

MEN ARE BRAVE AS TROOPSHIP IS GOING DOWN

Navy Department Makes Public
Thrilling Story of Sinking of
Transport President Lincoln.

THREE TORPEDOES STRIKE

Seven Hundred and Sixteen Sol-
diers Face Death Without
Flinching; Casualties Small.

Washington, July 8.—The complete and thrilling story of the sinking of the army transport President Lincoln on May 31 was made public Sunday by the navy department.

It is replete with heroic deeds of the 716 men on board, who faced without flinching what seemed to be certain death. The big liner, under a German merchant vessel, was well out to sea, homeward bound from a French port, when she was struck by three torpedoes from an enemy submarine. The U-boat was not sighted, but a lookout spied its messengers of destruction when they were 400 yards distant off the port side and an attempt was made to turn the vessel. Two torpedoes struck at almost the same place, about 120 feet from the bow; the third hurled itself against the ship a like distance from the stern.

Men Behave Like Heroes
But with all of its "dirty work," the undersize craft accounted only for three officers, one taken captive, and 23 enlisted men. All others on board were saved, chiefly because they acted quietly and promptly, and instinctively obeyed signals. For the sound of officers' voices was lost in the roar of escaping steam from the safety valves. Included in the number of rescued were two paralyzed soldiers and a number of sick. Their comrades knew to it that they were cared for first.

As soon as the torpedoes struck, however, the call to battle stations was sounded. Preparations were made to launch the lifeboats and the guns were ordered manned. An inspection below showed the bulkheads were holding the water in the forward hold, but that the engine room bulkhead was ruptured and water was pouring into the room. The inspection also showed seven lifeless bodies in the forward hold—those of men killed either by the explosion or in the crush of water.

Gun Crew Stays by Guns
Fifteen minutes after the ship was struck, it appeared quite evident that she would sink," says Commander Percy W. Foote in his report to Secretary Daniels, at whose instance the report was made public. "The boats and raft were placed in the water and the order was given all hands to abandon the ship. This order did not include the gun crews, however, who remained at the guns awaiting further orders."

Commander Foote's account does not say what the further orders were, but it does say that within a few minutes the bow gun opened fire and kept peering away in the direction where the submarine was thought to be. Meanwhile the vessel was slowly settling in the water.

Perhaps the most dramatic feature of the scene was the manner in which the men took to the boats and rafts.

"PROVED A FINE INVESTMENT," SHE DECLARES

Mrs. Brown Wants Everyone
to Know About Good
Tanlac Is Doing.

"Well, I have bought four bottles of Tanlac now and it has proven to be a splendid investment for me," said Mrs. Clara Brown, residing at 200 East Thirtieth street, while in the Owl Drug Company's store, recently.

"About five years ago," she continued, "my appetite began to fail me and I have been gradually going down hill ever since. During the past year my condition became considerably worse. My food did not seem to do me any good. During the past six months, especially, I lost a great deal in weight, nothing tasted good to me, and I had gotten to where I had no energy. My nerves were so torn up that some nights I could hardly sleep at all. I felt tired all the time, often had headache and to see my health going to pieces so rapidly alarmed me. None of the many medicines I tried seemed to do me any good, and I became discouraged and despondent, as it looked like nothing could help me."

"I made up my mind from what I read about Tanlac and from the good results my son-in-law and his father had gotten from it, that it was what I needed, too, and I have not been disappointed. It has done me a world of good already and I am just so glad to see how perfectly my health is being restored that I feel like telling everybody what I am doing it. My appetite is fine, what I eat tastes good, and the fact that I have gained several pounds in weight shows how well my food agrees with me. I am so much stronger and more energetic than I did. By using the Tanlac Tablets every few days I am relieved of constipation and I don't ever have any more headaches. I am nothing like as nervous as I used to be, I sleep good, and am beginning to feel like myself again."

There are thousands of people who complain of being nervous and run-down. They are not sick exactly, but feel tired out and good for nothing most of the time. They need something to build them up and throw off the symptoms of this weakened, debilitated condition.

The system, besides being purified by Tanlac, is toned up and invigorated by the medicine, aside from assisting the blood, reinvigorates the constitution, overcoming as it seems to quickly do, nervousness, indigestion, non-assimilation of the food, headache, backache, kidney derangements, general debility, and many other complaints that are so common to the thousands of half-sick, depressed men and women.

Tanlac is sold in Portland by The Owl Drug Company. (Adv.)

Funeral Services Held for Dr. Wilson

Prominent Portland Physician Laid to Rest in Riverview Cemetery; Rev. A. A. Morris Conducts Services.

The funeral of Dr. Holt C. Wilson, prominent Portland physician who died Sunday morning, was held this afternoon at the residence, 85 North Nineteenth street, Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of the Trinity Episcopal church, officiating. Final services were held in Riverview cemetery. Dr. Wilson was a native of this city, aged 64, and one of the best known physicians in Portland, where he had practiced for 35 years.

The following were honorary pallbearers: W. B. Ayer, Dr. A. J. Giesy, Max Hirsch, Richard Koehler, J. A. Latta, L. A. Lewis, A. L. Mills, Wirt Minor, J. N. Neal, William D. Wheelwright, Dr. J. O. C. Wiley, J. McI. Wood.

Active pallbearers were R. F. Bryan, H. L. Corbett, C. H. Davis Jr., M. R. Dooley, Jr., H. L. Gilsan, H. Hoffman, T. Robertson and Raymond Wilcox.

\$3 Water Contract

Is Upheld by Court

Complaint filed against the public service commission of Oregon by the De Pauw university and the Luse Land & Development company was upheld today by Judge Bean of the United States district court.

The Luse Land & Development company sold property in Southern Oregon and contracted to irrigate it for \$3 an acre. The public service commission ruled that the land should be irrigated at \$1 per acre, holding that the land is a public utility.

In the trial evidence was shown that the bond of the De Pauw university would be worthless if the contention of the public service commission were upheld that the Luse Land & Development company was a public utility. The decision upholds the contract.

Girl Injured by Auto

Progressing Nicely

Susie Williams, injured several days ago, is progressing nicely at her home, 48 North Tenth street. Susie was hit by an automobile in charge of Clarence Miller. Eye witnesses said Miller was not to blame, but that the little girl ran in front of the machine. She was at Good Samaritan hospital for a few days.

A member of the military police placed Miller under arrest, but the police released him. A charge of reckless driving, however, is pending in the juvenile court.

Italian Flier Killed

In Airplane Accident

Hempstead, N. Y., July 8.—Sergeant Gialafelice Gino, one of the foremost members of the Italian royal flying corps, was killed in an airplane accident here Sunday. Captain Antonio Resnati, the celebrated Italian aviator who lost his life in an accident at the Mineola aviation field in May, was once a pupil of Sergeant Gino.

Nuncio at Vienna to

Be Recalled, Report

Recent Sensational Revelations Connected With Austrian Royal Couple Likely to Lead to Complications, View.

London, July 8.—(U. P.)—Recall of the papal nuncio to Vienna, which was demanded six months ago, in connection with family troubles of Emperor Karl, will be carried out, according to reliable information from Rome today.

At the time the recall was first asked Pope Benedict refused to acquiesce, believing the nuncio was justified in siding with Empress Zita. The nuncio had communicated the Vatican's advice, which the empress had asked when separation was threatened.

The pope's efforts at reconciliation of the royal couple were partially successful, but recent sensational revelations are likely to lead to complications. It is reported that Zita is determined upon public vindication.

Camp Lewis Rejects

12.2 Per Cent of Men

Camp Lewis, Wash., July 8.—Rejections for the last draft will total 12.2 per cent, 1432 being discharged out of 13,157 who reported, according to figures given out here this morning. Lack of sufficient height and diseases of the ear were the most prominent causes for rejection. The new regulations in effect June 15 call for a minimum height of five feet and three inches and the regulation under which the men were examined, shortly after they received their questionnaires, was five feet and one inch.

Woman to Get Man's Pay

On the theory that a woman who performs successfully a man's work, should receive a man's pay, City Commissioner Kellisher has employed a janitress for the city hall. The woman, who is the wife of a drafted man, will receive the regular pay of \$3.75 a day. Some difficulty in finding suitable male help has been experienced in certain avenues of employment of late, and through the aid of the municipal employment bureau, the United States government cooperating, it was decided to employ the janitress.

DANES TO BE CURBED

IN EXPORT COMMERCE

WITH CENTRAL POWERS

Despite Reports of Food Short-

age, Trading With Belligerents

Assumed Large Proportions.

Washington, July 8.—Export of foodstuffs to the central powers from Denmark is being curbed by the associated Scandinavian governments. Despite reports of want in Denmark, confidential reports from semi-official sources to the government here show supplies in that country adequate and, though prices are high and economic conditions difficult, continued export of foods to belligerents would indicate it is in no danger of starving.

Suspicion is aroused that the dark tales of want coming out of Denmark are for the purpose of securing reserve stocks of food which could be sold at huge profits to the central powers.

Mutual Exchange Arranged

The associated Scandinavian governments are taking steps to restrict exports of grain, fodder and fats to Denmark, which, experience has taught them, would merely serve to increase the amount of cattle, butter and other foodstuffs available for export to the central powers, where, as is shown by the reduction in the potato, bread and

meat rations, imported food is needed as never before.

The conference of Scandinavian government ministers at Copenhagen on June 26 and 27 is said to have dealt with the problems of developing a mutual exchange of products between the three Scandinavian countries to meet war-time conditions. The arrangement agreed on provides:

Denmark is to export to its neighbors a large surplus of foodstuffs; Sweden, iron, steel and cellulose products, and Norway nitrates for fertilizer purposes and other Norwegian products. The arrangement has already resulted in a considerable interchange of business.

Meats Sent Finland

Denmark has been able, despite poor crops last year, to export to Norway and Sweden considerable quantities of cattle, grain, potatoes, vegetables, butter, eggs, sugar and cheese. Some export was also directed to Finland. The city of Copenhagen alone released 4000 tons of salted meats from its stores to Finland.

There is fear here lest much of these exports to Finland will fall into the hands of the Finnish armies, now operating with the German armies in the Kola peninsula. However, if this surplus did not go to Finland it might go directly into German hands, as much of the Danish exports has been going in the past.

Heavy imports of coal from England have relieved the coal famine in Denmark and in return for this Denmark is restricting the flow of communication into Germany. Despite the interference of German submarines, this flow of coal is about one third greater than the movement of coal from Germany to Denmark.

Italian peat too low in fuel value to be used for heating is being utilized in the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizers.

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business, but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figure themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital.

The additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company