

DUMBA PROTESTS RECALL IS UNJUST

Diplomat in Letter to Lansing Says He Feels Humiliation Deeply.

CHARGES ARE RESENTED

Efforts to Obtain Better Working Conditions for Fellow-Countrymen in Pressure of Crisis Are Related.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has addressed to Secretary of State Lansing a letter protesting against the request for his recall as unjust, and complaining bitterly of restrictions imposed by the American Government...

Exception Taken to Charge.—Except to say that he takes exception to Mr. Lansing's charge that he confessed to having conspired to bring about strikes in American munition works, the Ambassador makes no reference to the intercepted letter to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs...

In that letter he said he was "under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly discourage it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German military attaché, is of great importance and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money."

Fellow Countrymen in Mind.—"But," he added in the letter, "even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of a crisis, favorable working conditions for our oppressed fellow countrymen."

The letter which Dr. Dumba has addressed to him was read to Secretary Lansing tonight at the Hotel Baltimore.

"That is deeply interesting," was the Secretary's comment.

Dr. Dumba, in his letter does not question the power of the Government to discipline him by handing him his passports, but he says when the Government resorts to the humiliating course of reading to the statement of him to his government without his being advised of such action, it is unjust and contrary to diplomatic usage.

German Recalled Cited.—Dr. Dumba continues with a proclamation calling the attention of his citizens residents in this and other foreign countries to the statement of his government which would require them to surrender their positions in American munitions factories...

subsequently advised by my government of the issuance by it of a similar proclamation, in which attention was also drawn to our military penal code, under which the engaging in or continuance in such activities by our citizens in foreign countries is made a crime punishable by imprisonment from 10 to 20 years and under certain circumstances by death.

Plan Made Against Order.—"Thereupon made against representations to my government for a suspension of the operation of this law against citizens of Austria-Hungary residing in this country and in support of my plea the following among other considerations:

"1. That, whereas, the German workmen were in the main unskilled and highly trained specialists and mechanics, our citizens were largely poorly paid unskilled laborers, most of whom were unable to read or write any language other than their own, who were working under conditions of unexampled hardship and who would find it difficult if not impossible to secure other employment.

"2. That it would be harsh to declare them criminals and outlaws without providing the machinery for acquainting them with the fact that they were violating the laws of their country and that as there is no official record of these citizens extant, an explanation through the newspapers published in the United States which they are familiar would be necessary.

"3. That it would be necessary also, before enforcing such provisions, to arrange for other employment might promptly be secured.

Violation of Law Not Intended.—"My government, however, concluded that the same result could be justly be exacted from its citizens in this country as from those at home.

"I was accordingly instructed to use every proper means of dissuading our citizens from committing this crime of high treason against the country to which they owed their allegiance. At the time of the publication of your message I had not yet been able to take steps toward the carrying out of these instructions and had, of course, no intention of doing so in any way that would violate the laws or offend against the customs of the country whose hospitality I have enjoyed and whose friendship my country deeply appreciates and is anxious to retain.

"I respectfully insist that there is nothing in the letter in question that is capable of being so construed when read in the light of the facts."

Replying to the charge of impropriety on his part in having sent his letter by Mr. Archibald, Mr. Dumba calls attention to the predicament in which he is placed by his government in having his messages censored for him to communicate privately with his government.

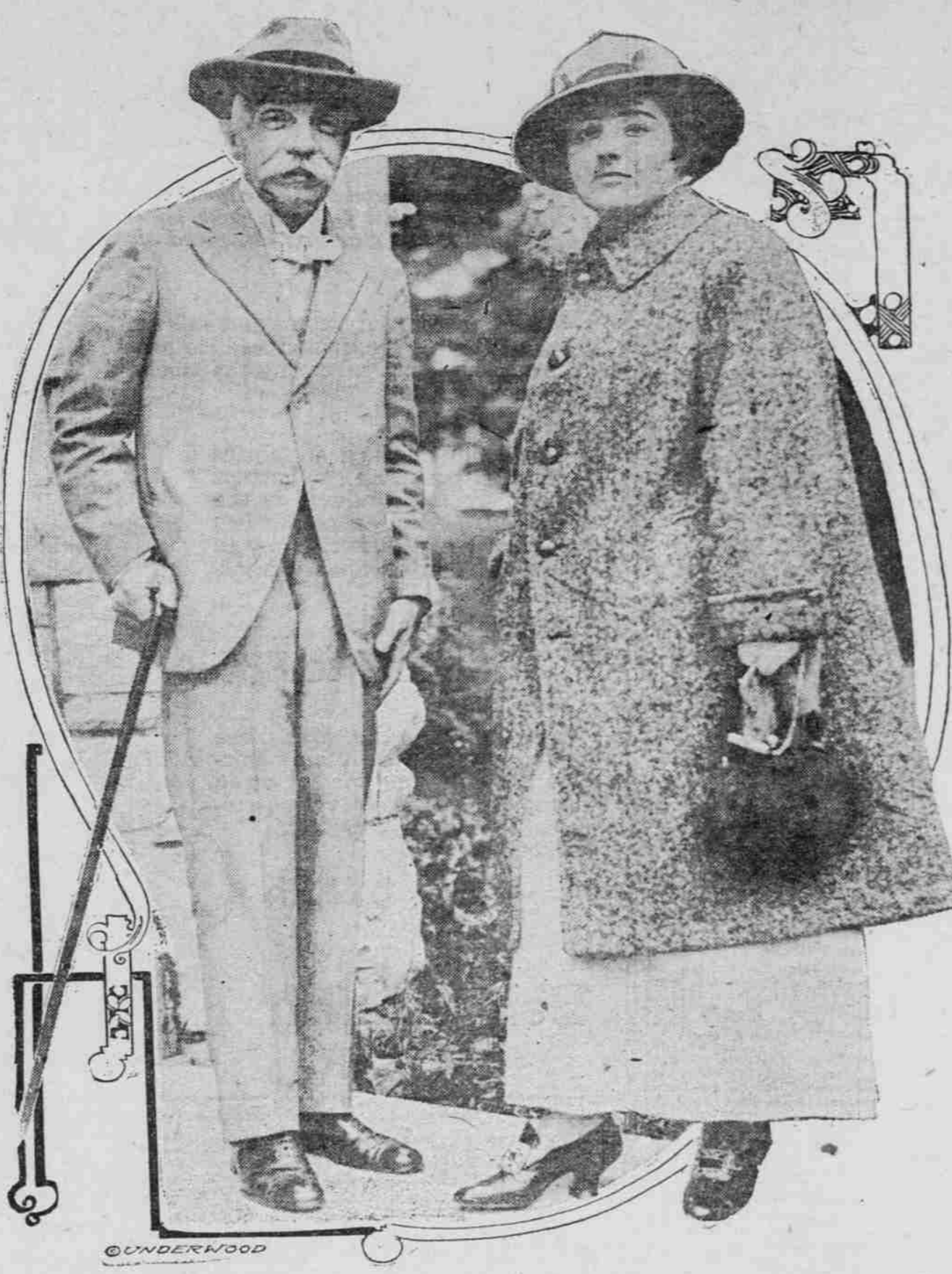
"Under such conditions," writes Dr. Dumba, "I have no apologies to offer."

LAD SENT BY PARCEL POST.—Rural Carrier Takes Child, Stamped and Addressed, to Burton.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Little Leo Bolen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bolen, of 1413 Columbia street, wanted to go to see his grandmother, Mrs. W. R. Bolen, at Burton, on a rural route.

Leo was taken to the parcel post window just before the driver, George Pritch, rural carrier, started out weighed, addressed and tagged with 25 cents worth of stamps. He was taken to his grandmother and delivered without damage in less than two hours later.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR WHOSE RECALL IS DEMANDED AND HIS WIFE.



DR. AND MRS. CONSTANTIN DUMBA. This snapshot of Dr. Constantin Dumba and his charming wife was made last week at the entrance to "The Poplars," their country home in the exclusive colony at Lenox, Mass., high among the Berkshire Hills, the hills which Mrs. Dumba has grown to love to such a degree that parting from them is like the loss of a dearly esteemed friend.

Though the Austrian Ambassador is silent on the subject of his recall demanded of the Austrian government by President Wilson, Madame Dumba says: "I never was so astounded at anything in my life. Even yet it hardly seems real—that my husband and I have been asked to leave this country, where we have made so many warm friends. But I guess it is only another one of the hardships this dread war is demanding of the world."

EVASION IS DECRIED

Eastern Suffragists Take Lead in Conference.

EXPLOITING IS RESENTED

Social Affairs of Exposition More Brilliant Than Ever—Guatemala's Natal Day Celebration Is Noteworthy Function.

BY ANNE SHANNON MONROE. OREGON EXPOSITION BUILDING, San Francisco, Sept. 16.—What is it? A Congressional Union conference or a Woman Voters' convention? That point came near disrupting whatever it is at Wednesday's session in the Hills building, when Dr. Esther Polk Lovejoy rose to ask a question that grew out of this mystification and was rather sharply dismissed by Miss Mabel Vernon of Delaware, who had invited questions.

You see, the official programmes are headed, "Congressional Union for Women Suffrage" with a sub-head, "Women Voters' Convention." If it were really a woman voters' convention, then it should be officered by women voters and the delegates should be women voters; but the fact is that it is largely officered by Eastern suffrage workers who have votes and the delegates are largely of the same disfranchised class; and still they are putting measures through and sending envoys to Washington to persuade Congress and the President to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which will enfranchise the women of all states, in the name of the woman voters.

Western Women Exploited.—It gives many independent Western women a feeling that they are being exploited. Perhaps the cause is just and the method a direct one, but is it exactly open-faced? Is it the thing for the Western women voters to be represented as sending forth these envoys, when it is really the Congressional Union, an Eastern organization, that is manipulating the whole thing? Dr. Lovejoy, of Portland, who asked the chairman what was the qualification of a delegate and was informed that membership in the Congressional Union was necessary, with the inference that to be a voter was not necessary, was only one of a good many women who were not pleased with the exploitation idea, but voiced their sentiments only in whispers. It was suggested that Dr. Lovejoy was present for the purpose of opposing, in the name of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, the policy of seeking the passage of the amendment, but this was an entirely erroneous interpretation of her justifiable query. The further sessions proceeded without open friction, but the undercurrent of dissatisfaction on the part of the woman voter was not eradicated.

Submarine Sinks British Tanker. LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British tank steamer San Zefelino has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Three members of her crew of 43 are missing. The San Zefelino, of 6430 tons gross and 429 feet long, was built last year and owned in London.

Health officials of the Philippines are endeavoring to develop an indigenous substitute for papaya for medical use as a dinner dance in the evening at the Fremont Hotel. The entire atmosphere was Spanish in the extreme, the gaily and graciously of the hosts, Commissioner-General Jose Fiamenco and Consul-General Adolfo and the beauty of their wives, purely Spanish in type, being particularly noteworthy. The guests of the women were perhaps the most gorgeous affairs in the way of gowning shown so far at the fair. President O. N. Clark, of the Oregon commission, and Mrs. Clark represented our state. Mrs. Clark looking beautiful in an elaborate gown of white crepe de chine with imported lace, over which she wore an embroidered mandarin coat of mauve color.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were entertained at luncheon Thursday in the California building by the exposition officials. Mrs. I. L. Patterson, Mrs. C. S. Jackson, Mrs. J. Thorburn Ross and Mrs. Fred G. Frink being guests from Oregon. The speakers drew subjects for their speeches, Mrs. Patterson drawing "Aviation" and making the hit of the luncheon with her witty response. They were the guests of the Y. W. C. A. Thursday evening at a hearing dinner. The speeches following being largely of Y. W. C. A. activities at the exposition, their Zone restroom for Zone women employees, their many attractive mothers may check their babies, and other ramifications of the work, of which the general public hears all too little in these days of many doings.

Captain and Mrs. H. L. Heath, of Honolulu, have been renewing old friendships in the Oregon building. Captain Heath was a McMillinnville boy going out to the islands as Captain of volunteers from Oregon, later getting into the temp business there. Mrs. Heath was a Salem girl.

3 OF 176 ACCIDENTS FATAL. Insurance Commission Reports for Week of September 17. SALEM, Or., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Of 176 accidents during the week ending September 17, three were fatal, was reported to the State Industrial Accident Insurance Commission. Of the total reported, 111 were subject to the provisions of the workmen's compensation act; 33 were from public utility corporations, 28 were from firms or corporations which have rejected the act, and four were from those not employing labor in hazardous occupations.

Accidents by industry are as follows: Sawmill, 37; logging, 26; railroad operation, 23; iron and steel works, 19; paper mills, 7; meat packing, 7; construction, 6; department store, 4; and of the following, 3 each, passenger on railroad, cannery, auto works, telegraph company, and two each for the following, light and power, building construction, contractor, quarry, creamery, carpentering, wood saw, laundry, machine shop, paving, window cleaning and mining. The remainder have one each: Railroad construction, bridge construction, wood pipe manufacturing, oil company, lime and gypsum, trespasser on railroad, traveler on highway, longshoreman, cereal milling, brick yard, machinery merchant, saw and door, coal company, bakery and garage.

The social life of the exposition, while suffering a falling off in the number of functions, is marked by greater brilliance than ever. Guatemala's natal day, commemorating the ninety-fourth anniversary of her independence, was celebrated Thursday at the exposition, concluding with a

SPACE IS IN DEMAND

Oregon Schoolchildren to Exhibit at Stae Fair.

CLUB WORK TO BE SHOWN

Several Counties Complete Will Enter as Well as 1000 Individuals From All Parts of State.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—That the Educational building, formerly the main pavilion at the Oregon State Fair, will scarcely hold the exhibits of those wishing space was the statement made today by E. F. Carleton, superintendent of the children's industrial department.

The State Fair marks the culmination of the year's work in the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and reports coming from all parts of the state to the state department of education show that great progress has been made during the past year.

Full county exhibits will be made by the children of Marion, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Wasco, Polk, Tillamook and Douglas Counties, while there will be not less than a thousand individual exhibitors, representing practically every county in the state.

In addition to these, all of the state institutions will have attractive educational exhibits, including the Oregon Agricultural College, the University of Oregon, the Training School, Mute School, the State Normal School, the State Library and the Social Hygiene Society of Oregon.

In connection with the educational exhibits, the State Fair Board has provided for a boys' camp, to consist of two boys from each county scoring the highest in their club work, and for a girls' camp composed of two girls from each county who make the best record in their club work.

J. Percy Wells, County Superintendent of Jackson County, has been appointed superintendent of the boys' camp, while Mrs. N. C. Maris, of Portland, and Mrs. J. H. Harrington, of Creswell, will have charge of the girls' camp. Applications have already been made for 24 boys and 32 girls.

"The great success of this work," said J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, "is due to the plan of organization in this state, which is said by the United States Department of Agriculture to be the best of any state."

The State Superintendent keeps two assistants in the field organizing the children's clubs. As soon as a club is organized the names are sent to the extension department of the Oregon Agricultural College. Then bulletins on the various projects are prepared and mailed to every club member. Twelve thousand boys and girls have enrolled in the club work this year, and through the co-operation of the Federal Government it has been possible to mail to them the bulletins prepared by the Oregon Agricultural College,

ARMY PRISON IS DUE

Plan for Military Correction Regarded as Failure.

DESERTIONS ARE FREQUENT

Old System to Be Restored but Officers Are Reported to Be Impressed With Belief That Penalties Are Two Severe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Prison reform in the United States Army has shown itself to be something of a failure after eight months of trial, and it is probable that the old United States military Governor will be returned to if the next few months show the same failure as the past few months.

Last February United States military prisons ceased to be. They were succeeded by United States disciplinary barracks. The object of the change was to take military prisoners sentenced for all sorts of military offenses into disciplinary companies, drill them in type, reform them and, when they showed signs of desiring to live decently, return them to the Army to serve out the unexpired terms of their enlistments.

The plan called for the remodeling of poor soldiers rather than making convicts out of those who had gone astray. Men who returned to duty with troops and served out their enlistments retained citizenship, received honorable discharges and did not have the stigma of ex-convicts upon them.

Twenty per cent of the men who have been restored to duty after serving in disciplinary companies have deserted the service and are missing. At Alcatraz, in San Francisco Bay, the Pacific branch of the United States disciplinary barracks has returned 25 men to active duty. Five of these have deserted. What proportion of the balance will complete their enlistment can only be guessed at.

Many officers of the judge advocate's department of the Army are strongly opposed to the disciplinary barracks idea, believing that the military prison system under certain conditions, the conditions being that the military authorities make less severe the punishments inflicted upon offenders than in a police court or, at the most, a few days imprisonment.

Desertion, insubordination and similar things of course must be punished severely if the discipline of the Army is to be maintained, but the feeling is growing that, for many other offenses, the military law is altogether too severe on the enlisted man. If disciplinary barracks idea is a failure in other respects it has been successful in bringing this fact home to many of the influential officers of the Army.

CO-OPERATION COMES SOON

(Continued From First Page.) ment the time has now come to carry out the policy agreed on at the conference of the 11th, in case of the impossibility of recognizing a de facto government springing from a common agreement of all the factions.

"Therefore, the de facto government aspiring to recognition must possess, should this policy be approved by all the governments, the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners. Each government shall itself judge such capacity and recognition likewise will be extended by each government separately at such time as it may deem proper. Recognition will naturally entail the appointment of diplomatic representatives accredited to the head of the government recognized.

Pacification Held Domestic Issue.—"The American diplomatic representatives hold that in adopting this resolution and in considering the situation of Mexico at previous conferences, as well as in addressing to persons constituted in authority in Mexico the circular of August 15 last, they merely exercised in the most judicious manner possible the indisputable international right of taking the preliminary steps toward the recognition of de facto government in case of civil war.

"It has always been the sense of the conference that the pacification of Mexico is a question to be decided exclusively by the Mexicans themselves and it trusts that a government recognized by all the governments of the world will be able to attain that result and assure the welfare of the sister country.

"While some of the conferees may at the end of three weeks reach different opinions as to the government that ought to be recognized, confidence is expressed by many of the conferees

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MORE TIME GIVEN MOORE

(Continued From First Page.) draws by the Government on the Deschutes River have hampered efforts to obtain the proper power facilities, but I believe that it will not be long until the restrictive legislation will be governed."

Month Given to Get Securities.—Mr. Moore, following the granting of the extension on conditions named, announced that he would go to San Francisco and then on to New York, to arrange to furnish the \$15,000 in securities. The board will give him about a month to obtain the securities.

That the Jason Moore interests will assume the unpaid debts of the company which attempted to utilize the lake's some years ago, was the unqualified declaration of Mr. Moore. It will be remembered that when the American Soda & Potash business became involved in financial difficulties it left between \$8000 and \$10,000 in un-

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MR. MOORE RETURNS TO CITY

Man Who Deals in Millions Is Most-est in Talk and Appearance.

Jason Moore returned to Portland from Salem last night with his attorney, C. A. Sheppard. He has planned to remain in Portland until Wednesday.

Mr. Moore is a quiet, unassuming man of business-like demeanor. He doesn't bear the outward appearance of the professional promoter. Contrarywise, he dresses plainly and speaks of himself modestly. He appears to have confidence in his project and talks of spending \$20,000,000 on a nonchalantly as the ordinary man does about buying a new hat or cigar. He is staying at the Oregon Hotel.

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"The Image to the Beast"

Subject of evening lecture, 7:45, at same hall, by Pastor St. John. YOU ARE INVITED