ENGLISH LAUDED FOR WAR ATTITUDE

Edward Russell Accused of Warping American View by Misrepresentation.

HALF TRUTHS CALLED LIES

Ruth Wright Kauffman Describes Conditions From Personal Observation and Feels British Are Done Grave Injustice.

BY RUTH WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Is there a definite intent on the part of certain persons maliciously to misrepresent England?

As an American woman, not of the first, second or third generations, who has just returned from residence in London and who has had exceptional opportunities to see into the heart of England, from persons of great importance to persons of great poverty, I feel I must try to put right a few unwarranted misunderstandings.

I have kept meeting, nearly every day since my return, in newspaper print, statements of one sort and another against England, and though I do not wish to think these inspired, at least I believe that the fair-minded of the American press will grant a hearing to the other side.

Russell's Attacks Answered.

"France says England is not doing her share," says a correspondent of the New York Evening Mail. "'England saved France!' That's fine faking," declares Edward Russell in an article in Pearson's Magazine. As one without military knowledge, I cannot speak of England from a military point of view; but I know a good deal about her from a human point of view, and what statements of Mr. Russell's I shall attempt to answer, I answer, knowing what I am talking about.

"All the theaters are open and well attended; money was never more plentiful nor spent more freely. . . . Children neglected and unfed while their mothers lay drunk on the floor, clutching the last shilling of a separation-allowance. . . . The British press, under the compulsion of the wooden-headed censor, has been chiefly engaged in misrepresenting to the British people the actual condition of their affairs."

Assertions Declared False.

There is just enough of the odor of truth about this to give it the full smell of truth. Yet it is false.

I admire Charles Edward Russell's work. All I can pit against the clever writing of a good craftsman and an efficient politician are the unvarnished statements of fact.

Censor Is Defended.

I know personally the "wooden-headed" censor referred to. I spent, within a few weeks, the better part of a day in the country-house of the originator of the British censorship, Sir Frederick E. Smith. I had no reason to doubt his word when he told me of the feverish origins of a censorship in a country whose press and private utterances have always been as unhampered as our own, when he gave me instances of the 70 ruinous cablegrams fortunately stopped — among others doubtless that were legitimate—in the first week of the war, and hinted at the prevention, through the efforts of this careful supervision, of more than one disaster similar to that of the Lusitania.

I believe that he spoke truthfully when he said that there had never been an attempt to keep back, from the British public any more than from the American, news other than that which might directly benefit the enemy, and that only in cases where suspicion rested definitely on individuals had private letters ever been opened.

Censorship Found Light.

That the British censorship has from the start been lighter than that of the other belligerent countries must be well known; that censorship, in a country where there has never before been censorship, is bound to make more mistakes than censorship of long establishment, is also certain; but it is unfair to denounce an entire nation for certain acts of stupidity of the first few anxious weeks of war when most of these mistakes have been corrected—and none would have been in evidence except in a nation with a free press!

It is true that the theaters are packed. But consider. More than half the theaters of London are closed. The actors are working at greatly cut salaries, and generally several times a week play to charity houses. I counted at the Lyceum, where I saw a melodrama not long ago, the number of men in one typical section of 36 chairs. Fifteen were soldiers; there were only three other men. These soldiers were convalescents or men on leave. The women and children with them, I judged from appearance, were nearly all members of their families.

People Declared United.

It is not true that every afternoon the drilling of volunteers at Gray's Inn is watched by more "slackers" than attended by recruits. I have had occasion to go more than once to Gray's Inn during my stay in London, as well as to Wellington Barracks and past other drilling squares. Two or three persons stop for five minutes to watch; these persons are not young men; they are women or nurses with babies or old men.

Nor is it fair to say that London's poor do not care and do not understand the grave dangers of war. I have been through parts of the East and South of London, going from house to house and asking questions of the war, and everywhere I met the most marvelous spirit of courage, enthusiasm and unselfishness. Time and again, among London's poorest, I have been led into the small rooms to see the photographs of the sons or husbands in uniform, to see the babies left behind, or the baby that "daddy" has not "yet set eyes on," to hear from mothers and wives, with tears in their brave eyes, stories of their sons' or husbands' heroism.

It is true that the government pays an allowance to the families no longer supported, but a large part of this allowance usually is sent by the families to the soldiers to provide them with extra comforts, and the cost of living is of necessity increased by war conditions. There is the spirit of work everywhere. Far from drunkenness and luxury, work, which is not sister to ease, predominates. There is no luxury in England now, not even among those poor who have been spoken of as rolling in the wealth of $5 and $6 a week of government maintenance. Let any fair-minded American who wishes to talk authoritatively of the present condition of London's poor, do as I did, go from door to door and really learn of these women: no obstacle was set in my way; none will be set in his.

There always has been a dissolute type of London woman that has wisps of hair sticking out and she always has frequented the bar-rooms, she the hopeless middle-ager outgrowth of decayed pleasure; but she is not typical, and she is not the result of the war; she has nothing to do with the war, and there is no more of her than there used to be. Rather what one sees is that poor and rich alike are working themselves nearly to death, adding to their former actual duties some voluntary service of patriotism, whether sewing, nursing, making respirators or only scrubbing floors, with no thought of reward other than a spiritual reward.

No Bitterness in Evidence.

Everybody helps. Everybody is busy. Is luxury ever busy?

The most wretched of these people have their personal affections and have made their sacrifices: it is no joy that those dearest to them are in constant danger; their only joy, while they wait and work, is to read aloud, over and over, the scanty letters, to show postcards and trinkets sent home, to exhibit a rumpled clipping from "The News of the World" in which General French has mentioned the courage of their son's regiment, and to speak, not with bitterness but with horror and amazement, of their enemy. I never heard a word of bitterness against the Germans.

Nor is there any whining.

"My son," said one dear old woman to me after she had apologized for the stove-blacking on her hands, "is in the submarine. You don't get to learn much from the submarine: it wouldn't do."

The tears of love and anxiety were in her eyes.

"Aren't you just a little sorry you let him go?" I tempted.

"Oh, no, Miss. You see," she said confidentially, "' felt 'e 'ad to go. That's what 'e felt."

And the neglected and unfed children? I went with Will Crooks, member of Parliment and beloved labor leader, through the worst streets of East End London, where dock laborers and casuals live. It was a Sunday morning. Then, if ever, the children would be neglected while their parents—or parent, for the father has generally gone—might be supposed to sleep off Saturday night's drunk. Not much. Poverty stared at me, but it was not apathetic poverty. Where the children were ragged, their faces were clean, their hair was tightly plaited, a ribbon was around their waist or a necktie at their collar; there was something to indicate a spirit of attention. As Mr. Crooks put it:

"Somebody cares." Somebody cared very much—even here.

Thrift Excites Wonder.

It has been said that nobody knew how rich England was. The English themselves have been astonished at what they have learned of their own wealth. The poor who have been thought thriftless have come forth with their weekly pennies for this charity and that, have done their share toward the war loan, have contributed to their own hospitals, to the Belgians' sustenance, to the French Red Cross, to the Serbian stamping out of contagion; the middle-class have dug deep in their pockets and brought out for patriotism hoarding that they would not have dreamed admitting the existence of for personal benefits; the eight bands of professional musicians in London are supported entirely by voluntary contributions as are the rest-rooms, the canteens for training soldiers and munition-workers, the coffee and tea and sandwiches in all the stations where soldiers return from the front. As for the very well-to-do, I have seen many instances of their unbounded charity and self-sacrifice, and I think particularly of what the Countess of Essex said to me of dinner parties.

"There are no dinner-parties," she said. "When, after one's work, one happens to dine among a few friends, the dinner means soup 'or' fish, no soup 'and' fish; means meat and a vegetable, and a sweet 'or' a salad; that is all."

Truth is often a matter of color: If you paint a white man a good shade of brown, you may even fool people who have never seen the real thing into believing he was born a negro. But I cannot help believing that we Americans are honest enough to want to wash off the paint.

GERMAN "BATTERING RAM" ASSIGNED TO SMASH WAY TO RIGA.

—Photo Copyright by Underwood.

GENERAL VON BESELER.

Riga, Russia's most important port on the Baltic, must be taken at all costs, and the German general staff has assigned General von Beseler, the conqueror of Antwerp and Novo-Gtorgievsk, and known popularly in the fatherland as the "Battering Ram," to smash his way through the Russian lines and capture the city. The latest announcement from Berlin says that he is battling for the possession of Friedrichstadt, about 20 miles south of Riga. General von Beseler was last mentioned as Governor of all Russian territory occupied by the Germans and due to his former triumphs he was placed in command of the campaign against the Russian port.

GAME "GUARDIAN" DUE

NEW YORK ZOO DIRECTOR TO TELL OF PRESERVATION PLAN.

Campaign Launched to Raise Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund of $100,000.

William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoo, who will deliver a lecture at the Central Library next Sunday night, believes "in the building of a great perpetual-motion machine for the preservation and increase of wild life throughout the United States for the next 200 or more years."

For the accomplishment of this purpose, Mr. Hornaday two years ago launched a campaign to raise a permanent wild life protection fund. The fund will contain $100,000, and the income from this amount will be used to carry on the work originated by Mr. Hornaday. Close to $80,000 already has been subscribed, and of that amount only 10 per cent has come from the sportsmen of the country, demonstrating the fact that others besides the sportsmen of the country are interested in the protection of game.

The benefits of the permanent fund will touch not only the United States, but all North America, and upon urgent occasions will lend a hand abroad.

The first great cause that this fund has inaugurated is the plan to enact a Federal law for the creation of a great number of wild life sanctuaries in the National forests. The plan has received the approval of the officers of the United States Forest Service and the Biological Survey.

To explain his plan for the withdrawal of portions of the National Forests for game preserves, Dr. Hornaday will visit Portland. While in this Western country Dr. Hornaday will deliver lectures in Minneapolis, Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Pocatello, Helena, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Tucson, Albuquerque and Portland. He will present the bill to Congress early in December.

NAVAL HONORS TO BE GIVEN

Officials Plan Funeral for Victims of Submarine F-4.

HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 4.—Burial with naval honors here of the dead of the submarine F-4, whose bodies have been recovered, is being planned by Navy officials. The date of the funeral has not yet been set.

Search yesterday and today of the hulk brought forth no more bodies, nor have any further identifications of those already recovered been made. Whether the body of Lieutenant Louis Alfred Ede, commander of the F-4, is among those recovered has not been determined.

Little credit is given by the members of the board of inquiry investigating the accident to the F-4 to the report that the F-4 type is to be withdrawn from the service.

BELGIAN WOMAN IS FREED

Wife of Minister of Justice Let Go on Request of King of Spain.

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 4.—Madame Carton de wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, who was arrested in Belgium late in May and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, charged with corresponding with her husband, has been released.

After Madame de Wiart's arrest in Belgium, it was stated that she had been taken from that country and placed in prison in Berlin. It was announced last night from Havre that in deference to a wish expressed by the King of Spain, Madame de Wiart would be released from prison but would not be allowed to return to Belgium.

WARRING POWERS PLAY BIG STAKES

Influence of Balkan States Vital and Allies Issue Warning to Bulgaria.

GREEK PROTEST WINS OUT

Germany Forced to Realize If Relations With United States Were Cut Off It Might Have Great Moral Effect in Balkans.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A great diplomatic game, involving the Balkan states, which undoubtedly will have a potent influence upon the result of the European war, is being played by the belligerent powers.

That game involved the United States, though the American people have been only slightly aware of it, as a result of developments growing out of the submarine controversy, now so happily settled by Germany's surrender.

Germany was forced to realize that if this Government broke off diplomatic relations a moral effect would be produced in the Balkans which might cause those nations to join the allies. She had comparatively little to fear from this country, but she appreciated the powerful assistance her enemies would receive from a union with the Balkan peoples. So one of her reasons for abandoning the methods of submarine warfare to which the United States objected was the Balkan situation.

Developments of Great Interest.

The developments in the negotiations with the Balkan states are therefore of direct interest to the American people. They are necessarily of greater importance to the belligerents.

The Oregonian correspondent has learned the facts in connection with these negotiations.

Shortly after the German and Austro-Hungarian forces began their tremendous drive into Russia the allied powers approached Bulgaria and asked what compensation she would desire in order to join them.

Bulgaria's Course Doubtful.

Up to that time Bulgaria had been pursuing a policy inclining to the central powers. Unaware of what she would do and apprehensive that she might throw in her lot with Germany and Austro-Hungary, she paralyzed Greece and Roumania. Neither of these countries cared to enter into hostilities with their flanks exposed.

The allies understood there was basis for this fear. So, during the month of July, they sought to dissipate it by securing the support of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian government responded with a demand for territory from Serbia, Roumania and Greece. It declared that its jurisdiction should be restored to the boundaries fixed by the treaty of London, which concluded the first Balkan war against Turkey, some years ago.

Trio Refuse to Accept Demand.

The allied powers transmitted the Bulgarian communication to the Greek, Serbian and Roumanian governments. These three governments proved unwilling to acquiesce in the Bulgarian proposals.

In the meantime, the central powers forced Turkey to suggest a railroad concession, earnestly sought by Bulgaria, and a part of Turkish Thrace.

Bulgaria was and is in the position of being prepared to support the highest bidder.

Greece Protests Loudly.

Greece particularly protested against the suggestion that she should surrender the Kavala region to Bulgaria. The Greek government and people felt the allies should not have asked them to make any such concession. Their attitude, from the beginning of the war, has been that of benevolent neutrality toward the powers of the entente. In their opinion this surely deserved consideration.

The powers replied they were not seeking to force Greece to join them against her will or against her interests; that they submitted the Bulgarian proposals merely for her consideration.

The Greek reply, which is described as a masterly document, pointed out that if the territory desired by Bulgaria were given to that nation it would secure a preponderance of power in the Balkans. Moreover, the inhabitants of the Kavala region are of the Greek race and of Greek civilization. To surrender them to an alien people would be contrary to the high principles of the Greek nation.

Kavala's Position Vital.

Moreover, Kavala dominates the Greek port of Saloniki on the Aegean Sea. That port would be useless if Kavala were in the possession of Bulgaria. Greece pointed out, moreover, the vagueness of the compensation proposed elsewhere by the allied powers. It was generally understood that Greece was to receive territory in the vicinity of Smyrna, Turkey; but Italy has control of the Aegean Island off the Turkish coast there.

Those who have seen the Greek note say that it was the final word of the Greek government; that even the new Prime Minister has acquiesced in its declaration, and that as a result Greece will not join the war if she has to give compensation to Bulgaria.

Roumania and Serbia are more willing than Greece, according to published reports, to make concessions to Bulgaria. In well-informed circles, however, it is regarded as exceedingly doubtful that these concessions will be as extensive as desired by Bulgaria.

Bulgaria Gets Warning.

The allied powers have notified Bulgaria that if she should enter into a treaty with Turkey they will regard it as an unfriendly act.

It is probable, under the circumstances, that Bulgaria will not sign the treaty. The powers are applying pressure to Serbia and Roumania and will make further representations to Greece to induce them to meet Bulgaria's wishes.

If the Balkan States should join the allies, it follows that the capture of Constantinople and the Dardanelles will be speedily accomplished. Such a result is of great moment to the allies. With the Dardanelles in their possession, Russia will be able to ship out her excess cereals and other products, and import munitions of war, of which she is in sad need.

King Pardons Italian Deserters.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—A special amnesty or pardon to all Italians who are deserters under the military and naval laws of Italy has been granted by King Victor Emmanuel, according to advices received at the Italian consulate from Rome. Under the royal order, all deserters under 28 years old will be pardoned on the condition that they will immediately enlist in the present war, and all deserters more than 28 years old will be unconditionally pardoned whether they serve or not.

MILL WILL REBUILD

W. H. Eccles Lays Plans After $100,000 Fire Loss.

EMPLOYES ALL FIND WORK

Early Morning Blaze at Baker City by Heroic Work of Firemen Is Kept From Spreading to Million-Dollar Lumber Yards.

BAKER, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Before the fire that destroyed the plant of the W. H. Eccles Lumber Company, with a loss of nearly $100,000, was completely extinguished early this morning, W. H. Eccles, president of the company, announced that because of the great rush of orders the plant would be hurried to reconstruction so that it would be running again within three weeks.

He also plans to use all employes, who otherwise would be thrown out of work because of the fire, in the construction work so that they will not lose a day's work. Despite that the plant was uninsured and was therefore a total loss, Mr. Eccles plans to spend $50,000 on a planing mill and box factory at first, so that it can be turning out lumber, and later add the other improvements while the planer is running.

The company saved 1,200,000 feet of lumber in its yards and this will be shipped out at once to fill pressing orders. Construction of four miles of railroad to new timber land and the company's sawmill at Austin will not be stopped, because the new Baker planing mill will have a capacity of 100,000 feet a day and the Austin mill turns out only 60,000 in that time.

By heroic work firemen and citizens prevented the blaze, which started at 12:20 o'clock this morning when a spark from the boiler-room ignited the sawdust pile, from spreadng to the entire South Baker district with its more than $1,000,000 in plants and lumber. The Eccles plant burned like tinder and the planing-mil, box factory and lumber sheds were wiped out in an hour and a half. Six O.-W. R. & N. boxcars, two loaded with lumber, were also lost.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS

Marriage Licenses.

RANEY-STANLEY—Charles H. Raney, 30, Gresham, Or., and Myrtle E. Stanley, 22, Gresham, Or.

FENTRESS-COTTER—Carroll T. Fentress, 22, Elton Court, and Marie L. Cotter, 20, 673 Glisan street.

LUCAS-BUTTS—Fred R. Lucas, 22, Oregon City, Or., and Ethel Anna Butts, 21, 359 East Forty-fifth street North.

MUSCHALIK-HOLLADAY — Richard F. Muschalik, 21, 84 Prescott street, and Charlotte V. Holladay, 19, 1455 Mallory street.

JONES-BAXTER—L. A. Jones, legal, 946 Milwaukie street, and Elva Baxter, legal, 393 Fifth street.

EMERY-BAUMANN—Dr. M. W. Emery, legal, Good Samaritan Hospital, and Olive Margaret Baumann, legal, 1815 East Everett street.

ELSTEAD-AASLI—Olaf N. B. Elstead, 27, 389 North Twenty-fifth street, and Gudrun Aasli, 26, 615 Pettygrove street.

HENSHAW-HENSHAW — Fred Henshaw, legal, 175 East Thirty-fifth street, and Etta Henshaw, legal, same address.

Births.

FISHER—To Mr. and Mrs. Hayden S. Fisher, 6206 Forty-fourth street Southeast, August 23, a son.

EHLERS—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ehlers, 212 East Eightieth street North, August 26, a son.

FRIZZELL—To Mr. and Mrs. Porter T. Frizzell, Rickreall, Or., August 24, a son.

BURTON—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burton, 92 East Thirty-eighth street, August 29, a daughter.

TAYLOR—To Mr. and Mrs. Carl V. Taylor, city, August 30, a daughter.

BASE—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Base, 355 East Forty-eighth street, August 31, a daughter.

SMITH—To Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Smith, 839 Glenn avenue, August 30, a daughter.

FEARULEY—To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fearuley, Myrtle Point, Or., August 20, a daughter.

LABBE—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Labbe, 493 Vista avenue, August 18, a son.

LIVELY—To Mr. and Mrs. Karl V. Lively, 459 East Twenty-fourth street North, August 17, a son.

VAUGHAN—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vaughan, 370 East Twenty-third street North, August 30, a daughter.

SCHULD—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Schuld, Bells Station, Or., August 28, a daughter.

HETTMAN—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hettman, 4808 Sixty-third street Southeast, August 24, a daughter.

ROPER—To Mr. and Mrs. Leroy S. Roper, 3522 Sixty-third street, August 25, a son.

EMERSON—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Emerson, 6738 Whitman street, August 21, a son.

Vancouver (Wash.) Marriage Licenses.

LOOP-COOK — Carl W. Loop and Miss Elizabeth M. Cook, both of legal age and both of Portland.

PETRASSO-ALBANO—Tony Petrasso, legal age, and Miss Mary Albano, 17 years old, both of Portland.

RICHARDSON - RICHARDSON — Sylace Richardson and Mrs. Georgia A. Richardson, both of legal age, and of Portland, remarried.

MILLER-GRANT — Charley Miller, and Miss Eva Grant, both legal age, and of Everett, Wash.

ZETZ-LOPER—Daniel D. Zetz and Miss Mamie F. Loper, both of legal age, and both of Portland.

FREEMAN-BARR—James L. Freeman, of Portland, and Miss Mary E. Barr, of Estacada, Or.

EDWARDS-KINGSLEY — Charles R. Edwards and Miss Maude Kingsley, both of Portland.

WHITESEL-COX—Warner V. Whitesel, of Blue River, Wis., and Miss Margaret L. Cox, of Vancouver.

THE DALLES PAPER IS SOLD

Clarence Hedges Takes Over the Chronicle, H. G. Miller Retiring.

THE DALLES, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—A deal which was concluded yesterday transferred the ownership of The Dalles Chronicle to Clarence Hedges, for many years one of the leading newspapermen of California. H. G. Miller, who has been publisher of the Chronicle for many years, will retire from the business. Ben R. Litfin, advertising manager, and H. T. Hopkins, editor, who have been associated with Mr. Miller, will remain on the paper.

Mr. Hedges was introduced to the newspaper game in Salem and Forest Grove, Or., in the early seventies, and also was connected with Portland papers. Going to California in 1881, he became superintendent of the plant of the Fresno Republican.

The new Chronicle owner is the father of C. G. Hedges, a cement contractor of this city.

HIGHWAY INSPECTION DAY

Tomorrow. Special trains leave Union Depot 9 A. M., stopping along the highway. Round trip, 65 cents. Tickets at Union Depot.—Adv.

CANAL READY FOR FOE

GENERAL GOETHALS ADVOCATES "ONE-MAN" RULE IN ZONE.

Danger From Slides Said to Be About Over—Military Well Prepared to Withstand Armed Enemy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Major-General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, told today of the need for enlarged terminal facilities, and advocated a "one-man" form of government for the zone. He declared the canal capable of defense in war.

"There are those who believe we will never have a great war," General Goethals said, "but the military believe otherwise, and, through the efforts of the military, the canal will be well protected against any possible armed foe when the present plans are completed."

General Goethals said that he believed the trouble with slides was about over. By 1916, he said, the canal would be clear and he said he did not fear any further slides.

He advocated a continuation of the "one-man" form of government for the canal zone.

"An executive head of more than one," he said, "would be a failure in the zone." One man would dominate a commission, he said, "and there would be trouble among the commissioners."

Woman From War to Take Pulpit.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—In the First Congregational Church, Mrs. Carrie W. Allen will deliver a lecture on the great European war Monday, September 6, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Allen has been traveling for the past six months in Europe among the warring nations, and she is said to come with a story that entertains, instructs, startles and inspires.