

GRAYS HARBOR MEN PLAN RECEPTION TO HARBORS COMMITTEE

U. S. S. Fox to Make Trip to Portland and Return With The Party of Travelers, TO INSPECT PROJECTS

Public Dinner Will Be Served at the Hotel Washington, at Aberdeen, Wash.

Hoquiam, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant E. A. Gardner of the Harbor Naval District, and Congressman Albert Johnson yesterday over the trip of the U. S. S. Fox to Portland and return this week to bring members of the congressional rivers and harbors committee to this city and Aberdeen, and it was decided to have the Fox sail for the Rose City Thursday morning. The harbor men to accompany Congressman Johnson to Portland include Congressman Fordney of Michigan, W. J. Patterson, Aberdeen banker, W. A. Rupp, publisher of the Aberdeen World and newspaper correspondents. The congressmen will be taken on board shortly before noon and Willapa harbor called. A banquet is planned for the party at Tokeland, Willapa harbor will be looked over with members of the Commercial club of South Bend and Raymond, and the night spent at Raymond. The Fox will sail for Grays Harbor Friday morning. The jetty and lower harbor will be looked over and the party brought to Hoquiam for lunch at the Hotel Grayport to be attended by representative business men. In the evening at the Hotel Washington a public dinner will be served. The party leave the harbor for Tacoma and Seattle Saturday morning. Congressman Johnson announces that eight of the congressmen and three clerks will visit the Grays harbor cities, and headed by Congressman Sparkman of Florida.

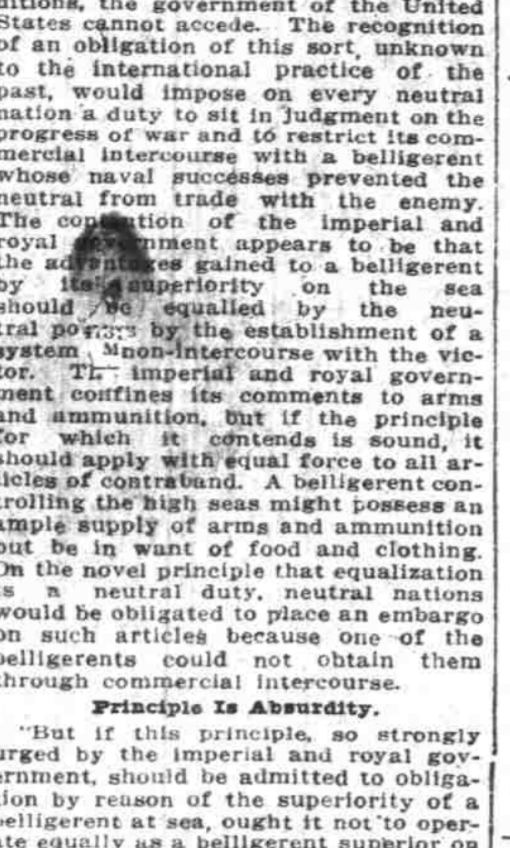
LANSING DENIES RIGHT TO STOP MUNITIONS SALE

(Continued From Page One)

might not also be applied because of the superiority of a belligerent on land. It is declared that such a theory of strict neutrality as is advanced by Austria would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise already burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war. Lansing is neutral, says note. The administration declared it could not concede Austria's assertion of "an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of special conditions." It is maintained that the United States is following a strictly neutral course, and that the recognized international law governing the shipment of munitions should not be changed during the progress of the war. The attention of Austria is also called to the fact that before the present war Germany and Austria sold munitions to belligerents, and at no time suggested or applied the principle set forth in the note from Vienna. It was pointed out that during the Boer war British warships prevented munitions reaching the Transvaal, but "in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany and Austria sold to Great Britain and other belligerents hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons. Austria, it was declared, sold similar munitions to England, though in smaller quantities. The note is as follows: "Department of State, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1915.—The Secretary of State to Ambassador Fenfield: Please present a note to the royal foreign office, in reply to its note of June 29, in the following sense: "Attitude is Surprising. "The government of the United States has given consideration to the statement of the imperial and royal government in regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the belligerents at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. The government of the United States notes with satisfaction the recognition by the imperial and royal government of the undoubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States is prompted by its intention to maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of international treaties, but is surprised to find the imperial

and royal government implying that the observance of the strict principles of the law, under the conditions which have developed in the present war, is insufficient, and asserting that this government should go beyond the long-recognized rules of international law, and by neutrals and adopt measures to maintain an attitude of strict party with respect to both belligerent parties. Asserption is Not Accepted. "To this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of special conditions, the government of the United States cannot accede. The recognition of an obligation of this sort, unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose on every neutral nation a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy. The operation of the imperial and royal government appears to be that of procuring them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores, or with the power to produce them, should be debarred from such traffic. Manifestly, the idea of a strict neutrality now advanced by the imperial and royal government would involve a belligerent in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise already burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war. Germany Has Sold Arms. "In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the imperial and royal government to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, particularly the latter, have during the years preceding the present European war, produced and sold in large quantities of munitions, which they sold throughout the world, and especially to belligerents. Never during that period either of them suggest or apply the principle of strict neutrality to the imperial and royal government. Boer War Cited as Precedent. "During the Boer war between Great Britain and the South African republics, the neutral of the coast of the belligerent neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunition from reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free-States. The allied republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons, and it is known that Austria-Hungary sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities. Principle of Neutrality the Same. "While, as compared with the present war, the quantities sold were small (a table of the sales is appended), the principle of neutrality involved was the same, at that time Austria-Hungary and Germany sold to Great Britain and other belligerents hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons. Austria, it was declared, sold similar munitions to England, though in smaller quantities. The note is as follows: "Department of State, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1915.—The Secretary of State to Ambassador Fenfield: Please present a note to the royal foreign office, in reply to its note of June 29, in the following sense: "Attitude is Surprising. "The government of the United States has given consideration to the statement of the imperial and royal government in regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the belligerents at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. The government of the United States notes with satisfaction the recognition by the imperial and royal government of the undoubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States is prompted by its intention to maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of international treaties, but is surprised to find the imperial

ON HIS FEET AGAIN!

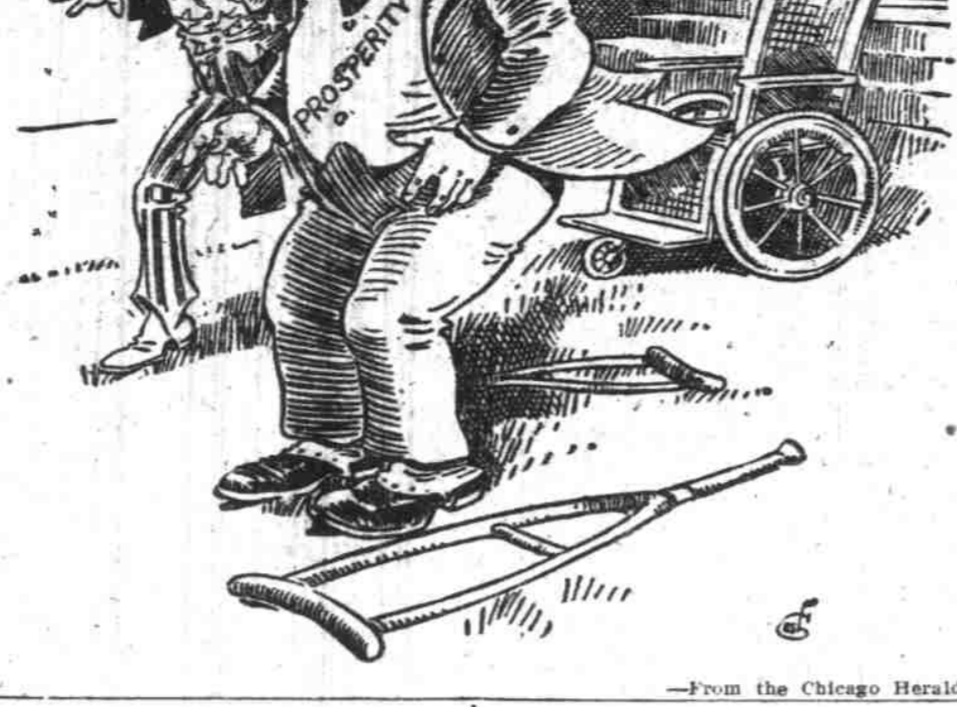


—From the Chicago Herald.

In continuing its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient, even though the circumstances of the present war prevent Austria-Hungary from obtaining such supplies from the markets of the United States, which have been and remain, so far as the action and policy of this government are concerned, open to all belligerents alike. U. S. Has No Arms Reserve. "But in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the government of the United States has from the foundation of the republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment; or stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well-equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies. Austrian Assertions Quoted. "These assertions are substantially as follows: "(1) That the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents contravenes the preamble of The Hague convention of 1907. (2) That it is inconceivable that the refusal of this government to allow furnishing of supplies to vessels of war on the high seas. (3) That according to all authorities of international law who concern themselves more properly with the question, exportation should be prevented when such traffic assumes such a form as such dimensions that the neutrality of a nation becomes involved thereby. Hague Preamble Cited. "As to the meaning of the exportation of arms and ammunition contravenes the preamble of The Hague convention of 1907, this government presumes that reference is made to the last paragraph of the preamble, which is as follows: "Seeing that, in this category of ideas these rules should not, in principle, be altered in the course of the war by a neutral power, except in a case where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power. Manifestly the only ground to change the rules laid down by the convention, one of which, it should be noted, explicitly declares that neutrality is not bound to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, is the necessity of a neutral power to do so in order to protect its own rights. Right to Change is Neutral. "The right and duty to determine when this necessity exists rests with the neutral, not with a belligerent. It is discretionary with a neutral power to protect its own rights. The imperial and royal government cannot but perceive that a complaint of this nature would invite just rebuke. With reference to the asserted inconsistency of the course adopted by this government in relation to the exportation of arms and ammunition, it is followed in not allowing supplies to be taken from its ports to ships of war on the high seas, it is only necessary to point out that the prohibition of supplies to ships of war rests upon the principle that a neutral country must not permit its territory to become a naval base for a belligerent. A warship may under certain restrictions, obtain fuel and supplies in a neutral port once in three months. All Reason Against Prohibition. "It may not be inopportune to direct particular attention to the declaration of the German authority, Paul Elincke, who states that at the beginning of a war belligerents have never remonstrated against the enactment of prohibitions of trade in contraband, but adds, that such prohibitions may be considered as violations of neutrality, or at least as unfriendly acts, if they are enacted during a war with the purpose to close unexpectedly the sources of supply to a party which heretofore had relied on them. "The government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian government. The principles of international law, the justice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval display, the prevention of increasing armies and navies, the adoption of practical methods for the adjustment of international differences, finally, the neutrality of the United States, are all in favor of the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other implements of war to belligerent powers, during the progress of the war.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS RELATION OF TEACHER TO WAR IN EUROPE

Politics Principal Topic Before Convention of National Educational Association. MEET IN OAKLAND, CAL. Dr. David Starr Jordan, President, Urges 15,000 Delegates to Help Keep U. S. International.



—From the Chicago Herald.

against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exist justice and righteousness in their dealings with one another. Not Passing on Present War. "The government of the United States, in the foregoing discussion of the practical reason why it has advocated and practiced trade in munitions of war, wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the present war, but as merely putting, very frankly, the argument in this matter which has been conclusive in determining the policy of the United States. "While the practical manifestations so well illustrated by Germany and Austria-Hungary during the South African war, and the manifest evil which would result from a change of practice render compliance with the suggestions of the imperial and royal government out of the question, certain assertions appearing in the Austria-Hungary statement in the Germans for its contentions cannot be passed over without comment. Austrian Assertions Quoted. "These assertions are substantially as follows: "(1) That the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents contravenes the preamble of The Hague convention of 1907. (2) That it is inconceivable that the refusal of this government to allow furnishing of supplies to vessels of war on the high seas. (3) That according to all authorities of international law who concern themselves more properly with the question, exportation should be prevented when such traffic assumes such a form as such dimensions that the neutrality of a nation becomes involved thereby. Hague Preamble Cited. "As to the meaning of the exportation of arms and ammunition contravenes the preamble of The Hague convention of 1907, this government presumes that reference is made to the last paragraph of the preamble, which is as follows: "Seeing that, in this category of ideas these rules should not, in principle, be altered in the course of the war by a neutral power, except in a case where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power. Manifestly the only ground to change the rules laid down by the convention, one of which, it should be noted, explicitly declares that neutrality is not bound to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, is the necessity of a neutral power to do so in order to protect its own rights. Right to Change is Neutral. "The right and duty to determine when this necessity exists rests with the neutral, not with a belligerent. It is discretionary with a neutral power to protect its own rights. The imperial and royal government cannot but perceive that a complaint of this nature would invite just rebuke. With reference to the asserted inconsistency of the course adopted by this government in relation to the exportation of arms and ammunition, it is followed in not allowing supplies to be taken from its ports to ships of war on the high seas, it is only necessary to point out that the prohibition of supplies to ships of war rests upon the principle that a neutral country must not permit its territory to become a naval base for a belligerent. A warship may under certain restrictions, obtain fuel and supplies in a neutral port once in three months. All Reason Against Prohibition. "It may not be inopportune to direct particular attention to the declaration of the German authority, Paul Elincke, who states that at the beginning of a war belligerents have never remonstrated against the enactment of prohibitions of trade in contraband, but adds, that such prohibitions may be considered as violations of neutrality, or at least as unfriendly acts, if they are enacted during a war with the purpose to close unexpectedly the sources of supply to a party which heretofore had relied on them. "The government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian government. The principles of international law, the justice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval display, the prevention of increasing armies and navies, the adoption of practical methods for the adjustment of international differences, finally, the neutrality of the United States, are all in favor of the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other implements of war to belligerent powers, during the progress of the war.

Blow Is Aimed at Toll Gate System

Resolution Asks Court to Abolish Hood River Road Charges. Hood River, Ore., Aug. 16.—The Hood River county Pomona Grange passed a resolution at its last session urging the county court to abolish the present toll rates charged on the road leading to Mount Hood from the city of Hood River and upon which it is charged excessive tolls are demanded of travelers.

COLONEL POPE HAS FAITH IN NATION'S CHIEF

(Continued From Page One)

gress will take a more practical view of this question. As to general business conditions, Colonel Pope is hopeful but not enthusiastic. "Manufactories producing munitions of war or machinery involved in manufacturing munitions are doing well. Aside from this, distribution is subnormal and demand is light. "As long as the war lasts this condition will probably continue. We will find ready market for all war supplies. When the war began two nations—Germany and Austria—were splendidly prepared. The others had to buy and to make emergency arrangements. England hasn't half tested her powers as yet. "Unemployed employers precede un-

WAR SUMMARY BY J. W. T. MASON

New York, Aug. 16.—The German offensive in Poland is being effectively checked on both flanks, and indications are abundant that the Teutonic attack is weakening. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, particularly, is not doing the work to which he was assigned. The Russians have rallied in exceptional strength against him, not only because he threatens Riga and the entire Baltic coast, but also threatens to isolate Petrograd, should he be successful. Shortage of ammunition is now hampering the Germans. Novo Gorievsk and Kovno continue to hold out, although neither of these fortresses has the resisting power possessed by Antwerp. The Teutons are unquestionably storing their new ammunition to resist a possible offensive on the west. The Galician drive and the capture of Warsaw used up most of the winter and spring accumulation of munitions, and not even the Germans can produce ammunition as quickly as it is shot. Intervals of comparative inactivity are necessary to permit the munition factories to catch up. One is now happening in Russia. The Germans are waiting for shells, and simultaneously must subordinate the eastern demand to the necessity of increasing the reserve along the western front. The Russians must be praised for the stubbornness they have shown in resisting the Germans. There is no evidence of demoralization, and if the eastern conflict should be fought to a finish it is apparent the Teutons would be near exhaustion themselves in the end. The Russian genius for defensive rather than offensive was never better exemplified.

MRS. B. HYLAND IS DEAD

Eugene, Or., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Burnham Hyland, one of the best known pioneer women of the county, died at her home in Eugene Saturday night, at the age of 86 years, of apoplexy. She crossed the plains in 1853 and resided in Eugene since 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Hyland celebrated their golden wedding September 1, 1914. Mrs. Hyland is survived by her husband, and the following children: Frank Hyland of Eugene, Mrs. J. T. Clow of Roseburg, Mrs. Bud Kompff, Mrs. E. F. Wood, Mrs. A. C. Yates and Mrs. C. T. Jones, all of Eugene.

Parents Live in Washington.

Ridgefield, Wash., Aug. 16.—Miss Martha Knauss, the 18 year old girl, who for the past year had been living in Portland, employed as a domestic at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Klein, 490 East Couch street, and who early Friday morning committed suicide in Hollandia, by shooting, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Knauss. The parents live on a big farm about six miles east of Ridgefield on the Pacific high coast. The suicide was one of a family of 10 children. Her parents are entirely unable to account for her taking her life. The funeral services will be held from the girl's home.

German Torpedoes Get More Victims

Swedish Steamer Sverige, 1602 Tons, and Norwegian Ship Albion, 1313 Tons, Among Boats Sent Down. London, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—The sinking of the Swedish steamship Sverige, registering 1602 tons, was reported by news received here today. A German submarine sank the Sverige. The vessel was enroute to London with a cargo of timber. "The fishing smack White City also was sunk by a Teuton diver. Crew Escapes. Christiania, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—The Norwegian steamer Albion, 1313 tons register, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the North sea today. The crew was saved. Boat Struck but Escapes. Tolbray, England, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—The Nelson liner Highland Corrie, registering 753 tons, docked here today after a narrow escape from a German submarine at the mouth of the Thames. The vessel was ordered to stop but the commander refused. A torpedo struck the vessel a glancing blow, but she managed to escape by prudently changing course. The vessel was listing badly when she reached here. Prize Court Will Decide. Washington, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—A German prize court will determine the legality of the seizure of the American bark Pass of Balmaha, according to an official dispatch received here today from American Consul Mordecai Hamberg. The vessel's cargo of cotton was unloaded at Geestemunde and the ship then was taken to Hamburg.

Young Harriman To Be Railroader

Will Follow Footsteps of Father After He Leaves Yale; Accompanied by Classmates on Exposition Tour. Los Angeles, Aug. 16.—(P. N. S.)—E. Roland Harriman, younger son of E. H. Harriman, the late railroad wizard and one of the heirs of his father's vast fortune, is expected to begin a railroad career, which his hopes will be as illustrious as that of his sire. Harriman is on his de luxe exposition tour, accompanied by nine of his classmates at Yale. The yacht "Sultana," on which the party made the voyage from the Atlantic, arrives from San Diego today. The Harriman party will board it for the trip to San Francisco. "I am a just 'fare now," said Harriman, "and still have two years more of school, but after that I expect to come to California and spend at least two years with the members of my father that I learn the railroad business, which I would have done, however, on my own initiative."

NO CABINET MEET TODAY

Washington, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson today called off tomorrow's regular cabinet meeting. Presidential Secretary Tumulty explained that the president desired individual conferences with the members of his cabinet, as there were no international matters of sufficient moment to warrant concerted discussion.

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Apron Day Tuesday

In Our Well-known Fourth Floor Section Every Kind of Practical and Attractive Apron Made On Sale at August Clearance Prices

Fitted Bib Percale Aprons 25c —Of light and dark good quality percale, in dots, stripes, checks, figures. Bib fastens at back of neck. Large size. Rubber Household Aprons 45c and 50c —Indispensable in kitchen and nursery. In all-white, black and white checks, or lavender and blue stripes that look like cloth, absolutely impervious to water. 75c Overall Aprons at 50c —Several styles, in light or dark colored percales, trimmed with bandings and pipings.

85c Gingham Overall Aprons 59c —In regulation overall style, round neck, kimono sleeves, belted back. Of Amoskeag gingham in checks and stripes. Slip-Over House Dress Aprons 69c —Fasten down side, round neck, kimono sleeves, belted all around. Complete dress, in light and dark-colored percales. \$1 Shirred Waist Aprons 79c —Large, full sizes. Fasten down left side. Made of Amoskeag gingham in plain or checked colors, neatly trimmed. \$1.50 2-Piece Breakfast Sets 98c —Empire style dress-apron in dainty colors, made square neck, gored skirt, short sleeves, becoming cap, trimmed to match apron.

Just in by Express a Large Shipment of White Golfine Tailored Skirts to Sell at \$3.95 Fashioned in the smartest flare style, having side pockets and belt attached.

Quaker Collars and Sets —Made of white voile in the broad, flat Puritan style. Some are hemmed, others hemstitched, and others with picot edgings. In all white and with em-broidered corners. Separate collars and collar and cuff sets. Very special. 59c —First Floor

\$1.75 Lambskin Gloves —Finest French lambskin gloves, two-clasp style, pique sewn, plain or contrasting stitching. Shown in black and white. Sale \$1.33 \$3.00 Elbow Length Washable Doekskin Gloves \$1.95 —First Floor

\$3.00 New Model Nadia Corsets —Of striped material, medium low bust, long over hips and back, laced in front with elastic, three pairs horse supporters attached; finished at top with lace and ribbon. Sizes 19 to 26. \$2.39 —Fourth Floor

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 Brassieres —Extra fine materials, cross-back or hook-front styles, trimmed with embroidery, lace, medallions, insertions, beadings; well reinforced under arms. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 40, 44. 69c —Fourth Floor

\$8.00 Heavy Leather Suit Cases —Very durable, well-made case, extra heavy leather, bolts and locks, straps, linen lined, shirt fold. \$6.75 —Basement

\$7.50 Three-Piece Black Seal Bag Seal grain leather, leather lined, steel frame, extra heavy sewed corners; suitable for either men or women. \$4.98 —Basement

Middy Blouses Selling to \$1.75 —In regulation style, made of galatea with laced or plain fronts, some laced at the sides. In all white, or white with navy collar and cuffs. Broad trim'd. All sizes. \$1.25 —Fourth Floor

A \$15 suit at Moyer's is the equal of a \$20 suit at ordinary stores.

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Second and Morrison Third and Oak

Six Convicts Escape. Camden, N. J., Aug. 15.—(P. N. S.)—Six men fled their way through the bars of the Cambria county prison today, disregarding the fusillade sent after them by prison guards, scaled a high fence and made good their escape. Thirty other convicts refused to join in the jail break.