

# MARKET CONDITION DELAYING OPENING OF LUMBER CAMPS

**Uncertainty Proving Big Factor; Half of Mills Are Working Only on Half Time.**

## TO HOLD SESSION TONIGHT

**Unemployment Question Will Be Considered; 50,000 Needed in Columbia Section This Spring.**

Uncertainty as to market conditions during the spring and summer is reflected in hesitation on the part of lumbermen and loggers in opening their mills and camps. At present approximately 50 per cent of the mills are working to about half capacity, the balance being closed altogether, according to officials of the federal employment bureau.

An effort to secure cooperation of lumbermen in solving the unemployment problem will be made at a meeting called by W. F. Woodward at the offices of the federal employment bureau, Third and Oak streets, at 8 o'clock tonight.

Opening of the camps and mills in February is generally anticipated and Superintendent Conway of the employment bureau is anxious to learn how many men may be placed in this line of work. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 men will be required by the lumber industry in the Columbia River district this season, compared with more than 75,000 employed last year.

Hundreds of men are applying for work at the federal employment bureau, according to Superintendent Smith. Shipyard workers and other mechanics are also out of work.

With the discharge of the last of the spruce division today and the return of discharged men from Camp Lewis there will be an increasing demand for employment. The wage situation has a bearing on this, it is explained, considerable variances being noted.

A meeting of bankers and financial men will be called for February 7, at 8 p. m. and other classes of employers will be asked to meet with the federal officials following that date to cooperate in the employment of returned soldiers. Results of a meeting of managers of shipyards and machine shops held last week were so satisfactory, according to Mr. Smith, that he has decided to hold similar meetings of employers each Friday night.

Demands for domestic workers are meeting with better response during the next few days, according to Mrs. Scott, head of the woman's division of the federal bureau. Prevailing wages for housework range from \$40 to \$50 per month, about double the compensation for this work before the war.

## GREAT U. S. NAVY WINS APPROVAL

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leaved to have resulted in whipping its opponents on the committee into line at the eleventh hour.

Kelley explained that Great Britain possessed 26 dreadnaughts and the American navy would have 39 if the

1918 and the new program are carried to completion.

"It would take four or five years, in the opinion of naval experts, to accomplish this," added Kelley.

It was explained that the committee recommended pay appropriations for a permanent enlisted personnel for the navy of 225,000 men. When the armistice was signed, the navy had a total enlisted personnel of 494,000.

As the navy now possesses, or has under construction, destroyers which will total 342 in number, no more were provided. No more submarines were provided.

The division of the navy between the Pacific and the Atlantic was left to Secretary Daniels, as were other purely administrative measures.

Bitter opposition was led by Representative Thomas G. Butler, of Pennsylvania, and Representative William J. Browning, of New Jersey, who are among the oldest Republicans on the committee.

Members of the committee favoring the administration's naval policy received strong support Thursday from Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, and his testimony before the committee, the admiral declared that congress should immediately authorize the building of the greatest navy in the world.

This should be done, he urged, regardless of what the peace conference may do. The admiral said that in his opinion there is no international police force and this possibility should not be permitted to enter into the determination of our naval policy. Referring to the proposed league of nations, he said: "This idea is rapidly getting down to a sewing circle, with no means of enforcement and with no international police force."

Another important factor is believed to be a statement reported to have been received by cable from Wilson urging congress to adopt Secretary Daniels' recommendations.

## AWAITS FACTS ON ELEVATOR TESTS

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anxiety turned to consideration of the possibilities of getting the terminal ready for the crop of 1919.

"I am reserving judgment as to the bulk grain elevator situation until the facts are obtained and we know whether the building is to settle more or whether the subsidence has stopped," said Henry C. Carhart, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, this morning. "I do consider the subject one of the greatest importance. I suppose that probably \$1,500,000 has been spent on the elevator, although I have no figures from the dock commission, and this is a large amount of money to put into a building without being absolutely certain of the stability of its foundation."

"I believe the dock commission did precisely the right thing to suspend work on the grain elevator until it was sure of the facts and the extent of the danger," said B. C. Ball, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce port committee. "It is probably unnecessary to say that all the business men of the community are keenly interested in the results of the investigation as to the ultimate extent of the subsidence. We are trying to build up our port and it will be most unfortunate if mechanical difficulties, such as the subsidence of the elevator because sufficient care was not taken to assure the stability of the foundation, should test it in any way."

When work stopped on the bulk grain elevator, it was completed, except for work on the roof. The work house adjoining the elevator was well under construction. In settling, the elevator pulled away from the workhouse and cracks appeared in the concrete of the buildings. A crack also appeared at one corner of the elevator foundation, but the grain tanks did not appear to be in any way damaged.

A test which has been sunk to a depth variously reported as from 130 to 150 feet without reaching bed rock or gravel. The pilings under the elevator were struck from 40 to 50 feet, according to a statement by the chief engineer.

# OFFICERS RESCUE PAIR UNDER AUTO

**Man Injured Internally in Accident on East Side; Woman's Injuries Not Serious.**

All the reserve officers at police headquarters and Engine 30 at Sellwood were called to Thirteenth street and Bybee avenue this morning, to assist in rescuing a man and woman who were pinned beneath an automobile that went over the bluff between the Portland Crematorium and the Oaks park.

Frank Sobrotola of Milwaukie was internally injured and removed to the Sellwood hospital. He resides on the Lake road, near Milwaukie. The only name the woman would give the police was Marie.

When the first call came in, Captain Jenkins sent out the emergency officers. A few minutes later these men called for help and rope and as no men were left at headquarters, the captain drove in the patrol wagon and answered the call himself. When he arrived he found that his officers had called the fire department, because they needed more men and sharp axes to get to the side of the car out and free the two persons. The rope was needed to keep the machine from rolling farther down the hill into the water, where the two might have been drowned. The woman was entangled in the steering wheel. As soon as she was released she fainted and the officers carried her up the hill to the street, where medical treatment was administered. She was not injured seriously. The police and firemen also pulled the wrecked car to the top of the grade.

Two other men were riding in the machine, but they managed to jump out before the automobile went over the bluff. The man in the street is identified by a fence and the officers could get no explanation of the accident.

## ALBERS FIRM IN DENIAL OF GUILT

(Continued From Page One)

building in Portland, which position he held for three years. In 1895 he and his brothers founded their present mill, but after the mechanical side of the venture. He became a naturalized citizen in 1909.

Since leaving the old country he had made two return visits, one in 1901 and one in 1912, he said. He declared he never served in the German army, being rejected on account of some physical defect.

He likewise had any connection with or owned any property in that country, he asserted.

When the European war broke out the defendant said he was at Buenos Aires on business connected with the milling trade.

Prior to the entrance of the United States into the war the defendant admitted that he may have expressed pro-German sympathy as had been alleged, as he thought American sentiment was governed to a great extent by the British press.

Disloyal Statements Denied

After the United States took up arms he said: "I never made any statement antagonistic to this government."

While he believed in military training he said he was opposed to militarism, and had always advised the young men in his employ to enter the army, telling them it would benefit them physically and mentally and that their places would be held open for them.

A different version of the incident related by Mrs. Gomes, the manicurist of San Francisco, involving a taxicab ride to Palo Alto was given by John O'Neill who was one of the party. According to the story of O'Neill, Albers, who had been on a protracted spree for nearly two weeks, slept nearly all the time during the ride.

He woke up only two or three times and what little he said was unintelligible. The only distinct remark he recalled was once after Albers had got out of the car and when entering it again, he looked at the woman of the party and said: "Hello, Mama; where did you come from?"

Touching the loyalty of Albers, the witness, who is associated with him in the ownership of the schooner Oakland, said that when they were preparing to float the vessel at Wheeler in the latter part of 1917 Albers insisted on having an American flag.

Albers Termed Anti-English

O'Neill, who claimed to have a long acquaintance with the defendant, said he had never heard him utter anything derogatory to America at any time and that after the United States had entered the war he never heard him express any pro-German sentiment.

He admitted that he was strongly anti-English.

When a sale of the Oakland was being discussed Albers had said, according to O'Neill: "We ought to dispose of her as soon as we can. Now that the United States is in the war, thank God, it will soon be over."

As to the responsibility of Albers when in his cups, O'Neill said: "After a spree his mind seems to be a blank as to things which occurred during his lapse."

John Murphy, a longshoreman, and C. A. Bernard, a mill machinery agent, both testified that in their conversations with Albers he had never expressed any unpatriotic thought.

lowing morning, he said, until about 10 o'clock. From that time on he was drinking whiskey.

By nighttime Clark noticed that Albers was becoming very drunk and he tried to get him to go to bed, he said. He picked up Albers' valise and carried it to the berth.

Gaumnant followed him, he continued, and said, "I want that grip. There is something in it I want to get."

"I asked him what authority he had to take the grip. He replied, 'I am an officer, and I have a badge.'"

"Just then the conductor came along and wanted to know what the trouble was. I told him and he ordered me to surrender the grip. He later the only way to get a German to talk is to get him full of whiskey."

Porter Hears No Sedition

Clark said he never heard Albers utter any disloyal remarks.

"What was his condition when he went to bed?" asked the defendant's attorney.

"He was stupefied. The brakeman helped me get him to his berth. He was not able to take his clothes off and went to bed with them on, as well as his shoes."

Cross-examination made no material change in Clark's testimony. It was directed principally to learn how it was that he knew the names of Tichenor, Gaumnant, Kinney and Mead. He explained that he had come to the knowledge since the occurrence.

Another passenger on the train was Lot Q. Sweland of Portland, who said that on the night in question Albers was so badly intoxicated that he apparently did not recognize him, Sweland. He did not hear Albers make any of the remarks ascribed to him, but heard of them in the train gossip.

Defendant Feels World Drunk

Dr. E. A. Sommer of Portland testified that he had often treated the defendant when he was in his cups, and that he called him a periodical drinker of the worst kind.

"When Albers drinks," he said, "he is a fool. I have tried to reason with him, and I have talked with him after he becomes sober, but he never remembers what I had said to him when he was drinking. Otherwise, he is a most exemplary citizen. I never heard him say anything derogatory from the United States."

To discredit the testimony of E. C. Bendixen, one of the government's chief witnesses, Wesley Nippot was put on the stand and asked about a conversation he had with Bendixen at the latter's home in the presence of his wife. Bendixen was according to Nippot, "a drunkard and a womanizer."

"I have fixed my uncle's stock a plenty. You know Fred Jackling. Tell him to get rid of his stock, as it won't be worth much."

Referring to Bendixen, Nippot said: "He considered the trapping of Albers his bit to the war. He said that he had made an arrangement with Tichenor to drink all the whiskey he wanted while talking with Albers on the train."

It was developed that Nippot, who is a millwright from Tacoma, is a brother-in-law of an uncle of Bendixen's.

War Investments \$300,000

To establish the fact that the Albers Bros. Milling company, while the defendant was president, had contributed liberally to American war work, E. M. Denison, secretary of the company, testified that it had invested \$300,000 in Liberty bonds and had given to the Red Cross and other war activities nearly \$20,000. Of its Liberty bonds it had sold \$25,000 to employes for 75 cents on the dollar in order to encourage them to invest in Liberty bonds.

Mr. Denison testified that to his knowledge the defendant had never contributed money to the cause of any other government nor had he ever uttered a disloyal sentiment.

# GENERAL STRIKE PROSPECT LOOMS

**Seattle Unions, Voting on Question, Rolling Up Majorities in Favor of the Strike.**

Seattle, Jan. 31.—(I. N. S.)—No outward indication was given by labor leaders here today of any prospect of averting the general strike of unions affiliated with the Seattle Central Labor council. As voting of the various unions continues, majorities for the strike pile up.

It has been charged by Henry M. White, federal labor mediator for this district, that the vote is not representative of the union membership because voting is done in meetings at which only a small percentage of the membership is present.

The inside electricians have voted to join the strike and this means Seattle, if the strike is called, probably will be without light and electric power.

The street and electrical railway employees will take a referendum vote on the strike tomorrow. Although the geographical union cannot strike without sanction from its international officers, it is believed the newspapers will be unable to publish, as the stereotypes have voted to strike and the pressmen, it is expected, will vote in favor of the walkout.

At Tacoma. Metal Trades council officers virtually have rejected a proposal of mediation by a committee of six labor men and six business men from Seattle and Tacoma. Labor leaders declare the general strike will be called there, probably at the same time the Seattle walkout takes place.

## Bay Situation Improves

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—(U. P.)—Opinion was general today there will be no Bay district strike of shipworkers. The action of the Maritime Bay Dis-

trict council in postponing the strike of 2500 carpenters, it is believed, will allow matters to cool and allow the war labor board to mediate.

## Runaway Newsie Has Short-Lived Freedom Until Dad Finds Him

Ridgefield, Wash., Jan. 30.—A 14-year-old boy giving the name of Eugene Green and telling a complicated story drifted into town last week from St. Johns, Or. It was learned yesterday that his name was David Patterson and that he had run away from his home at St. Johns, where he had been a newsboy. He told here, when he first walked into town, that his parents were visiting in Minnesota and they would return next and meet him in Centralia on Friday. His father was notified and came up for the lad today.

On January 25 George Patterson of 712 Smith avenue north reported to the police that his son David had disappeared from his home about 9 o'clock the morning before. At the time he left he is said to have told his mother he was going out to collect for his papers.

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For Red, Pink, Watery, Itchy Eyes, for Swelling of the Eye, for Stinging, Burning, and Itching of the Eye.

## Prince Eitel Admits Kaiser Legally Dead And Rule Wiped Out

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—(I. N. S.)—William Hohenzollern, former German emperor, is a dead one legally, said his son, Prince Eitel Frederick, in a speech at Potsdam, according to a Berlin telegram today.

## Half Holiday Plan For Public Schools

Salem, Jan. 31.—As a substitute for senate bill 22, the senate committee on education has introduced a bill making Washington's birthday a half holiday in all the public schools of the state and providing further that at least one and one half hours of the forenoon of that day must be observed in the schools by appropriate exercises.

## BANISH CATARRH

Breathe Hyomel for Two Minutes and Relief is Instantly Obtained

If you want to get relief from catarrh, cold in the head or from an irritating cough in the shortest time breathe Hyomel.

## PEACE TERMS

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