

## CHAMBERLAIN TRYING TO PLACE APPLES ON BASIS WITH ORANGES

American Ambassador in London Would Have British Regulations Modified.

Washington, July 17.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Secretary Lansing reports to Senator Chamberlain from the state department that no change has occurred in the situation with reference to the British prohibition against letters of assurance to Scandinavian countries, but the American ambassador in London is endeavoring to have British trade authorities modify the regulations so as to permit the entry of 25 per cent of the quantity imported in 1916.

These efforts, if successful, will place apples upon the same basis as oranges, grapes and bananas. Just now the question is also involved to some extent in the regulations which will be made in this country with reference to exports. It is assumed that there will be an adjustment of trade relations under altered conditions brought about by the entry of the United States into the war. This country now will attempt to bring exports to neutralize into harmony with war conditions, and this arrangement of trade with neutrals should lead to concessions on the part of the British for American products, limited of course by war policy as to what tonnage may be spared and expenditure allowed for such products as apples.

This brings under discussion the value of apples as food and all of these things will enter into the decision. Senator Chamberlain has several times recently had the matter up with the state department, with a view to securing a partial market for the choice fruit of the Hood River and other parts of the Northwest.

### Leaves for Homesteaders

Washington, July 17.—The house committee on public lands has voted to report a bill to grant leaves of absence to homestead settlers, during the existence of the war with Germany, for the purpose of encouraging farm production. The bill provides that homesteaders may obtain leaves of absence for the purpose of performing farm labor elsewhere, the period of absence not to be counted against the residence requirements on the land. Notice is required to be filed with the land office as to the time of leaving, and a statement must be made at the close of the year showing the time absent and in what work engaged while away.

### Car Service Division

Washington, July 17.—Under the law recently passed giving it jurisdiction over car service, the interstate commerce commission has organized a division of car service, with E. H. De Groot Jr. as chief. Mr. De Groot formerly was superintendent of transportation of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. A. G. Guthrie, an attorney and examiner of the commission, will have immediate charge of organization and operation. The division will cooperate, so far as practicable, with the railroad commission on car service. In an announcement the commission says:

"The field division will be developed as occasion may require. It is expected that shippers and receivers of freight will to the fullest extent aid in promoting car service by promptly loading and unloading car shipments; by capacity loading where possible, regardless of carload minima; by readily adapting themselves to such modifications in the handling of less than carload shipments, as may be found necessary; and by hearty cooperation in the other methods which have been or may be devised to meet the transportation problems confronting the country."

### Alaska Coal Next Year

Washington, July 17.—Senator Mc-

## FIRST OFFICER TO REACH PHILIPPINES



Lieutenant Colonel Sam R. Jones of army quartermaster department in Portland.

Rugged and strong features distinguish the face of Lieutenant Colonel Sam R. Jones of the army quartermaster department in Portland as that of a fighting man. His career has been rigorous, covering many battles and many lands.

The first United States army officer to set foot in the Philippines, back in '98, was the chief quartermaster of the Second Oregon expedition, Major Sam R. Jones. He preceded the rest of the expedition by four hours.

Having served in the Civil war, and now in the great world war, Colonel Jones comes to the fore with one of the most eventful of military lives.

**Helped Capture Manila**  
Sam Jones was born in Pennsylvania on February 6, 1845. Cadet Sam Jones entered West Point, after having enlisted with the Union forces, in 1862. He was graduated just 50 years ago last month as second lieutenant in the field artillery.

When the Modoc Indian wars broke out, First Lieutenant Sam R. Jones came west in '77 and helped to repulse the redskins in the Nez Perce and Bannock campaigns.

He was made a captain in '91. Besides participating in the Philippine engagement, when as major in the volunteers he procured the first khaki

Navy. In conference with Secretary Lane of the department of the interior, has been advised that Alaskan coal cannot be had for general use before next year, but is expected to be available for commercial sale on the Pacific coast by that time. As a result of discussion over proposed leases of coal lands which are said to contain clauses making it difficult to obtain capital, the Oregon senator was invited to draft what he believes would be a satisfactory form of lease, and this will be submitted to Secretary Lane later on.

## STAR

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Australian Manikins

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## GERMANY MUST BE DEFEATED IN BIG WAR, DECLARES NOVELIST

Upton Sinclair Insists War Is Clearly to Save World Democracy.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 17.—(U. P.)—Upton Sinclair, novelist and Socialist, has withdrawn from the national Socialist party.

In a statement in which he likens the Prussian ruling class to "a beast with the brains of an engineer," Sinclair takes issue with his party on the so-called "majority report" opposing war and authorizes the United Press to announce today his "split" with the Socialists.

"For me to remain in the party would be to misrepresent both the party and myself," Sinclair explains. He predicts that the Socialist party will be wiped out if it endeavors to carry out its formally declared policy of mass opposition to conscription.

**Displeased With War Opposition**  
The novelist's chief reasons for withdrawing are the Socialists' opposition to conscription and to the war America is waging upon "German autocracy."

"If the Socialists had opposed conscription of men unless conscription of wealth were likewise included, I could have seen some point to their argument, and perhaps have stood with them in protesting the working class from bearing not only the physical but the financial burden of this war," Sinclair declared.

Socialists of America stand alone in the world in their opposition to war, the novelist insists. This is because Socialists of other nations know the "Prussian ruling class," in his opinion.

**Sees Dangerous Combination**  
"They cite its modernness, its use of science, precisely the thing which makes it dangerous—a beast with the brains of an engineer. They cite the good care it takes of its workers; every farmer who fattens animals for the slaughter house does the same thing for the same motive."

The difference between the ruling class of Germany and that of America is the difference between the seventeenth century and the twentieth, Sinclair believes.

In breaking with his party, Sinclair believes he should warn the American working class.

"If Germany be allowed to win this war, then we in America shall have to drop every other activity and devote the next 20 or 30 years to preparing for a last ditch defense of the democratic principle."

**Democracy Must Be Goal**

Thorough and complete democratization of Germany and Austria must be the ultimate goal of the allies, Sinclair is convinced.

"Any agitation which does not include this demand," he asserts, "is a pro-German agitation. The argument that we have no right to say under what institutions the German people shall live seems to me without force."

Turning again to directing his statement to the party, Sinclair explains

## NOVELIST QUILTS PARTY BUT REMAINS SOCIALIST



Upton Sinclair

that he "pleaded again and again to be heard."

"I intend to go on working for Socialism as hard as I can," he concluded. "When the breakdown of the Prussian caste system seems to me to have progressed far enough, I may come back and ask the party to take me in again."

## GUNNER TELLS HOW DIVER WAS SENT TO BOTTOM

(Continued From Page One)

ports and their convoys, left an American port on June 2 and arrived in France 13 days later.

Bray's story of the destruction of the submarine was as follows:

"When we were about half way across about 10 o'clock on the evening of June 7 we sighted a submarine. It fired a torpedo which shot across the bow of the transport. The ship zigzagged. A second torpedo swept across the bow. We saw nothing more of the submarine until the next morning when we sighted what we supposed was the same one. It had probably followed us.

**Men Struggle in Vain**  
"We had a picked crew of 50 gunners from a United States battleship. We immediately opened fire, striking the submarine and sinking it. The officers and crew of the U-boat were seen struggling in the water. They were left to their fate.

"It was sad to see men helpless in

the water but they were there to sink and kill Uncle Sam's boys, so they were shown no mercy.

"When we sank the U-boat no convey was very near us, having gone ahead probably to clear the way of submarines.

**Dummy Submarine for Target**

"On the way over one of the vessels threw overboard a dummy submarine it carried. This was hit a number of times in target practice, so the men were in fine fettle when they met the real thing.

"The men aboard were naturally excited to a certain extent. They were full of fight and anxious to smash at any hostile thing that came in sight.

"When the American soldiers landed in France the scene was indescribable. The French people went fairly crazy at the sight of our boys."

### Reports Do Not Support Story

Washington, July 17.—(I. N. S.)—On the face of their official reports the story told by Gunner John Bray of the drowning of German submarine

seems before the eyes of the American crew that sank the U-boat is untrue, according to navy department officials today.

"The soldiers and sailors have no orders to fight in this manner," one official stated. "Other nations at war may permit crews of vessels sunk to drown, but we don't intend to do any-

thing of the kind. As far as possible our fighting force will conduct themselves in a humane manner.

"This is understood throughout all branches of the service and being understood we are not willing to accept the statement that the crew of which Bray was a member, permitted Germans to drown before their eyes.

"Our official reports contained no mention of this incident, although the sinking of the U-boat was reported in due form."

### Marines First Ashore

An Atlantic Port, July 17.—(U. P.)—The marines were the "first ashore" in France. Also it was one of their transports that the German submarines fired on.

That the tradition of the marines was fully lived up to in the landing of America's first expeditionary army in France was learned here today.

One destroyer coming from European waters which met the American fleet reported her belief that she had sunk a U-boat a few days before. The destroyer had answered the call of one vessel in distress, when she heard another. Then, only a short distance away, a submarine was sighted. The destroyer put full steam on, charged directly at the U-boat and passed over the spot where the submarine dived, and as she did so, let go a depth mine. With the explosion of the mine. With the explosion of the

oil came to the surface, members of the crew said.

In addition to the brush with submarines en route to France men of at least one of the transports believe one U-boat was sighted on their return trip. The submarine was considerable distance away.

**Administrator Files Deed**  
Vancouver, Wash., July 16.—An administrator's deed given by J. R. Allen, as administrator of the estate of Blanche E. Allen, deceased, to Albert Crocker for part of the east half of southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 34, township 5 north, range 1 east, was filed for record Monday. The consideration named was \$585.

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## COLUMBIA

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## Popular Prices

## LIBERALS NOT SATISFIED WITH DR. MICHAELIS

(Continued From Page One)

A Berliner Tageblatt editorial, quoted in cables today, vigorously assailed the methods of the Michaelis appointment.

"Michaelis has been imposed upon by the people from high Olympus," it declared. "We are a long way yet from parliamentary control. Everything happens according to tradition with the collaboration of all sorts of factors, to the exclusion only of the people's representative."

The Tageblatt is a liberal organ of great influence and ordinarily cautious in its comments.

The paper sarcastically pointed out that "Hollweg swallowed with equal facility the conservatives' principles of annexation as well as the democratic principles of no annexation."

"Although he described treaties as 'scraps of paper,'" the editorial continued, "he doubtless would have been ready to swallow the opposite principle of sanctity in order to save his job. His marvelous stomach could have stood it—but it seems too much for others."

The Neue Freie Presse declared: "Hollweg might have known he was signing his own death warrant when he approved the Kaiser's Prussian electoral proclamation."

**Austrian Comment Is Bitter**  
Vienna, Via Berlin and London, July 17.—(U. P.)—Although the Vienna press generally regrets Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's fall, several newspapers today bitterly commented on the former premier's tendency toward compromise on all questions.

It now seems, according to Berlin reports, that the Center-Radical coalition which forced the crisis in Germany is beginning to realize that Bethmann-Hollweg was sacrificed because he was about to yield to them.

Not only does the government face a smothering out of the parliamentary situation, but Austria-Hungary must be mollified. Vienna wanted Hollweg to stay. Emperor Karl's ministers did not hesitate frankly and firmly to announce this to Berlin. Austria-Hungary is experiencing grave unrest, due to success of the Russians and settling of a conviction that the central powers cannot win.

Names of other new cabinet members will be announced shortly. It was said today, and then the re-naming will be able to resume its discussion of pending questions—parliamentary reform and the majority parties' peace formula. The reichstag may be able to meet before Thursday.

**Politics Carried Into Army**  
Amsterdam, July 17.—(I. N. S.)—One of the latest moves on the part of the Pan-German was the issuance of a pamphlet in Munich, "Germany's Future Under a Good and Bad Peace."

This pamphlet has been distributed in immense quantities among the troops at the front, thus carrying politics into the German army for the first time since the war started.

Boy and Goose  
Foyer Fountain—  
one of the many  
interesting art  
objects at the Liberty  
Theatre.



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Today marks the opening of an unusual theatre. Portland will be proud of this magnificent playhouse—a beautiful addition to her many wonderful attractions—and the play is a fitting production for such an opening—the great 7-reel super-feature,

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