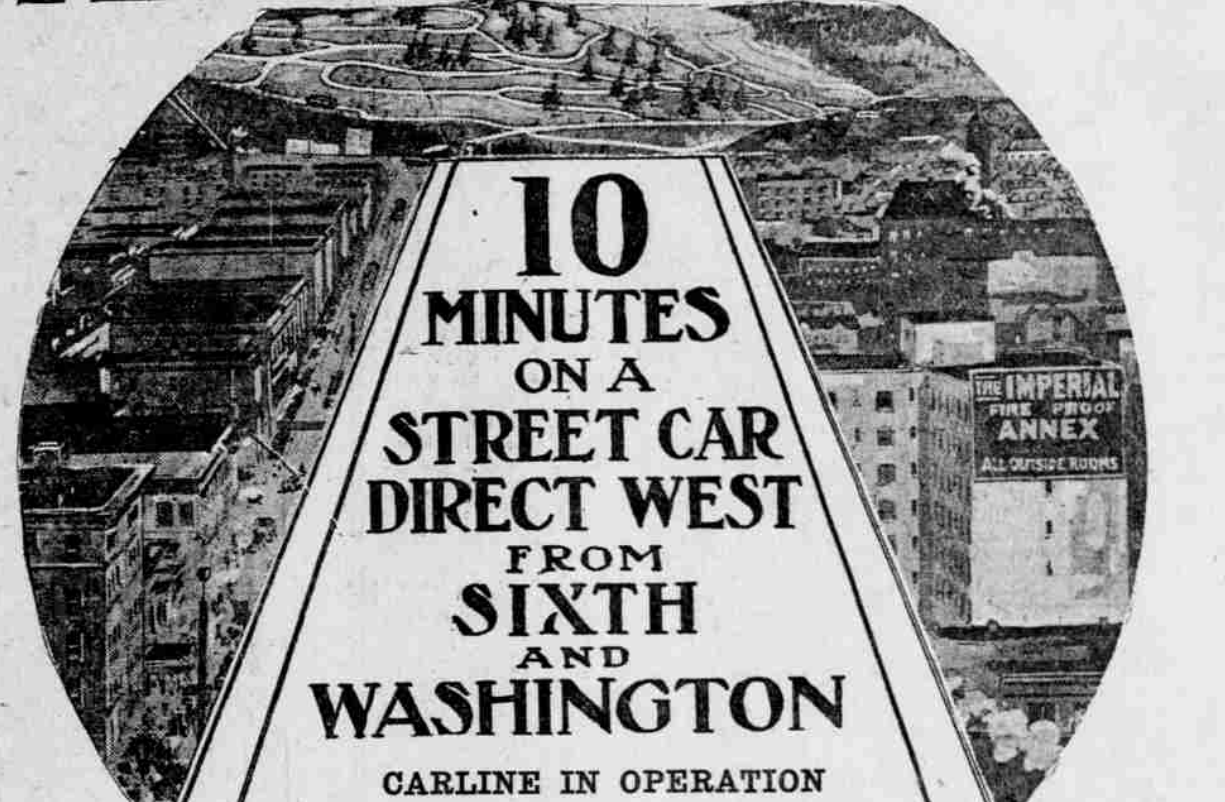
Sulphurro answers the system's natural craving for Sulphur. For so many generations Sulphur has been regarded as a purifying and healing friend of the human race that the desire for it is implanted deep in all of us. Nature has provided Sulphur as one of her chief antiseptic and cleansing elements.

The Sulphurro in powdered form was never regarded as entirely satisfactory for medicinal use, as the powder coats the walls of the stomach and intestines, retarding rather than promoting circulation. But in liquid form (Sulphurro) it passes freely into the blood, and there expels the poisons and disease germs that cause the human family so much distress.

The Sulphurro booklet (sent free upon request to the C. M. C. Stewart Sulphur Co., 71 Columbia St. Seattle, Wash.) will tell you all about it. Booklet accompanies each 50-cent and \$1 bottle of Sulphurro at druggists.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

and



10 MINUTES ON A STREET CAR DIRECT WEST FROM SIXTH AND WASHINGTON

CARLINE IN OPERATION

King's Heights and Arlington Heights are in a district that is absolutely restricted, both in natural beauty of the land and in the artistic and unusual treatment of boulevards, terraces parkways, making it Portland's most prominent high-class residence district, and assuring you of a home that can never deteriorate in value by reason of encroachment of inferior surroundings. We are offering special inducements to those who will build within a reasonable time.

BUILDING SITES FROM \$1000 TO \$3500 TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER

Dorr E. Keasey & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

really robbed us, we might make short work of the matter. The trouble is your remedy would inflict a penalty upon one guilty person and a loss upon a thousand innocent parties. If single tax is such an unalloyed blessing to the wage earners, why is it that Sam Gompers does not clamor for it? Mr. Cridge gives unqualified assent to my statement that a heavy taxation of cap-

ital, employed in industrial undertakings, will fall, ultimately, most severely on the poor. Friend Cridge proposes to take taxes off industrial undertakings and impose them on land, water power, franchises and rights of way. Perhaps he will have the audacity to inform the readers of the Labor Press that such things are not capital, and therefore no amount of taxes placed

upon them can ultimately affect the poor.

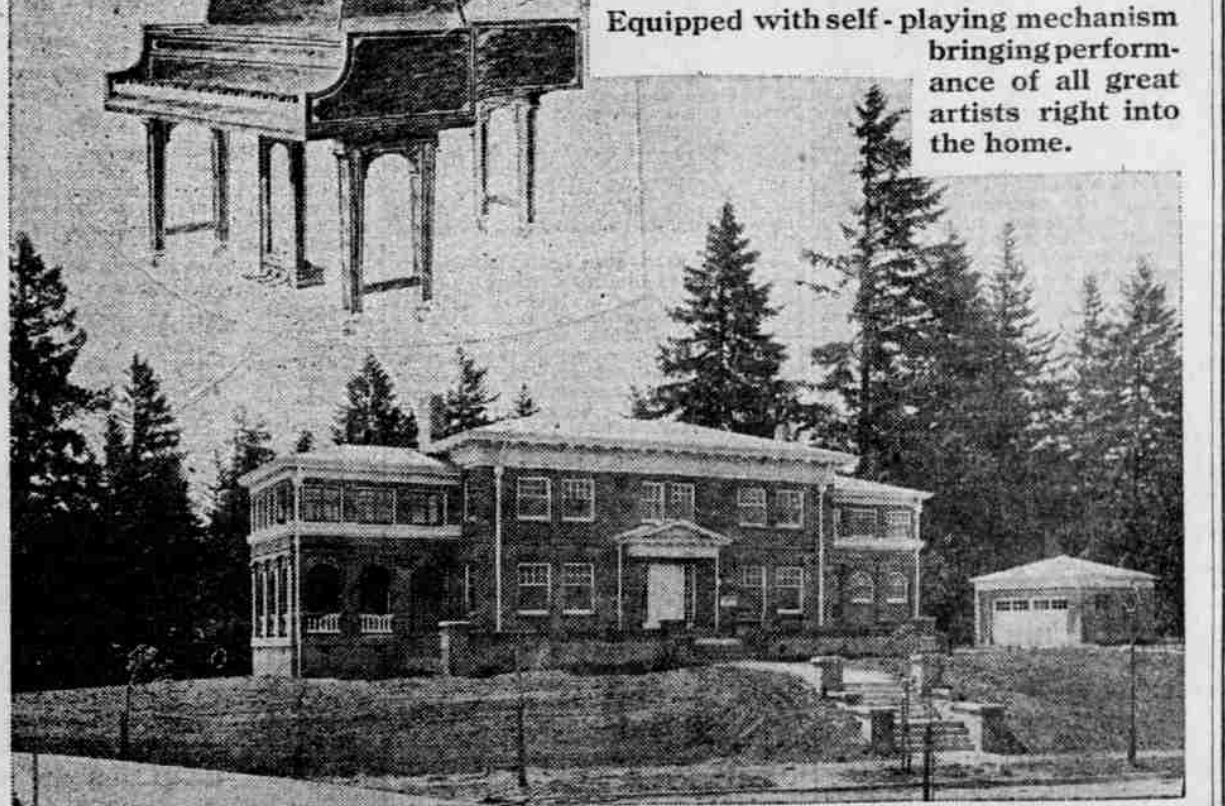
State to Take Spokane Bonds. SPOKANE, Aug. 10.—Mayor Hindley received today an offer from the State Board of Finance to purchase at par the bond issue of \$250,000, proceeds from which will be used to erect a new city hall.

Beautiful Laurelhurst Mansion

Secures Art-Brand

Chickering

Equipped with self-playing mechanism bringing performance of all great artists right into the home.



MR. H. RUSSELL ALBEE'S MAGNIFICENT LAURELHURST HOME.

It has been remarked by one of the great musicians that the presence of a Chickering in any home means social and artistic as well as financial distinction.

Whether this statement is overdrawn or not is immaterial. It is certainly a fact that the finest Portland homes which have not yet installed Chickering grands are rapidly acquiring them.

Yesterday Mr. H. Russell Albee secured a magnificent Chickering for his fine new home in Laurelhurst, which he occupied last week, and of which an illustration is shown above. This Chickering was purchased from Eilers Music House, the only authorized representative in the forty Western cities and towns where the Chickering is for sale.