

SCHOOL BOARD'S ACT IS DENOUNCED BY MASS MEETING

Mass Meeting at Library Hall Tuesday Night Says Treatment of Alderman Reflects on City.

ACTION IS DECLARED HASTY

Resolution Says District Placed in Position of Considering Contract Mere Scrap of Paper.

(Continued from Page One)

A way that would show appreciation of our superintendent and that would testify to our own good judgment."

Dr. E. A. Sommer, leader of the anti-Alderman fight, is at Camp Lewis service as a captain in the medical corps.

The Central library mass meeting was one that will stand out in the memory of Portland educators. Every seat was taken and the men and women were wedged in every corner, at the rear of the auditorium and at the entrance.

Dr. C. H. Chapman as chairman of the meeting presented A. F. Flegel who made the introductory address, declaring that Portland in honor could not endure the trick of the school board.

William D. Wheelwright offered a statement prepared by Dr. John H. Boyd who found it impossible to be present and there was applause at Dr. Boyd's assertion that the school board "violated the common decencies and ethics of civic and business life."

Benson Called Out The big demonstration of the evening, however, came when Mr. Wheelwright mentioned the name of S. Benson as a "fair and liberal man with no axe to grind." The demonstrative audience would not rest until Mr. Benson had spoken.

"I favor drastic action," he said, "I would invoke the recall against those school directors who use our school system for tricks and schemes."

At this pandemonium broke loose and was repeated when Mr. Wheelwright, continuing his address, said:

"That is certainly my feeling. Unfortunately," he added, "the recall cannot be invoked against public officers until they have been in office at least six months, and Orton and Thomas proceeded with their scheme to sidetrack Alderman at the first school board meeting following their election."

"There is one of the offending school directors who has been in office more than six months," he recalled, "Chapman, and the recall enthusiasts caught the suggestion with delighted cheers."

"That man is at the root of all the trouble," he pursued, "Plummer" came a voice from the audience.

"No, Sommer," answered another voice, "and the demonstration prepared the way for Dr. Chapman's next suggestion."

"If any man ever richly deserved the recall Dr. Sommer does. He has done many things for the injury of the school, but I cannot recall that he has done one single solitary thing for the good of the schools. I have seen him in the schools closely and it is my conviction that the rules underlying his motives have been uniformly sinister. Orton and Thomas got into office through false promises. The people accepted their pre-election statements that they were not pledged and not prejudiced. But they quickly showed they were but rubber stamps."

Dr. Sommer gave the word of command in his Prussian arrogance and Orton and Thomas obeyed.

Milton Reed Klepper offered the resolution calling upon the board to rescind its action, reading the declaration with a voice thrilling with strong feeling.

Vaughn Supports Sommer W. T. Vaughn and a woman, whose name was given as Mrs. Ross, were the only ones who opposed the resolution. Mr. Vaughn was both blessed and jested as he declared, "This I am perfectly well aware, is an Alderman meeting and would be silent were it not for Alderman's friends. I believe in fair play and I cannot accept everything in that resolution." As Mr. Vaughn continued, making evident his opposition to Mr. Alderman, it required the intervention of both the chairman and of Mr. Wheelwright to secure him a hearing in the face of his vociferous indignation aroused by his statements.

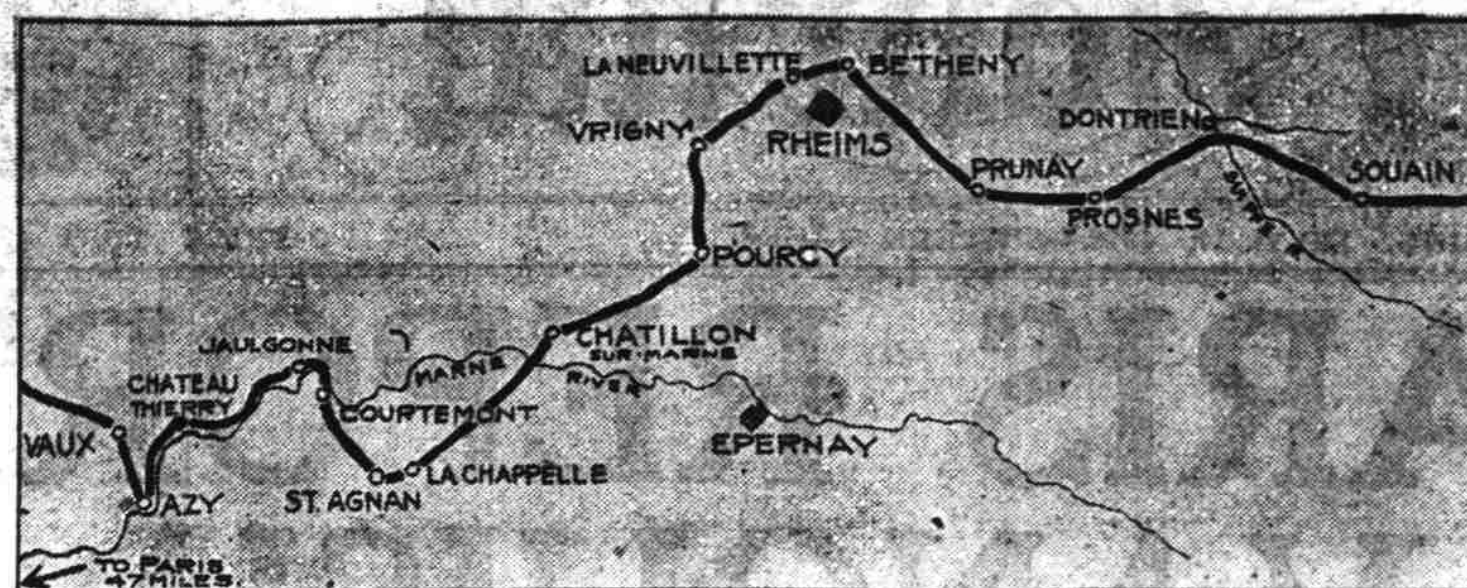
"I have three sons under Dr. Sommer at Camp Lewis," said the woman, whose name was given as Mrs. Ross. "Why," she continued addressing the chairman, "did you refer to his as a 'so-called doctor'?" He is the best doctor in Portland—one of the best," she hastily qualified.

July 1918, by a resolution which, her. "And he is a brother Mason of my husband." The resolution which was adopted by a strong majority vote but with a number voting in the negative, reads as follows:

Action Declared Hasty Whereas, three members of the school board of District No. 1 on the 5th day of July, 1918, by a resolution which, from reports in the press, was prepared by them without the action of a committee of the board and without observing the usual formalities in the district, ousted the superintendent of the schools from his position by transferring him to a department which was not intended to be created, and

Whereas, such action was taken by at least two members of the board without previous acquaintance with the superintendent or his qualifications for his position, and without any charges or

TODAY'S BATTLE LINE IN CHAMPAGNE



The heavy line indicates the approximate position of the allied and German forces in the great battle now going on in France. Prior to the attack the Germans were everywhere north of the Marne river. It will be seen they have driven a salient into the French lines for about five miles in one place. They had crossed the Marne further to the west but were driven back over the river again by the Americans. Today's heaviest fighting is apparently east of Rheims, where the Germans are trying to advance south and westward down the Marne toward Epernay.

complaint made against the conduct of his office and without any acquaintance with the schools of the district, and Whereas, the effect of such action if carried out will be to disregard and avoid the contract of the school district with the superintendent and to place the district in a position of treating its contract as a mere scrap of paper, and

Whereas, the said action of the board was taken hastily and without due consideration or opportunity on the part of the parents and patrons of the schools to be heard; and Whereas, we consider that the honor and integrity of our school district is involved in this, and that the whole matter should be reconsidered by the school board and such hasty action annulled, Now, therefore, be it resolved by this mass meeting of patrons and parents of children and the schools of Portland, that we condemn such action as hasty, ill-considered and a reflection upon the honor of our city and schools; and

Be it further resolved, That the school board be and hereby is requested to reconsider and annul said resolution and that hereafter all matters in relation to the conduct of the schools of the city of Portland be conducted on a basis of consideration and that no action ever be taken by the board which will subject the district to suspicion of unfairly or improperly avoiding its obligation, and that it is the opinion of this meeting that said action would be for the best interests of the Portland school system and its 40,000 children.

ROOSEVELT'S SON KILLED IN BATTLE (Continued from Page One)

enemy lines. Roosevelt has not been heard from since. It is not definitely known whether he was shot down or forced down and taken prisoner.

If he were taken prisoner, it is believed German aviators would have dropped a note announcing his capture, and the demonstration which followed would have been a different one.

Colonel Roosevelt Receives News New York, July 17.—(U. P.)—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was greatly affected when the news of Quentin Roosevelt's disappearance was given to him over the telephone early today from the New York bureau of the United Press.

He listened without interruption after asking that great care be taken to give him the dispatch fully.

Asked if he had anything to say he replied in a few words:

"Not a thing; not a thing." Colonel Roosevelt declared he had heard nothing from the front. The news of Lieutenant Roosevelt's disappearance given him by the United Press was his first intimation that anything had occurred.

The former president had just arisen and was preparing to breakfast when called.

"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff that was in him before his fate befell him."

Roosevelt declared the death of his son would have no effect on his plans. His speech at the Republican convention at Saratoga will be delivered Friday. He and Mrs. Roosevelt will motor to New York late this evening and will spend the night in town at the Hotel Langdon.

Colonel Roosevelt was informed of reports of Quentin's death at 8:15 this morning. At first he was too deeply affected to talk but at 1:30 p. m., after breaking the news to Mrs. Roosevelt, he made his brief statement.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES SLAM GERMANS (Continued from Page One)

"East of Rheims local enemy attacks were unsuccessful. In the Prunay region (seven miles southeast of Rheims), the Germans, trying an assault toward Beaumont-sur-Vesle (two miles south of Prunay), were checked. The French positions everywhere are being maintained."

London, July 17.—(U. P.)—German casualties in the new drive have reached nearly 100,000, according to authoritative estimates made here today.

Five Attacks Repulsed London, July 17.—(U. P.)—The Germans delivered five severe attacks on the 16 mile front between the Suppe-

valley and Main de Massiges yesterday evening, but were repulsed with the heaviest losses. It was learned from an authoritative source today.

The French and Americans lost no guns and their casualties were extremely light.

The German estimate of 13,000 prisoners in a declared to be grossly exaggerated.

Greatest Gain Only Four Miles London, July 17.—(U. P.)—The second day of the new Champagne drive was limited to frantic efforts by the Germans to maintain local gains they won in their initial rush. The outstanding feature of the battle, as reported by last night's official communiques, was passing of the initiative into the hands of the allies on most parts of the front, indicated by the great number of counter attacks.

It has been established that the German losses were extremely heavy. The night Paris official report also said that great numbers of prisoners were taken by the Americans in their counter attack on the Marne. Berlin claimed more than 13,000 prisoners.

At no point in the 50-mile battlefield did the enemy even come close to attaining any of his ambitious geographical or strategic objectives. The greatest gains, either claimed by the Germans or admitted by the French, are less than four miles. These are between Rheims and the Marne and east of Rheims, between Prunay and Prosnes.

American lines south of the Marne were completely reestablished by their counter attacks which lasted from noon Monday far into the night. To the right of the American positions the Germans retained their bridgehead on the south bank. Americans aided the French there by cooperating in the latter's counter attacks, recovering several small villages, won from the French.

The battle line now apparently runs from Vaux southward to Asy, north-eastward along the right bank to Courtemont, thence southward across the river to the vicinity of St. Agnan, eastward to La Chapelle-Monthodon, northward across the Marne to Chateau-Thierry, thence eastward to the village of Vaux, and thence southward to Vignay, northward to La Neuville, eastward (north of Rheims) to Betheny, southward to Prunay, thence eastward to Prosnes, northward to the original line at the Senuire river (near DONTRIEN) thence southward to Souain, eastward to Perthes-les-Hurlus, thence sharply northward to the original line at Main de Massiges.

British Keep Up Raids London, July 17.—(U. P.)—The British conducted another successful operation east of Villers-Bretonneux last night. Field Marshal Haig reported today. There was artillery fighting in various sectors on the Picardy and Flanders fronts.

"We carried out a successful minor enterprise east of Villers-Bretonneux during the night, taking some prisoners and machine guns," the statement said. "An attempted enemy raid in the same sector was repulsed. He made successful raids at Hauluch this morning."

Hostile artillery was active on the Somme and the Ancre, north of the Scarpe, northeast of Bethune and north of Bailleul."

German Prisoners Complain With the French Armies in the Field, July 17.—(U. P.)—German prisoners taken in the Champagne fighting are fatigued and discouraged at the failure of their new drive. Some blame their officers for lack of success.

The commander of one battalion, a former professor, harranged his subalterns and under officers of the army, declaring they remained in the rear and sent the citizen officers to their death, according to the prisoners.

Berlin Press Comments London, July 17.—(U. P.)—There is no particular geographical aim in the German offensive, the only object being to destroy the allies' fighting power, according to the Lokai Anseiger of Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. The German paper was quoted further as saying that Paris is more menaced from Americans than from the present battle zone.

Britons Get Six Hun Planes London, July 17.—(U. P.)—British aviators shot down six enemy airplanes Monday and lost only one of their own machines, the air ministry reported today. Successful bombing operations were carried out at various points.

PERSHING'S MEN HOLD FIRM GRIP ON MARNE (Continued from Page One)

river and the counter blow was a "complete success," Pershing added. General Pershing today cabled under date of July 16, reported that east of Chateau-Thierry where the Germans crossed the Marne American forces counter-attacked and drove the enemy back, "taking 600 prisoners."

"In the Vosges drive trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down under our fire," he added.

Capture Many Prisoners In his communique of the sixteenth which contained reports on the fighting of the fifteenth, Pershing added: "American troops east of Rheims cooperated with the French in repulsing the enemy attack. They maintained their positions at all points and captured a number of prisoners and machine guns. In the Vosges, the enemy attempted after artillery preparations, to attack our lines on a front of 1000

yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire."

Details of the fighting which appeared in section B of Pershing's report follows:

"The counter attack made by the American troops south of the Marne on July 15 was a complete success. The enemy who crossed the river near Fossy and had forced back a part of our line was thrown back with severe losses."

French Extend Front "One battalion was thought to be annihilated, those who were not killed or wounded being captured by our forces. French officers commanding French troops near this point, as well as others belonging to a higher command, have expressed great satisfaction concerning the conduct of our forces and the result which they achieved."

"On July 15 the Hilsenfurt region of the Vosges, the enemy attempted to attack our lines on a front of 1000 yards. After artillery preparation which included the use of trench mortars they left their lines at 7 o'clock in the morning and commenced to advance through their own wires."

"A barrage put down promptly by our artillery soon drove them back."

AMERICANS FIGHT WAY OUT WHEN SURROUNDED With the Americans on the Marne, July 17.—(U. P.)—(8:44 A. M.)—American troops, having thrown the Germans back across the Marne on their sector east of Chateau-Thierry, are aiding the French to clear the enemy from the south bank farther to the eastward.

Cooperating with the French, the Americans have partially cleared Conde Wood and have re-taken Hill 231 to the village of La Chapelle-Monthodon (Conde Wood is south of Courtemont and its western fringe evidently formed the river to the vicinity of St. Agnan, eastward to La Chapelle-Monthodon, a short distance to the eastward of the wood.)

The Americans, operating alone entirely cleared the south bank of the Marne in the region from Mesy to Laugonne. (A front of more than two miles.)

It now develops that the Americans never completely evacuated Mesy (on the south bank of the river, five miles east and north of Chateau-Thierry). One platoon hid in a cellar as the Boches rushed in. As the enemy flowed past them in a seemingly never-ending flood, this tiny garrison held out fighting desperately and inflicting great losses.

The main force of Americans fell back slowly, contesting every inch of

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See What Our Boys Are Doing in France THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR Uncle Sam's Answer to the Lies of the Hun Augmented Orchestra

Mae Murray

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"HER BODY IN BOND"

PERSHING'S MEN HOLD FIRM GRIP ON MARNE (Continued from Page One)

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AMERICANS ARE PRAISED BY PERSHING

LONDON, via British Wireless, July 17.—General Pershing has issued the order to the American troops in France congratulating them on the successes which have marked their brilliant debut in the fighting arena.

"The divisions subjected for the first time to the most painful ordeals of modern warfare, have invariably behaved with the greatest courage," says the order.

"Their cooperation with their brothers in arms under the unified command was prompt and effective and their allied comrades speak in praise of them."

"The conduct of these brave soldiers and of their comrades who have made the supreme sacrifice by falling on the field of honor, has established a model which each unit of the American expeditionary corps will strive to follow."

ground with the grey-clad infantry. The little group in the cellar fought on like an insect in a rushing torrent.

Then when the American counter drove the Germans back on the river the platoon—what remained of it—ridged the ranks of the retreating Boches with machine gun bullets.

There was a joyful reunion when the little garrison was again absorbed into the American ranks. Two companies of Americans (500 men) in attempting to flank a large force of retreating Germans, drove forward so rapidly that they were cut off and surrounded in a wood. Called upon to surrender, their answer was a crashing volley. Before the Boches could recover from the surprise, the doughboys rushed them with bayonets and cut their way back to the American lines with surprisingly few casualties.

The Americans today received the highest praise from the French command for their excellent work in the last two days' fighting.

German morale is said to be much lower than in any previous phase of the offensive. They have already used up a large part of their reserves. Prisoners reveal the Boches' increasing respect for American fighting qualities and declare the German losses were extremely heavy.

A map taken from a captured German officer shows that the two American hospitals, deliberately bombed by German airmen far in the rear of our lines Monday night, were plainly marked.

Several cases have been reported of Boches being captured while wearing American and French uniforms.

Mrs. Headricks Granted Divorce Oregon City, July 17.—Rosetta Headricks has been granted a decree of divorce from the custody of the four minor children.

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WAR PROFITEERS TO GET "THEIRS"

House Ways and Means Committee Planning Retroactive Tax Bill Approaching Seizure.

Washington, July 17.—(U. P.)—The house ways and means committee is going after the ill-gotten wealth of the war contract profiteer in framing the new \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill.

A retroactive tax bill which will amount to practical seizure of super-profits resulting from war government contracts is being prepared by the committee building and other "cost plus" arrangements—has the almost unanimous backing of the committee, a poll of members revealed today.

Several members made the additional suggestion that as each individual case of profiteering is developed, it be called to the attention of the public and the government department involved.

The committee today was to end its hearings with statements from L. L. Somers, and other officials of the war industries board, concerning the

platinum investigation. Following the hearing, Chairman Kitchin will submit his skeleton bill and actual framing of the measure as it will go to the house will be put under way.

AMERICAN AIRMEN PUT IN GREAT DAY (See Page Two)

must so far be considered an inglorious defeat, inasmuch as despite the heaviest and most elaborate preparations none of the German objectives has been achieved.

The net results have been only isolated penetrations on comparatively lightly held front positions without denting the main battle line—and this at the heaviest cost.

The early suggestion that this drive was probably a "side show" seems now erroneous. British and French military authorities generally agree that developments in the German concentration on both sides of Rheims was too great to allow effective operations anywhere else until later.

Air Battles Spectacular With the French Armies in the Field, July 17.—(U. P.)—Some of the most violent and spectacular air fighting of the war is under way on the Champagne front. Allied airmen have clearly maintained their superiority.

Bombing planes flew over the battle-

AN OPEN LETTER

FOR HUSBANDS ONLY

We have been confidentially advised that certain husbands are planning to see "For Husbands Only" "en stag"—using the old standard excuses, "lodge meeting tonight, dear," or "don't expect me home till late, there's work at the office." We as confidentially advise you to see he is properly chaperoned. We admit "For Husbands Only" will interest you—more we cannot, except this, there's never been a picture like it and probably never will be another.

P. S.—If you decide to go without him, the matinee is the comfort way; the same show, the same music; everything except the crowd.

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COLUMBIA

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field in great numbers. One group consisted of more than a hundred machines. Fighting planes incessantly poured machine gun fire into masses of Germans. One squadron blocked the most important bridge over the Marne for 15 minutes, not a single Boche being able to pass.

This aerial activity continues, despite the fact that low-hanging clouds make flying difficult.

Fifty Under Examination Oregon City, July 17.—Some 50 young men, in the June 5, 1918, class of registrants for war service, are being given their physical examination in the district court room today, preparatory to being classified.



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