

DECENT PLACE FOR UNEMPLOYED IS AIM OF EPISCOPAL HOME

Social League of Church Is Back of Institution for the Down-and-Outs.

PUT MEN ON THEIR FEET

Good, Clean Beds and Bedding and Meals at Nominal Price to Be Furnished to All.

"A decent place for the unemployed," is the description given by Henry Russell Talbot, rector of St. David's Episcopal church, of the new home opened for the benefit of the down-and-outs at 251 Gilsan street. Just how much it means to the man without a job, and who is conserving his few remaining nickels until he can find something to do, to have "a decent place" to go, where he is always welcome, where he can get wholesome food and clean beds at less than cost, is indicated by the gratefulness shown by those who have already been given a "lift" at the "Scadding House."

The place is being run under the auspices of the Social Service League of the Episcopal church, which outgrew the quarters the league had at 33 North Third street, and recently moved. The place is called "Scadding House" in memory of the late Bishop Charles Scadding, who was president of the league. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Talbot, A. C. Newell, F. K. Howard, Mrs. J. C. Reid, Mrs. Mather, Mrs. Frank L. Purse and Hartridge Whipp.

"Light-wads" Not Wanted. Otto Collins, who has had considerable experience in New York and elsewhere in this sort of work, is manager and Mrs. Collins is "house mother."

"We are not in competition with any business establishment in Portland," said Mr. Collins. "We want to help the unemployed men with jobs, or 'light-wads' who might come here because our bill of fare is cheap, will be wooed out just as rapidly as I find them out."

One of the rules of the house is that every man must take a bath before he will be given a bed. A handy shower bath has been installed, with plenty of towels and soap. After the bath, then a clean night shirt is supplied and the man gets a bed with clean linen, which is changed daily.

Some Object to Bath. "Two or three of the men have objected to the bath," said Manager Collins, "but I insist. I put it up to them that if they expect to come here and find a clean place to sleep, they must be clean themselves. I tell them they must protect me and I will protect them."

There are 50 beds in 25 rooms, with all the furnishings new, which are being let out for 15 and 20 cents a night.

On the ground floor is a men's reading room, with a good supply of reading material and tables and

chairs, where the men play cards, dominoes, or some other game, or read. In one corner is a lunch counter, where the highest priced article is 5 cents. The jobless man can get a plate of pork and beans, with coffee and bread, for 5 cents, or for that price he can get macaroni and cheese, Irish stew, rolled oats and milk, and other dishes. With all of them bread and coffee or buttermilk are free.

No Preaching at Home. In another corner of the room is a piano, and Manager Collins explained that it was the plan of the ladies of the church to hold semi-weekly song programs there. There will be no preaching, although it is intended to have speakers talk to the men on various important topics of the day. The preaching is to be done by example, by service, by the extended hand reaching out to help the needy at a time when a little service will be most appreciated.

"No worthy man will be turned away," said Manager Collins, "but we want to help the men by showing them how to help themselves. Just yesterday a man with three children, and whose wife is in the hospital, came to us. He was out of a job, and he was out of a day, and it puts him on his feet."

A free employment bureau will be one of the features of the institution. "For a man looking for a job," said Collins, "the first thing is to clean him up, if he needs it, and get him in shape to take a job. We hope to help them, particularly the younger men, just as a mother would in her home. If they need articles of clothing, we are going to endeavor to see that they get them. But it won't be charity, it will be a loan, as we expect the men to pay us back when they can."

Wheelwright Gives Lecture on War

Influences for and Against Prosperity Strong as Result of Great Conflict, Says Speaker.

The European war and some of the causes which led up to it, according to his version, were given by W. D. Wheelwright, president of the Pacific Export Lumber company, who recently returned from Europe, last night, in speaking at the meeting of the Colorado society in the library.

Influences both for and against prosperity as a result of the European struggle are strong, he stated. If the war is a matter of years business adjustments will be certainly necessary in this country, he declared.

According to Mr. Wheelwright, France is fighting to regain the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which England is fighting because of treaty obligations. He says that the letters of Sir Edward Grey to the ambassadors of the countries involved in the war show that England did not want to take part in the conflict.

Jealous of Stepson Farmer Shoots Self

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 12.—Insanely jealous of his stepson, 23, Harry Parker, farmer, 42, shot himself through the head at his home near Reitermeir, nine miles west of here, last night. He is dying at Deaconess hospital. Parker is said to have been demented.

WILSON ASKS KAISER IF HE WILL DISCUSS TERMS OF PEACE NOW

Informal Inquiry Made Following Appeals of Oscar Straus of The Hague.

MEDIATION IS POSSIBLE

Ambassadors of Warring Powers See Bryan, and American Ambassadors See Foreign Rulers on Subject.

(By the International News Service.) Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—The United States government has made an informal inquiry of Germany asking if the imperial government wishes to discuss terms of peace with the allies. The inquiry has been under consideration for several days by Emperor William, and his reply is awaited hourly. Upon the Kaiser's reply will depend greatly the advance of the peace movement which was informally inaugurated a week ago.

The purpose of the present exchange of communications between the United States government and that of the Kaiser is to learn if Germany is as willing to talk peace as has been intimated.

Following is a remarkable chronology of the growth of the peace movement during seven days of peace talk. It was gathered from diplomats and officials directly concerned, some of the facts being supplied by the principals:

Banker Gives Dinner. Saturday, Sept. 5, Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, dined with James Speyer, the banker in New York. Oscar Straus, American member of The Hague tribunal, was present. As the conversation turned to the subject of peace in Europe, the German ambassador said, while he had had no advice from his government since leaving Berlin, he recalled a conversation with the imperial chancellor there, in which the latter said he believed the emperor would be willing to discuss measures of peace through mediation.

Previous to the ambassador's conversation with the chancellor, Emperor William had acknowledged President Wilson's tender of good offices, but had been non-committal as to its acceptance. Mr. Straus asked the German ambassador for permission to repeat the conversation to Secretary Bryan. Count von Bernstorff gave his consent.

Sunday, Sept. 6.—Mr. Straus arrived in Washington and met Secretary Bryan. They conferred secretly and the secretary communicated later with the German ambassador.

See Ambassador. Monday, Sept. 7.—The German ambassador reached Washington and conferred with Mr. Bryan. The secretary cabled Ambassador Gerard and Secretary Bryan, and the latter cabled to the German ambassador here.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.—Secretary Bryan told the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, what had occurred and learned that the ambassador had made inquiry of his government to learn its attitude towards peace.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.—Sir Edward Grey discussed with Ambassador Page the inquiry that the latter had received from Bryan. Sir Edward Grey cabled the British ambassador here that as Great Britain, France and Russia had agreed not to make peace without common consent, the position of the triple entente was unanimous. Sir Edward said the powers wanted no temporary truce but permanent peace. The British foreign secretary added that before the subject could be considered seriously terms would have to be submitted. Great Britain, Sir Edward pointed out, would insist that Belgium be fully compensated by Germany for her losses. This was communicated to Secretary Bryan by the British ambassador.

French Ambassador Calls. Thursday, Sept. 10.—The French ambassador called on Secretary Bryan and discussed the point of view of France. Ambassador Herriot pointed out that until the French had driven the invaders from their territory and Belgium had been compensated, terms of peace could not be negotiated. During the afternoon Ambassador Page's report of his conversation with Sir Edward Grey reached the White House. Great Britain was determined to make no peace until German militarism had been crushed.

Friday, Sept. 11.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan conferred and decided to await the reply of the German emperor.

Should the emperor's reply be a favorable one the president may take advantage of the messages addressed to him by President Poincare and the Kaiser relative to the use of dum-dum bullets to express a hope that the atrocities complained of may be ended through the making of peace.

Plan Believed to Be Hopeless. New York, Sept. 13 (Sunday).—Despite the reports from Washington that there is no official movement on foot there to end the European war there is no evidence from either London or Paris that the governments there would even consider any plan to end the war at this time. The correspondent of one of the biggest English papers cabled the Washington report to his paper Saturday night. He received in reply a notification that such "news was a waste of cable tolls." He was told that tentative peace plans and suggestions at this time were speculation that could have no basis in fact.

Friday night, speaking for the British government, First Lord of the British Admiralty Winston Churchill declared that there could be no compromise until Prussian militarism had been completely crushed and he declared England was planning to put a million men in the field in France.

Bryan Sees Ambassador. Journal Want Ads bring results.

Passenger Train Held Up By Bandit

Kansas City Southern Train Robbed of Mail Pouch by Robber Near Shreveport, La. Passengers Unmolested.

Shreveport, La., Sept. 12.—Kansas City Southern passenger train No. 3 was held up by a highwayman two miles from here tonight. Passengers were not molested but the registered mail pouch was taken. The robber escaped.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE HEART' ANEW AS THE BATTLE TIDE TURNS

(Continued From Page One.)

The retreating columns. Heavy rains have added to the German difficulties. The roads have been flooded. Ditches and small streams are overflowing. The big rivers, heretofore sluggish, are now swift torrents and hard to cross. The German transport service has been badly cut up. Their store of pontoon bridges has been exhausted and at many points it is necessary for the retreating troops to swim the river at fords.

German Retirement Is Enforced. Emphasizing the fact that the British retreat is an enforced retreat, and not a strategic movement, is the statement by General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, that the Germans are being pressed so hard by the French that they are unable to bury their dead. This is especially the case at Vitry-le-Francois, where the German center, after desperately trying for four days to break through the French lines, was finally driven from its entrenched positions with enormous losses.

It is stated that whole fields and the roadsides are filled with German dead. At certain points the scene resembles log piles, the men lying one on the other, where they were hurriedly thrown to clear the way for the living. At other points great charred masses show where the dead have been hastily thrown, high-proof inflammables poured on and the whole fired. This is absolutely necessary to prevent pestilence.

AUSTRIANS SAY THAT THEY ARE GAINING GROUND IN GALICIA

(Continued From Page One.)

has driven the Russians back some distance from Grodek. The Russians are declared to be commanded by General Rousky, but every attempt that they have made to break through the Austrians has been defeated.

The general situation is believed to be improving. The Germans are now aiding the Austrians at many points. Austrian troops, who have been held at Prague, have been sent to the west to reinforce the German army, now hard-pressed in France.

Belgian-German Battle On. Antwerp, Sept. 12.—Pierce fighting between the Germans and Belgians continued all day Saturday to the southeast of Antwerp. The Belgian division has been compelled to give ground on the left but is gaining successes on the right and in the center.

Army Posts Honor National Anthem

Hundredth Anniversary of Writing of "Star Spangled Banner" Observed in a Fitting Manner.

The 100th anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" was observed yesterday at every army post of the country. At Vancouver barracks the troops, with Colonel Young at their head, paraded the grounds shortly before noon. They then drew up in a semi-circle around the big flag staff, from which floated the national emblem. Promptly at noon the national salute of 21 guns was fired, while the soldiers stood at present arms.

At the conclusion of the salute the regimental band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the troops disbanded.

NOTED AUTHOR ARRESTED

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—Henry Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish author, who wrote "Quo Vadis," has been arrested by Austrians on his Galician estate and sent to Cracow.

State Department Denies Sharp Tale

Report That New Ambassador to France Had Offered French Government by Utterances Called Untrue.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—Replying to reports that Mr. Sharp, the newly appointed United States ambassador to France, had offered the French government by certain utterances since his arrival in the French capital, the state department today denied there was any reason for recalling or disciplining Mr. Sharp. It is said emphatically at the department of state that Secretary Bryan has not heard from the French government or from any other official source regarding the alleged indiscretion committed by the ambassador.

A Michigan woman has patented a churn that is operated by one foot with little effort.

James P. Considine Is Dead in New York

One of Three Brothers Widely Known in Sporting Life Dies Suddenly in His Hotel Room From Heart Disease.

New York, Sept. 12.—James P. Considine, 52, one of three brothers who figured prominently in the sporting life of New York was found dead today of heart troubles in his room at the hotel Normandie.

There was no physician in attendance. Because of this Coroner Healy was notified but found that Considine had been ill for some time and until recently was a patient at the Polyclinic hospital. The Considines once owned the hotel Metropole.

OUR FAILING CUSTOMS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—The treasury department today announced that customs receipts for all ports yesterday were \$407,835. Receipts for the same date a year ago were \$1,245,285.

School

THERE'S not one boy in Portland who would not be proud to wear to school this week one of these new

\$6 Norfolk Suits

with two pairs of full lined knicker trousers, that you can buy now for.....

4.95

They're just the suits that your boy will like; new, full-weight wool fabrics; attractive patterns and thoroughly tailored. Suppose you let the boys bring you in!

SECOND FLOOR.

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

Morrison Street at Fourth

The SHORT LINE To SPOKANE

Opens for Freight and Passenger Business Tuesday, September 15, 1914

Via the New AYER CUT-OFF on the

Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.

The Shortest Route Between Portland and Spokane

No Heavy Grades or Curves — Fast Freight and Superior Passenger Service to and from Spokane.

First Passenger Train Via Ayer Cut-Off

Leaves Portland Union Depot 8 a. m., September 15; arriving new O-W. R. & N. terminal, in the heart of Spokane, 7:55 a. m., Sept. 16

Rates, fares, schedules and all information upon application.

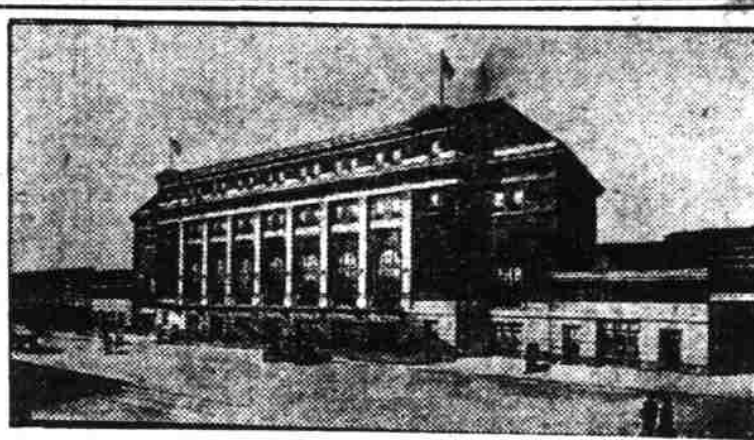
CITY TICKET OFFICE CITY FREIGHT OFFICE

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Telephones

Marshall 4500 A-6121

Or Address the **GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, Portland, Oregon**



NEW UNION PASSENGER STATION Spokane, Wash.

Driving of the Golden Spike

and other ceremonies celebrating the completion of the new terminal in Spokane, will be held in that city

Tuesday, September 15, 1914

Under the auspices of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. The public cordially invited.

