

**WAR WILL EFFECT  
NEW RELATIONSHIPS  
IN NATIONAL LIFE**

Emergency Paves Way for Changes That Are Ordinarily Termed Radical.

**OUTLOOK IS PROMISING**

The Age-Old Fear of "Government Interference With Business" Weakened Beyond Recovery.

Washington, April 28.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Control of food prices by the government, control of the distribution of the products, and fixing of minimum prices to be paid to the grower are questions now calmly discussed in congress.

Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture has suggested these things as part of the war program. He has made only a ripple, and it seems likely that the power to do these things will be conferred. A few years ago scarcely any of the senators who now debate the best means of applying such a law could have hinted at such a thing without facing political annihilation.

This should what the war view is doing to long cherished ideas in American life. To say that America will never be the same as the result of the world war is to repeat a truism. It may be doubted whether any who try to indicate the changes can give any clear view of what is to follow.

**New Domestic Outlook.**  
Usually the emphasis is placed upon the new and closer relationship which this country, it is assumed, will bear toward the nations of the old world. Vast as the new outlook on world affairs promises to be, it is still more difficult to estimate oncoming events in the purely domestic sphere.

Already the query is being asked, what if such radical notions as price fixing become grounded in the national policy? If the thing works well in war time, prevents extortion, insures fair distribution and confers benefit to the common welfare, will not a demand arise for it in time of peace to follow?

**"Interference" Doctrine Fuctured.**  
In such an event the old fear of government "interference with business" is likely to be weakened and a new era based on war experience arise in its place. No one can tell how far that tendency will swing. Government operation of ships, coal mines, manufacturing plants, railroads and like activities would in a short time produce profound changes in thought and policy.

Along with it might easily come a close examination of the whole problem of governmental taxation. The taxing power is reaching in all directions to pay the cost of the war. The taxes are to be heavy in war time, and will be heavy after the war is over. So far the tax program is largely one of securing revenue from production energetically, particularly including profits. Ultimately it may lead to consideration of other means of direct taxation, including land.

**War Production Ideas Pass.**  
When the nation is straining every nerve toward increasing production, and officials from president down are urging the use of land, there is likely to be less and less patience with those who tie up the productive energies of the country in large land holdings, with speculative values attached. There can hardly be a systematic spirit toward the land speculator in such surroundings.

So President Wilson's echoing call to democracy the world over is likely to have full play for reflex action at home. Old fashioned ideas are going to smash in congress day by day, with few protesting voices to pay them honor.

**"War Measures" Preferred.**  
Only war measures are to be considered at the extra session of congress. But "war measures" is an elastic term, since the business, commerce and agriculture of the country are so closely related to the conduct of the war.

Apparently the program of the session will include all bills which the president and his advisers believe will stimulate the production of the country and make it most effective on the world stage. Such matters as amendment of the federal reserve law, intended to strengthen the nation's financial ability; improvements to rivers and harbors that will assist in mobilizing the country's resources; and measures to bring increased acreage for the production of crops are clearly within the list.

Matters of local importance must wait for the regular session, at least. Congress will not take up general legislation. Matters which can bring themselves within the definition of aiding the country in the war will be considered, and other things will not be.

**Woman Suffrage Gains.**  
Woman suffrage, by the "state method" is marching steadily ahead. Six states, by the action of their legislatures this year, have given women the right to vote for president and vice president, and all but one of these at the same time granted municipal suffrage.

This makes a total of 18 states where women will hereafter have the right to vote for president, and in Arkansas they have been given the right to participate in party primaries. Within the last 10 days or two weeks Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska have been added to the presidential suffrage list.

This advance has been encouraging to those who are working for national suffrage. Every state added brings more voices in congress into line, and adds weight to the arguments for the national amendment. In the hearing recently given by the senate committee Miss Rankin, the congresswoman from Montana, made an analysis of the state constitutions to show how

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**PROMINENT IN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL**



Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign minister; Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, and Hugh Gibson of the state department.

difficult it would be to gain suffrage in all the states by state action.

**Constitution Amending Difficult.**  
For example, New Hampshire's constitution can be amended only by a convention, and conventions must be at least seven years apart. Fourteen states require amendments to pass two successive legislatures before they go to the people. Mississippi and South Carolina require an amendment to be passed by the legislature, then by the people, and then again by the legislature. Two-thirds, three-fifths and three-fourths majorities are required to pass most of the legislatures.

New Mexico surpasses all the rest in the precautions taken to protect its constitution from reckless amendment. A three-fourths vote of the legislature is the first step, then a three-fourths vote of the people to ratify, and a two-thirds majority in each county. Thirty-four per cent of the voters in any one of the counties is enough to kill the amendment.

**EXISTENCE OF GERMAN  
BASE UPON BRAZILIAN  
COAST SAID TO EXIST**

Responsible Plantation Owner Vouches for Statement Rendezvous Is Maintained

Rio de Janeiro, April 28.—(U. P.)—After numberless rumors and unconfirmed reports regarding naval bases said to have been established by German raiders and submarines on the coast of Brazil, what appears to be a reliable story of such a base has reached this city. The story is vouched for by Colonel Jose Maria da Silva, proprietor of a large plantation on the Ilha de Maraca, which is said to have been the rendezvous of several German ships at various times since the beginning of the war.

The Ilha de Macara is separated from the northern coast of Brazil by the Carrapaparis channel. Three German warships anchored in this channel for several days during the first year of the war, and have used the hiding place several times since, the last time being during February this year.

**Fresh Meat Secured.**  
He declared that fresh meat was furnished the ships by several cattle raisers, that the ships took water and made repairs. Tropical jungle climbs precipitous slopes of land so that ships' masts or funnels are completely obscured when the ship lies close in to shore.

Colonel Silva reported that officers from the first German ships to use the hiding place embarked in gasoline launches and made careful soundings of the channel and the entire neighborhood of the island, and that they made detailed maps from their observations.

**Raiders Still Active.**  
Reports indicating that the raiders are still active in the South Atlantic continue to arrive, the latest being a telegram from Belém, a city near the mouth of the Amazon, saying that a naval battle had been fought within sight of the city. The report stated that it was believed that the engagement was fought between the French cruiser "Greydon" and the German raider.

**Tobacco Checks Contagion.**  
Berlin, April 28.—A German army surgeon of high rank reports in a medical journal that tobacco protects the soldiers in the field against contagious diseases.

**Girls Are Steel Chemists.**  
London, April 28.—Fifty girls have been trained at the Sheffield university during the past three months as steel chemists to replace fit young men.

**HOPE OF RESCUING  
ENTOMBED MINERS'  
NEARLY ABANDONED**

Loss of Life Connected With Mine Fire at Hastings Believed to Be 120.

Hastings, Col., April 28.—(U. P.)—Hastings mourns the death of a hundred and twenty fathers, husbands and brothers tonight.

Hope of rescuing any of the 120 men who went down into the black maw of the Victor-American mine yesterday morning, little suspecting that death lurked there, has been virtually abandoned.

**Rescue Workers Are Handicapped.**  
Tonight seven squads of rescue workers were working with undiminished energy, attempting to reach the fire which handicaps their work and must be extinguished before the imprisoned men—whether they are dead or alive—can be reached.

State and company officials were investigating the disaster, with a view to ascertaining its real cause.

Wild rumors of German and Austrian plots have been circulating in

the mining district since the holocaust occurred. Company officials, however refuse to confirm these reports, and are backed up in their refusal by state mining officials, who declare that no definite information will be available until the fire is extinguished and investigators can be sent down into the shaft.

**Italian Contract Is Denied.**  
One report that the Victor company, operators of the mine, has been furnishing coal under contract to the Italian government, was flatly denied by company officials.

The fire continues to rage, nearly a mile back under the hillside. Preliminary observation by rescuers indicates that the fire is the after-effect of an explosion which in turn precipitated a series of explosions. The written report of James H. Davis, fire boss, to the effect that at 6 o'clock Friday morning—two and a half hours before the disaster occurred—the mine was absolutely free of gas, lends credence to the plot theory. Experts say that it would have been impossible for sufficient gas to accumulate in the interval to cause such an explosion as occurred.

**Dynamite May Be Cause.**  
G. F. Bartlett, president of the Victor company, stated it is possible that dynamite caused the explosion, although he asserted none of the miners, except one man who did nothing else, was permitted to handle explosives.

"Coal, as everybody knows, is one of the basic necessities of warfare. I anticipate, because this is true, a great deal of trouble about coal mines of the country, and it is possible—perhaps probable—that this disaster is the first of a series of operations logical to expect," said Bartlett.

It is pointed out, on the other hand, by those inclined to doubt the plot theory, that the mine was known as a "gas" mine—dangerous at any time, despite the elaborate precautions of its operators—and that such a disaster as occurred yesterday is a possibility at any time in such a shaft.

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IN THE  
DESERT MAN**

**WM. S. HART IN THE DESERT MAN**

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