

INJUNCTION ATTEMPT FAILS; EVANS STATES SCHOOL LAW SOUND

District Attorney Gives Out Opinion Upholding Validity of New Statute.

PLUMMER'S TERM ENDS

Three Women and Seven Men Have Filed Nominations for Office of School Director.

The threatened injunction, proposed by members of the school board and directed at the new three year tenure law for school director, was defeated when District Attorney Walter Evans, after a thorough examination, submitted, Saturday afternoon, an opinion in which he finds the 1917 law sound and workable in every respect.

It has been the contention of the school officials that the new school laws were defective and that they would create havoc with the present board.

Attorneys Robert Maguire and John C. Veatch were requested by the boardman, superintendent of schools, to formulate a rough draft of an injunction the effect of which would be to withhold the operation of the new law over the term of the existing school election June 16. This tentative draft was submitted to the district attorney's office in which the opinion was filed that any action taken in the matter must come from that office.

Mr. Evans declined to act in the matter until sufficient time to investigate the law in question and discuss the same with the attorney general of the state. His action taken Saturday in denying the injunction puts an end to the question, as no one else has the authority to bring proceedings.

The opinion as given by the district attorney says: "It follows, therefore, that in accordance with the provisions of section 100 of the 1917 session of laws, as amended, the term of every director in this district who has served for a longer period than three years since the date of his last election shall expire at the date of the next school election in this district.

"Applying this statutory rule we find that since J. V. Beach, who was elected as such director in June, 1912, and O. M. Plummer, who was elected as such director in June, 1913, have each served for a longer period than three years subsequent to the date of their election, the term of each of them must, therefore, expire at the date of the next school election in this district, namely, the third Saturday in June, 1917.

"From a consideration of the entire act of 1917 and the title thereof, it is clear that it was the intention of the legislature to change the terms of office of school directors in districts of the first class from five years to three years.

Terms Are Out Short. "In order that this intention of the legislature as thus expressed may be carried out in School District No. 1 of Multnomah county, it will be necessary under the statute for Mr. Beach and Mr. Plummer at the June election, 1917, to be re-elected or else retire."

Mr. Plummer filed his application Saturday as a candidate for reelection, but according to R. H. Thomas, clerk of the school district, this is merely a precaution to insure Mr. Plummer's name being on the ballot in case the injunction failed.

"The following other candidates have so far filed their applications: Mrs. Ina Coleman, Mrs. Ferdinand E. Reed, Mrs. M. L. T. Hadden, O. DeWitt Maxson, Dolph R. Norton, Oren R. Richards, W. B. Streeter, Clarence D. Porter and W. L. Rickman.

WEAK TEUTON ATTACKS HOLD SIGNIFICANCE

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were reported to have wiped out other companies.

The Germans in the "bull pens" were authority for the declaration that the British artillery superiority all but silenced the German batteries almost unprotected. In addition, British airmen displayed superiority of the skies. No German planes were able to cross the British lines and ferret out what was happening or give ranges to the Prussian guns.

British Losses Were Small. It was this virtual silencing of the German batteries which incidentally made the British advance possible with

TWENTY-NINTH CATHEDRAL CLASS TAKES SCOTTISH RITE DEGREE



First row, seated, left to right—F. S. Doernbecher, Portland; A. L. Patterson, class historian, Portland; S. Swirsky, class treasurer, Portland; U. S. Grant, class vice president, Dallas; J. E. Martin, class president, Portland; C. F. Berg, class orator, Portland; W. S. Muir, class secretary, Dallas; A. B. Muir, Dallas; A. J. Clarke, Portland. Second row—H. Schwartz, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. E. Walter, Enterprise; C. S. Russell, Portland; J. W. Kennedy, Eugene; J. S. Mann, Linnton; P. W. Soller, Portland; E. Britt, Jacksonville, Or.; W. Ward, Portland. Third row—C. B. Sundberg, Dallas; J. L. Wright, Portland; G. A. McCulloch, Amity, Or.; L. M. Jones, Portland; J. Arndt, Portland; L. A. Hollman, Dallas; W. H. Johnson, Jacksonville, Or.

an almost unbelievably small casualty list.

I talked with the officers of one Irish battalion today, which reached their objective without losing a single man. Another company lost exactly three men in the entire day's fighting.

Whole divisions of the enemy were so badly used up that the prisoners admit they will be unfit for further fighting.

Canadians Take 150 Prisoners. Today and last night were marked by raiding parties. The Canadians at midnight last night grabbed 150 German prisoners in such a quick jump forward far into the enemy lines southwest of Lens. They brought back quite a number of machine guns also.

There were other successful raids later in the day at widely scattered points—for instance, southeast of Lens, around Auchy and north of Souchez. The Tommies brought back squads upon squads of "kammer" shouting "Fritzes," and very frequently several loads of guns and equipment.

Positions Gained Consolidated. London, June 9.—(U. P.)—No major fighting in the Ypres but gains registered in the fighting front near Arras through the consolidation of positions was the sum total of official information from the British tonight.

The French war office reported lively artillery and repulse of an attempted German surprise attack.

"In the neighborhood of Greenland Hill we improved our positions during the day," Field Marshal Haig reported. "Since Thursday we have captured more than 7000 prisoners."

"Southeast of St. Quentin there was lively artillery firing," the French official report asserted. "Northwest of Brayen-Laonnais a surprise attack was easily repulsed."

"On the battlefield southeast of Ypres the day was quiet except for artillery fire on both sides," Haig's report continued. "We gained ground slightly on the right flank in a new position. A great number of guns, machine guns and trench mortars are still buried under the debris."

"In the course of bombing raids on the enemy's railway stations Thursday night, a large accumulation of rolling stock, containing ammunition, was detonated, the fires and explosions continuing until dawn.

"Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting yesterday and four others driven down out of control. Six of our planes are missing, two of these being lost as a result of a collision during a fight with enemy machines over the German lines."

No Attacks, Berlin Reports. Berlin, via London, June 9.—(U. P.)—Since yesterday evening there have been no attacks by the British, declared an official statement tonight.

Esperantists Join Censors. London, June 9.—Several experts in Esperanto have been added to the British staff of censors to read letters written in that language.

Draft Riots of 1863 Caused By Unfair Methods Followed

Peaceful Conduct of Military Registration Last Week Recalls Disorder That Prevailed for Five Days in New York 54 Years Ago.

The taking of the military census last week a step preparatory to the enforcement of the selective draft recalls the New York draft riots of July 1863. The ready response to the registration of 1917 is quite in contrast to the disorder that prevailed in New York 54 years ago where for five days the city was in control of the rioters.

The similarity of the two situations are theoretical but superficial, the differences are fundamental, declares the New York Tribune in an article descriptive of the draft riots, which is in part as follows: "The draft of 1917 is essentially democratic. Exemption cannot be bought. It must be for cause and undemocratic. Exemption could be bought for money. One whose name was drawn had either to go to the front or pay \$300 in money. This was what really caused the violent protest.

The riots of 1863 took the city unawares. On July 25, 1863, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning a pistol shot cracked at Forty-sixth street and Third avenue. That shot was the signal for a reign of terror which for five days filled the streets of New York with howling mobs. The man it killed was the first of hundreds who fell in the ensuing collisions between rioters on one side and police and soldiers on the other. New York was in the throes of the draft riots of 1863.

Opposition Was Wide. Speeches denunciatory of the government and compulsory military service; the circulation of inflammatory handbills urging resistance to the draft; the organization of societies to oppose it; activities of radicals inciting violence—all these were part of the opposition to conscription in 1863. The crisis developed suddenly. The drawing of names was started unexpectedly on the morning of Saturday, July 11. There had been little preparation aside from the preliminary enrollment some time before. Up to the morning of the draft, the murmurs of complaint had been pitched in a key too low to alarm the authorities. Even on the first day of the drawing, a certain apathy seemed to hover over the throng that had assembled in a little office room at 677 Third avenue to witness the lottery.

The Draft Wheel. On a raised platform at one end of the room had been placed a great hollow wheel, with a crank by which it could be turned. Into this box-like receptacle had been put thousands of little rolls of paper, each of which bore a name. At the appointed hour the wheel, to turn it, was started bare-armed and blind-folded, took his place beside the wheel. He was to draw the names. Another clerk stood by the wheel, to turn it.

Four times the wheel whirled around. The crowd was very still. Even the rustle of the many bits of paper in the big, hollow box might be distinctly heard. The wheel stopped and the clerk drew back a sliding panel. Into the wheel went Carpenter's bare arm, and out it came with a tiny bit of paper clutched in his fingers. Charles E. Jenkins, provost marshal, took the paper from his hand and opened it. In a voice that vibrated tensely in the stillness he read the name: "William Jones, Forty-sixth street, near Tenth avenue."

There was a stir in the crowd—a sound like a great sigh of relief from a hundred lips. Then came the reaction. Some one laughed. A man's grunt, Charles H. "Pop," Jones, in a tone half pitying, half sarcastic. The mood of the crowd changed to one of ironic merriment. "Here are you, Jones!" "Good for you, Jones!" "First blood for Bill Jones Smith's next!"

Crowd Comments Bitterly. Into the wheel again went the bare arm of Carpenter, and out it came with the bit of paper. All morning and far into the afternoon the work kept up while the crowd looked on with bitter comment, sarcastic bantering, but no show of violence. When at last the drawing closed for the day

Austrians Forced to Descend in Streets

Trieste Residents Cheering Outcome of Air Battle Are Promptly Arrested by Austrian Authorities, Say Italians. Rome, June 9.—(U. P.)—Details of a spectacular air battle over Trieste Thursday, in which Italian flyers forced Austrian battleplanes to descend precipitately in the crowded streets, were made public tonight.

The Italian machines were seaplanes but on a reconnoitering excursion they were unmolested until they arrived over Trieste. Crowds on the streets saw Austrian planes rise to meet the supposed attack and then scattered as the Austrians beat a hasty descent. The Italian flyers reported that many in the crowd cheered the Italian success and were promptly arrested by Austrian authorities.

500,000 Backyard Gardens. Columbus, Ohio, June 9.—Ohio's systematic method of tackling the food problem has resulted. It was announced today in 500,000 backyard gardens being started. This puts 25,000 additional acres under cultivation and assures an extra crop worth at least \$1,000,000.

ENTRAPPED MEN FAIL TO ESCAPE FLAMES IN MINE

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through, seeking to identify their dead. Superintendent L. D. Frink tonight said that it would probably be a week before all bodies were recovered, and expressed the opinion that the fire would burn that long at least. Helmetmen and first aid workers from adjoining mines were rescued to the Speculator mine early today and two of these men left Colorado Springs, Col., this afternoon, while the second car was reported en route from Red Lodge, Mont.

Many Pathetic Incidents. Dozens of pathetic incidents, such as usually mark a disaster which suddenly and without warning takes the lives of a great number of men, occurred today.

An engineer lowered a cage to one of the levels, where 12 miners boarded it and signaled him to hoist them to safety. Shortly after the ascent began fire caused the steel cable to part, dropping the cage with its human freight into the flames below. Two miners who were brought out alive told a thrilling story of saving their lives by cutting an air cable and breathing the air until rescued. Another, escaping, donned a helmet and brought out the body of his "partner." His efforts to resuscitate him were in vain. Another pair, imprisoned and suffocating in the 1000 foot level, battered down a huge bulkhead, and escaped through the Badger State mine.

Members of the national guard units, who were on duty near the mines, have thrown a cordon of patrols around the workings, and are aiding in rescue work.

ESTIMATES OF CENSUS BUREAU AND FIGURES OF REGISTRATION VARY

Discrepancies Between Number of Men Registered and Number Counted Upon,

TOTAL EXCEEDS 500,000

Officials at a Loss to Know Whether 1910 Census Figures Were Padded in Many States.

Washington, June 9.—(U. P.)—Startling discrepancies between the number of men registered for war service and the number the census bureau estimated would register, were revealed tonight when returns from more than one-third of the states were announced at the provost marshal general's office.

The total discrepancy so far is well over 500,000.

Officials are undecided whether this means that many states padded their 1910 census figures, upon which the bureau's estimates were based, or whether the returns indicate a large number of slackers without comment.

Some officials believe the estimates were too high, although Wisconsin, Illinois, Connecticut and North Carolina exceeded their quota by from 1000 to 10,000.

Virginia Charges Evasion. Governor Stuart of Virginia refused to submit his report of registration until the census estimates were reviewed. He termed the estimates a "frank injustice to the state."

Other states were withholding returns, meanwhile making efforts to round up "slackers."

The following states have reported the following shortages: Arkansas, approximately 11,000; Delaware, 8000; District of Columbia, 2000; Georgia, 20,000; Rhode Island, 7000; South Carolina, 9000; Tennessee (incomplete), 9000; Vermont, 9000; Alabama, 24,000; Mississippi, 30,000; West Virginia, 15,000; Oklahoma, 45,000; North Dakota, 25,000.

Already charges of fraudulent registration and complaints against shirkers are reaching the war department. In each case the charges are turned over to the department of justice for action.

More than 1,000,000 placed their names on the "honor list."

Iowa's Figures Are. Exemptions claimed or possible exemptions, 117,451; no exemptions claimed, 23,452; total whites registered, 200,802; exemptions claimed or possible exemptions of negroes, 119; no exemptions claimed, negroes, 943; total negroes, 1212; aliens, 11,788; alien enemies, 182.

Figures from Washington are: Exemptions claimed or indicated, 57,880; total registration, whites, 91,985; exemptions claimed or indicated, negroes, 241; total negroes, 483; aliens, 15,001; alien enemies, 291; total registered, 108,336.

Colorado's figures: Exemptions claimed or probable exemptions, 44,

New Army to Be Up To Rigid Standard

America Will Have Men of Superior Physical Rating on Western Front in Europe.

Washington, June 9.—(U. P.)—The war department will maintain its present rigid standards in selecting the new army.

This means that America will have on the western front youths the physical equal or superior of any now engaged. Estimates are that one in three or two may fail to meet the rigid tests.

Sound heart, lungs, eyes, teeth and feet are among the prime requisites, while other tests are more severe than the strictest life insurance standards.

The work of drafting the new army members should start by the last week in June. After a man has been drawn he then presents his reasons for exemption if he has claimed exemption.

The matter of exemptions is still up to President Wilson who, it is expected, will soon determine what men shall be free of active fighting service under the first draft.

Oregon's Figures. California—Exemptions claimed or indicated, 124,628; total whites, 222,972; exemptions claimed or indicated, negroes, 1881; total negroes, 3148; aliens, 67,464; alien enemies, 3948; total registration, 297,473, more than 65,000 short.

Oregon's figures—Exemptions claimed or indicated, 32,879; total whites, 55,750; negroes claiming exemption, 65; total, 65; aliens, 513; alien enemies, 557; total registrations, 62,610.

OREGON HAS SUPPLIED HER QUOTA BASED ON POPULATION OF STATE

Oregon has registered a total of 62,610 under the war census.

With this figure, although under the war department estimate, the state has given its quota based on the computation of 10 per cent of the 1910 census. The census estimate would have provided 59,428, but attention is called by the adjutant general's office to the fact that more than 6000 men have answered the call to the national guard and the regular army and navy services, and that these men under such service did not register. On this showing the state has come up to the requirements of the census registration.

Few instances of the slacker have been reported, although a diligent search has been begun. Saturday a man was taken into custody at Condon, Gilliam county, who had failed to produce a registration card when accosted by officers, and who is held for investigation. This, however, was the only case reported to headquarters yesterday.

Refuse to Carry Germans. Yokohama, June 9.—Germans in the orient will have to stay right where they are until the day is over. This developed today, when the Java Mail Steamship line—the only neutral company operating steamers in the Pacific—refused to carry subjects of the central powers.



THE BARA

"HEART AND SOUL"

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An Appreciation

To say I appreciate deeply your efforts which helped toward my election is putting it lightly.

If I am unable to see you personally in the next few days or weeks, I want to take this method and opportunity to thank you very sincerely and to say that it shall be my constant endeavor to so conduct the office that you will never regret having given me your assistance and support.

With very kindest regards, I am
Very sincerely,

Geo. H. Baker

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