

WALTER M. PIERCE
SPEAKER OF DAY
AT TUMALO PICNIC

Democratic Candidate for Governor Applies Lincoln's Story of Blodwin to Present Crisis.

WILSON IS HIGHLY LAUDED

Part Women Have Taken in War Is Told and Fair Sex Is Glorified for What She Has Done.

Tumalo, Or., July 23.—At the picnic of settlers on the Tumalo Project, July 20, Walter M. Pierce, Democratic candidate for governor, was the principal speaker.

In drawing comparison between this present day world crisis and a great crisis of former years, Mr. Pierce said:

"During the Civil war a committee visited President Lincoln and insisted on showing him how to correct the errors he was making in conducting the war. He called the committee's attention to Blodwin, who at that time was the great light upon the world and was playing his talents to admiring thousands by walking a wire rope stretched across the roaring Niagara. Lincoln said: 'Suppose Blodwin was out on the rope over the falls, would you raise a great hue and yell to him; a little straighter, Blodwin, a little to the left, a little to the right, or would you suppress all noise and pray for his success?'"

Applies to President

"How well this illustration of the martyred president applies today to the lonely man in the White House. The eventual era has developed the masterful man. His great paper recently given to the world at Mount Vernon, has been printed and read in all of the civilized corners of the earth. He stands today the greatest, strongest, ablest man to appear upon the world's theatre of action. His trained mind, his knowledge of history, his heart that beats in perfect unison with those who desire equal opportunities for all, make of him today without question the most conspicuous figure on the globe. Leading all of the down-trodden people of the world in this great world war against caste, class and special privilege, leading humanity out of the darkness and oppression into the light of real individual freedom, of real Christianity—Woodrow Wilson, the pride of these United States—the hope of the world!"

Woman's Part Praised

Renewing the part that women have taken and are to take in the world's work, Mr. Pierce said:

"In the grand, bright day, the light of which is now breaking on the battlefields of Europe, woman will play a more leading part than ever before in the affairs of humanity. It has been a long hard struggle, centuries old, for woman to rise to her present position. Through the many centuries, since Joan of Arc led the frightened French soldiers to victory, that spirit has pointed the way to woman's proper sphere in the affairs of the world. Anglo-Saxon civilization has been the defender, the promoter of woman. In the American colonies at an early day her advice was often sought and followed."

"In the present Titanic struggle how marvellously woman has played her part, with heavy heart bidding good-bye to son or husband; she has taken up the burdens of life with new vigor, not only in American but in Europe. It is her spirit, her sacrifice that has held up the morale of mankind."

"In the golden day for humanity, rural life will become the real center. Good roads, perfect roads, and the modern automobile has eliminated the isolation of the country home, and with all the modern comforts and conveniences the country home will become the ideal. The weakness of Germany today is her 'voiceless' and 'choiceless' woman."

YOUTHFUL GERMANS MADE PRISONERS BY THE FRENCH



The extent to which Germany has been driven in her need of man power is being continually illustrated by the youth of German prisoners captured by the French in their recent counter attacks. The picture shows a group of German boys who cannot be more than 16 or 17 years old, captured in the fighting in the Oise region.

hood. The American boys will win on European battle fields on account of the strength of womanhood in America. The solutions of the problems following this war, colossal and far-reaching in their consequences, will be in a large part solved by our womanhood, now the recognized added strength to the intelligence of the world.

"When the women of Rome were asked to bring their jewels as their offering to the government, the Roman matron Cornelia, having none, brought her sons as her offering and said: 'These are my jewels.' So, American womanhood has today placed her sons upon the altar of Democracy."

AMERICANS AND FRENCH
ADVANCE NEAR SOISSONS

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been captured by the allies this morning. Additional important gains are said to have been made in the Soissons region. General Mangin is tightening his grip on Monte de Paris, which commands the city of Soissons.

The Germans are fighting desperately to prevent the allies trapping them in the Rheims-Soissons pocket. The best proof of their plight is that they are hurling divisions into the fight which have been borrowed from neighboring armies, in an effort to ease Poch's grip. The allies, on both sides of the bulge, are aiming at two vital points—Fere-en-Tardenois and Fismes. There are plenty of indications that the enemy is attempting further withdrawals of men and material before he is enveloped. Airmen report the Germans hurriedly preparing to retreat from the entire center of the salient.

Battle Rages With Violence

By Ernest P. Orr
Paris, July 23.—(I. N. S.)—With both sides reinforced and the Germans offering strong rear-guard resistance at many points, the great battle developed with the allied counter offensive on the Aisne-Marne-Champagne front was raging with extreme violence today.

Americans and French troops have advanced beyond the heights east of La

Croix and Grisolles, which flank the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road. The village of Epieds has been taken in a storm attack and the Franco-American troops have occupied the heights northeast of Mont St. Per.

In spite of the determined German resistance, the allies in the past 24 hours have made progress on both flanks of the Aisne-Marne salient and at the apex—which now rests north of the Marne river.

On the eastern wing of the salient French troops have withstood powerful German counter thrusts in Courton wood and Bois Du Roi, while farther north in the direction of Rheims the newly arrived British gained ground and captured several hundred prisoners.

That the Germans realize that they will be compelled to give more ground under the terrific pressure of the allied "pincers" is indicated by their continued troop movements northward and the destruction of villages behind their front.

Every bit of the area behind the German lines south of the Aisne is being heavily shelled from two sides and great numbers of gas projectiles are being thrown among the moving troops.

Advancing on Two Roads

The Franco-American troops are advancing astride two important roads: 1. The Chateau-Thierry-Oulchy Le Chateau road. 2. The Chateau-Thierry-Fere En Tardenois.

Allied armies have been doing effective work in bombing German troop concentrations on the congested highways leading to north and in hurling tons of high explosives upon railroads, bridges, ammunition dumps, gun emplacements and military works.

Air observers report the massing of German troops around Soissons and it is evident that they intend to make a desperate effort to hold this pivotal position on the Aisne. Despite their valiant resistance, however, French and American troops have advanced south of Soissons during the past 24 hours.

(La Croix is nine miles north of Chateau-Thierry, the Chateau-Thierry-Fere-en-Tardenois road. Mont St. Per is on the northern bank of the Marne, three miles southeast of Epieds. Courton wood and Bois Du Roi are between the Marne and Rheims.)

German Armies in Retreat

By Lowell Mellett
With the French Armies in the Field, July 23, 2 a. m.—(U. P.)—The German retreat northward from the Marne is being carried out tonight by the light of burning villages—the torches of Prussian militarism.

The sky is illuminated from horizon to horizon by blazing towns and ammunition dumps as the enemy continues his retreat toward the Vesle river. Allied aviators report great congestion on the roads below Bazoches (on the Vesle, 2 1/2 miles west of Fismes and 16 miles north of the Marne).

The Germans are fighting a heavy rear-guard action and are holding desperately on the flanks to prevent being squeezed in the great pocket by the French and Americans advancing north of Chateau-Thierry, and the French, Italians and British advancing north of the Marne and between the river and Rheims.

Communications between Bazoches are difficult (even under normal conditions, they consist mostly of winding by-roads. Their disrepair is greater through having been fought over so recently. Bombing planes and long-range cannon are adding to the Boches' troubles.

It is established that the Germans have already used 720,000 men. The number of prisoners is steadily increasing. When they are all counted, it probably will be found that one army alone has captured nearly as many as the total of the present official estimate.

(The latest official statement regarding prisoners was made in Sunday's Paris communique, when it was announced that more than 400,000 had been taken and more than 400,000 were being held.)

Bazoches is one of the most important highway centers in this region. It is the junction of the railways running from Soissons and Oulchy-le-Chateau to Fismes.

French Gain in Picardy

Paris, July 23.—(I. N. S.)—Three villages were recaptured from the Germans in the "lively local operations" on the southern end of the Picardy front last night, the war office reported today.

They are Mally-Ratneval (8 1/2 miles northwest of Montdidier), Savillers (7 1/2 miles northwest of Montdidier), and Aubivillers (6 1/2 miles northwest of Montdidier).

"In the course of the night on the whole front there were only actions by the artillery. "North of Montdidier, in local operations, we occupied Mally-Ratneval, Savillers and Aubivillers. "We captured 200 prisoners. "Elsewhere the night was calm."

German Counter Blow Expected

By Ernest P. Orr
Paris, July 23.—(I. N. S.)—A German counter-offensive to try to halt the advance of the allies of the Aisne-Marne-Champagne front is now looked for. The allies are fully prepared for it. The Germans continue the devastation behind their lines and dozens of villages were reported burning during the night. Great fires were observed in the regions of Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville En Tardenois.

German ammunition dumps and food depots are being blown up on a big scale.

Allied Marks on Hun Planes

By Newton C. Fiske
With the American Army on the Aisne, July 21, night flyers of the Allies in the past 24 hours the Germans have used airplanes bearing allied markings on the Aisne-Marne front in an effort to deceive our air forces.

One observation plane joined an allied squadron and suddenly opened against American craft with machine guns. Then it fled. Later a pursuit plane played the same trick.

Leads Charge Baredhead

Paris, July 23.—(I. N. S.)—"Right ahead, boys," yelled a bareheaded American officer who had lost his sbrapnel helmet in the rain, as he led an American charge against German machine gun emplacements in the thick of the fighting in the Chaudun-Berneu ravine, southwest of Soissons. Fifty machine guns were reported to have been destroyed, as well as all of the machine gunners were killed.

Food Supplied by Airmen

Paris, July 23.—(I. N. S.)—A French battle plane that was off in the heavy fighting sound Pours (between the Marne and Rheims) on July 17 was supplied for three days with food and ammunition by French airmen. A thousand loaves of bread and 800 lbs. of beef, as well as cartridges, were dropped from the machines.

British Positions Improved

London, July 23.—(I. N. S.)—Extension of the British lines at numerous points was reported by British staff office today. South of Hebuterne, south of Merris and near Meteren, the British advanced and their positions were likewise improved north of Albert.

Italians Gain in Albania

Rome, July 23.—(U. P.)—Italian forces in Albania gained further ground in the Devoli river bend, taking a hundred prisoners and seven machine guns, the war office reported today.

6-CENT FARE GETS SUPREME COURT O. K.

(Continued from Page One)

the latter, having delegated authority to the city and made an agent of the city for the purpose in question, could rightfully revoke that agency and establish another; that by the enactment of the public service law it had created a new agency for the purpose of the public service commission, giving it plenary power in all such matters.

Local Rights Limited
"So far as it affects the Portland charter, it is true that the constitution prohibits the city from exercising the power to enact or amend any particular charter by a special law, but, as held in the case of Rose against the Port of Portland, it is competent for that body to pass a general law which is paramount in authority over all city charters, and this is what happened when it passed the general public service law which was approved by the people on the referendum.

"The case of the city is not aided by the fact that it sought to amend its charter by the initiative process after the passage of the public service legislation. The city is not permitted to exercise its legislative power in its territory substantially all the powers granted to the public service commission. The reason for this is that the right to fix fares and freights is a branch of the state's legislative prerogative and is not merely a local issue affecting any particular city or town alone and that the initiative and referendum powers are reserved to the people of cities and towns only as to local, special and municipal legislation.

State Power Supreme
"The entire question of regulating public service corporations in their charges for the services to the public is referable to the authority of the state on such subjects. The whole public, and not any local municipality, is affected by this power, and no city or town can so amend its charter as to arrogate to itself powers primarily reserved to the state, without the consent of the latter. Whatever may be said of the franchise of the company, whether it be an agreement between contracting parties or a legislative act, it is subject to the ever present police power of the state so to regulate it that in its relation to the public the company shall render reasonable services and be entitled to a reasonable remuneration therefor.

Contract Obligation Not Impaired
"The conclusion is that by the general law relating to public service corporations, the state had a right to, and did, in effect, withdraw from the city of Portland the agency authorizing it to grant a franchise to, or enter into contract with, the company for a 5-cent fare, and appointed another agency, the public service commission, with full power to act for the state, and that this new agency had the right to apply for a change in the agreement, with the result that the parties to the contract, the company on one side and the state, represented by its public service commission, on the other, mutually agreed to change the franchise or contract so as to allow the company to charge 6 cents instead of 5. Without regard to what might be said as to the validity of the contract, or franchise, without the consent of the other, should attempt to change it, either by legislation or otherwise, the impairment of the obligation of the agreement is not involved.

Frenchman Tells of Chateau-Thierry When Town in Hands of Hun

By Frank J. Taylor
Chateau-Thierry, July 23.—(U. P.)—"Ah, les Americaines! They are fine boys—brave. When we rebuilt our city 'twould almost be as if we were Americans. We will be proud to make them welcome."

Thus spoke aged Leon Tolson, a county of Chateau-Thierry who refused to leave the town when the Germans captured it. Although Tolson is 82 years old, he took charge of the city affairs and assisted in every way possible the "two hundred" survivors of six weeks of Boche domination are known. I interviewed Tolson this afternoon. He is a small man, slightly bent, but vigorous and bright-eyed. He stood among the battered ruins along the main street. Not a building left standing was inhabitable here. We were behind a barricade erected by the survivors who had used boxes, earth, refuse of all kinds, and cobblestones torn from the street.

Has Seen Germans Come Three Times
"When the Germans were coming, we were not here at one time, but we could not bring myself to it," said Tolson. "I've seen Chateau-Thierry captured by the Germans three times. The first time was in 1870. I was wounded during the fighting. The next was in 1914, the first invasion of this war; the last was six weeks ago."

"Most of the others evacuated but the two hundred decided to stay. Many of the old folks would have been unable to leave anyway. There were about a dozen children and a few middle-aged people, but most of us were pretty old. During the bombardment we lived in caves and cellars without having enough to eat and without knowing where to get any. We were buoyed up by the hope that Chateau-Thierry again would be French."

"Meantime, our houses were crumbling over us. The Germans ordered us to stay in our cellars except when we were permitted to leave. Not having sufficient food, themselves, they ordered the old men out every day to bring in vegetables from the fields behind the German lines. Then the soldiers would come and take away practically all we brought in. We had no bread, no fats, no wines and were struggling to live on the few vegetables the Germans left us. The Germans did not abuse us, except by taking everything they wanted without paying a single sou and by carrying off everything they fancied."

It is a case where those who made the contract had mutually agreed to its amendment. Other opinions were handed down as follows: W. W. Green vs. Harold Smith et al. appellants; appealed from Linn; suit for foreclosure of mortgage; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Galloway affirmed.

C. W. Horst vs. Columbia Contract company, appellant; appealed from Multnomah; suit for damages resulting from collision of steamship with fishing boat; opinion by Justice Bean; Circuit Judge Davis affirmed.

First Savings Bank of Albany vs. Lydia L. Myer et al. appellants; appealed from Linn; suit to foreclose three trust certificates as mortgages; opinion by Justice Bean; decree of Circuit Judge Galloway modified.

H. L. Staudley vs. City of Eugene, appellant; appealed from Lane; suit to foreclose tax certificate of delinquent blocks in city of Eugene; opinion by Justice Johns; Circuit Judge Hamilton affirmed.

State of Oregon vs. Chong Ben, appellant; appealed from Union; Chong Ben, a Chinese, charged with murdering another Chinaman; petition for rehearing denied; opinion by Chief Justice McBride.

Wage Case Decision Expected

Washington, July 23.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The war labor board is expected to decide the Portland Railway, Light & Power company's wage question this afternoon. William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen, begin deliberation on 21 streetcar controversies tomorrow.

Testimony in the Portland case has been completed. President Griffith and Robert Walker, president of the Portland division of Amalgamated Employees, were witnesses. Walker contended that the increase in living cost amounts to \$100 per cent since April, 1917 and an increase of 15 cents an hour for platform men with others in proportion is now needed to keep pace with the men's expenses.

Griffith pointed out that the wage scale is now the highest in the country and asserted that the living cost at Portland is not greater than in Detroit or Chicago. He proposed an increase, he said, would cost \$58,000 monthly and the company lacks the ability to pay on the revenue from a 6-cent fare. James H. Vahey, general counsel for the Amalgamated Employees, said that the Portland streetcar men have the best working conditions of any city in the country and commended the company's policy of paying for reporting time. He argued, however, that the public interest requires the payment of the highest wages and grant the increases demanded last October. Charters of revenues and expenses filed in the case are duplicates of those filed with the Oregon public service commission in the 6-cent fare case.

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and cold sores, flea and other insect bites. It is a remarkably soothing and healing lotion. Men use it after shaving and women for the complexion and for the baby's skin. Santeptic is easily procured at drug and department stores, a good sized bottle costing but 50c. If your druggist cannot supply it, his name and 25c in stamps or cash sent to the manufacturers, the Ebsworth Laboratories, Portland, Or., will secure, postpaid, a large introductory bottle.—Adv.

Trusty Migrates From State Prison

Salem, July 23.—Wynter Willis, trusty, escaped from the penitentiary yesterday. It is believed by prison officials that he made his get-away on a motorcycle furnished by a former inmate of the state training school for boys. Willis was only 24 years old, but he has twice been sent to the penitentiary from Multnomah county. The first time he was sent up for larceny, and was paroled in 1916. In 1917 he was sent up again for one year for stealing an auto-

mobile. He had completed that sentence in April and was serving the balance of the first sentence when he escaped.

German Is Arrested
Salem, July 23.—William Postak, Marion county farmer, was arrested last night and was today taken to Portland to answer a charge of disloyal utterances. He was in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Tichenor. Postak, who is German, has a wife and several children.

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