

DR. LOUIS J. WOLF RETURNS HOME, PERHAPS TO STAY

City Health Official and Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Served Since War Declared.

BOYS EXPECT JOBS BACK

Men Express Confidence Work Will Be Provided and if Not They Will Be Disappointed.

"The boys who are coming home from France all expect to go back into their old jobs when they get here and they will be disappointed if they don't. Their disappointment will cause discontent. They express themselves as being certain that a job is waiting them—that is, those of them whom I have met on their way home."

"If these jobs are provided and the ex-fighters' hopes are realized I believe it will go a long way toward insuring against the Bolshevik infection. They don't get their jobs—well you know how it affects anybody to be disappointed. They don't want work on roads and clearing land for farms."

This is the belief of City Health Officer Louis J. Wolf, now lieutenant commander, U. S. N., who entered the navy the day the state of war between the United States and Germany was declared.

Commander Wolf, who has just returned to Portland, has been for several months in the transport service between Southampton and Havre, being detached from the Narragansett the day before she was ordered to Germany, about the first of the year.

Even Missed Shipwreck

"I just missed going to Germany and I just missed a lot of other things and so when you ask if anything happened to me that made my hair curl, all I can answer is 'I just missed it.' The last thing I missed was running ashore on the life of Wight with the Narragansett. This happened a few days after I was detached."

"The sailor boys are coming back home a far superior lot of lads physically to what they were when they left. There are lots of strapping fellows in the service today that were a bare off when they entered that we were more than tempted to throw them into the discard."

"I was in Havre the night the first report that the armistice was signed was circulated, and the celebration was as enthusiastic as it could be when you realize they had no hands and practically nothing else to enthuse with."

"On November 11, I was in Southampton. The news was received about 11 o'clock in the morning and everybody quit work. They were a little more noisy than in Havre, just about like Portland on a New Year's eve. Once started, the people would not stop. Finally the newspapers came out and printing was returned to work. Everything was paralyzed for a time industrially."

"During the peace celebration a Canadian friend of mine, who had been taken me to London. They were sure celebrating there. They had firecrackers and a great joke (English) was to drop a bunch of lighted crackers from the second story window into a crowd. The crowds got mischievously rough. They built bonfires in the public squares and used as fuel everything they could lift or pry loose. They were burning material, wood fences—everything. One statue, I believe it was Nelson's in Trafalgar square, was seriously damaged as the result of these bonfires built at its base. It took the English about five days to get their enthusiasm worked off."

Wilson Causes Enthusiasm
"Paris and France are surely enthusiastic about President Wilson's visit. The demonstrations in his honor were remarkable. I did not see any of them myself, but they were the talk of everyone—and still are, I presume."

Commander Wolf is accompanied home by Mrs. Wolf, who is a bride of only a few months. He says his future actions depend upon the department, but as soon as he is put on the reserve list he expects to resume his practice here.

FRENCH ARE GRIEVED AT LATE CHANGE

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In the American newspapers at the present time.

In the second place it is a fact that the American delegation, including the journalists, on reaching France failed to receive the complete political support they had expected.

They were disappointed and chagrined. They had thought that France, being a republic like the United States, the French government would share all American ideas. Instead they found that the French government has ideas of its own and some of them im-

mediately jumped to the conclusion that France must be imperialistic. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In a recent dispatch I called the keynote of all of France's present policy her fear of renewed aggression. Some of my French friends object to the word 'fear' saying that France has given sufficient proof of her courage on hundreds of battlefields never to desert the word. They suggest rather that the government's attitude is one of prudence. I accept this correction.

If France is asking for the inclusion of the Saar basin in Lorraine, the neutralization of the left bank of the Rhine and the forcible prevention of a union of the Austrian Germans with Germany, it is not through imperialism, but through prudence.

Not Capable of Imperialism

Her claims in Asia Minor and Africa merely counterbalance the claims of Britain and Italy and other powers. If there is going to be any further partition of undeveloped countries, she naturally demands her share.

But France has lost too many men, spent too much money and made a too thoroughly exhausted effort to be capable of imperialism even if she desired it, which she does not.

The truth is obvious. The French and American governments want the same thing, namely, world peace, but they are approaching the subject from opposite sides.

France having suffered greatly still thinks of suffering. The United States having suffered little can keep gazing steadily forward with a clear conscience and clean heart. France lays emphasis on material guarantees because France knows what it means to be Germany's next door neighbor. The United States lays emphasis on moral guarantees but as the French say, there is a whole ocean between the United States and Europe. France says that she never wants this to happen again.

The United States says that this never can happen again because the league of nations in all emergencies will immediately place all honest nations on the side of right and justice. What better guarantee could a liberal nation like France possibly have?

Since the negotiations began the French delegates have shown a conciliatory spirit. As Premier Clemenceau said on December 21, he has been willing to sacrifice any mere national point of view to the greater good of the whole, so that the allies either within or without the league of nations may be kept together at all costs.

Therefore, at the present moment, France has become a valuable collaborator in the league of nations idea. There are some questions, like that of censorship and that of Russia, where the attitude of the French government seems to Americans difficult to reconcile with true liberalism.

In this connection French liberals take occasion to point out unfortunate circumstances. They say that the present French government really does not represent the French people.

There has been no election since the spring of 1914, and therefore there is no way of knowing exactly what the majority of French voters think.

What is apparent is that there are two fixed political poles in France. On the one hand there is a small group of reactionaries opposed to all things liberal. Though they make much noise and are frequently quoted in the American newspapers, their influence is almost nil.

On the other hand there is a group of radicals comprising the socialists and almost all the labor element which is consistently liberal and which daily express violent support of Wilson and his policies against the French government.

Between these fixed poles stand the great mass of French people, the peasants, shopkeepers and employees. Opinions may differ, but I am convinced that they, too, are ardent supporters of Wilson.

In other words, except for a few negligible reactionaries and for members of the present French government whose attitude toward the American program is at least conciliatory, the entire country may be considered truly liberal and democratic.

Americans therefore should not let their firmly grounded friendship for France and the French people be shaken by declaration in the government which may be changed any week or by the newspaper reports of the day to day negotiations in which each party after all has the right to express its own honest opinions.

Medford Will Fight Gas Rates Increase

Medford, Feb. 5.—The city council at its meeting Tuesday night went on record as emphatically opposed to the Oregon Gas & Electric company's application to increase its rates in Medford and instructed Mayor C. E. Gates to appear at the state public service commission hearing here on February 6 and make a vigorous protest. The council unanimously decided that Medford would rather do without the gas plant than bear increased rates, and declared the rates were already exorbitant for the service and poor quality of gas furnished.

Colds Cause Headache and Pain
Feverish headache and body aches contain a cold are soon relieved by taking LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. There's only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVES' (Adv.)

More Than 150 Per Cent Increase for January, 1919

In New Business over January of 1918. Day by day citizens of Oregon increasingly show their appreciation of one point in our superior service—our policies in force from date of application, provided you are insurable and have settled for the premium. No days or weeks of waiting to ascertain your insurability.

Oregon Life Insurance Company
Successful—Conservative—Progressive

Home Office CORBETT BUILDING, Portland, Ore.
A. L. MILLS, Pres. C. S. SAMUEL, Gen. Mgr. E. N. STRONG, Asst. Mgr.

KEYMER'S UNION TO SEEK REINSTATEMENT OF FORMER EMPLOYE

Old Position With Western Union Asked for Man Who Quit to Enlist in the Army.

Efforts will be made by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America for the reinstatement in his old job in the Western Union of D. H. Alvord, who was discharged from the navy on January 21. This announcement has been made by C. H. Preston Jr., secretary-treasurer of Portland local 92 of the union.

According to Alvord, he had been with the Western Union company for nine and a half years and at the time he left he was chief bookkeeper in the Portland branch at a salary of \$121 a month. On December 1 he visited the offices and was asked by the officials when he would be back to work. After being discharged, he told them he was ready to work, he says, and they first told him they had no place for him, but later offered him a position as a collector at \$80 a month. He states that he asked whether the chances would be for promotion from this position and that he was told the chances were very poor. He did not go back to work with the company and has not found a position yet.

"We have investigated this matter," said Secretary Preston, "and we are going to take it up and see that he gets his old job back. He is not a member of our organization, but he enlisted to serve our country and he should have his former position. We have three other cases similar to his, and we are going to get those men taken back."

"Furthermore we are going to take drastic action to stop discrimination against members of our organization. We have today become affiliated with the Oregon State Federation of Labor. We are going to take the matter up with them and the Central Labor Council of Portland, and with the American Federation of Labor if necessary."

ALBERS IS GUILTY ON TWO COUNTS
(Continued From Page One)

Members of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict? "We have," said B. F. Holman, the foreman, passing the verdict of the jury to the clerk to be read. The first two counts, in which the jury pronounced the judgment of "not guilty," charged an attempt to cause and insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces and an intent to obstruct and attempt to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States.

Slight Flush on His Face
On counts three and four came the fateful word "Guilty." Counts five, six and seven, based on utterances in the city of Portland with N. P. Titus between July 1, 1917, and May 1, 1918, the verdict was "Not guilty."

During the reading of the verdict the defendant sat stolid, a slight flush spreading over his naturally pale countenance with an expression that for the first time he realized the seriousness of his situation.

Attorney John McCourt, for the defendant, asked that the jury might be polled. This was done and as each juror was asked he arose and answered in the affirmative.

The usual motion for a new trial was made and the court granted a period of 30 days in which to prepare. The defendant was also given 90 days in which to file a bill of exceptions. In the meantime the defendant was released on his \$10,000 bond.

Attorney Makes Statement
Speaking for the defendant, Attorney McCourt said:

"Naturally we were disappointed with the verdict, but we have no fear of the ultimate outcome. We will appeal to the higher court in the event a new trial is not granted. We take satisfaction in that the evidence showed that Mr. Albers had no connection or association in any way with any German interest or that he had contributed a nickel to the support of the German government."

United States District Attorney Haney made the following comment:

"The verdict of the jury is conclusive that the United States court will punish any man irrespective of his standing in a community who is proven guilty of crime. This verdict is a complete answer to those radicals who are continually expressing the opinion that the rich man can do or say things and escape punishment where a poor man under like circumstances would be found guilty. The espionage act was intended to prevent disloyalty and I am satisfied that there is no jury in Oregon in a federal court that would discriminate between rich and poor. The evidence in this case was conclusive. The only defense made was an appeal for sympathy. Such is not a good defense, as was indicated by the verdict."

Owing to the fact that there are seven counts in the indictment the charge of Espionage was taken to the jury for the defendant to prove a specific intent to interfere with the war activities of the government. It was not necessary, he added, for the government to prove that any result followed from his words. It was only required to show that they were uttered with a willful intent to produce results.

Intent, he said, was an essential element, and if it was found absent, the defendant should be acquitted.

He also charged the jury that drunkenness was not a defense; yet where it was necessary to prove a specific intent it was a proper defense to show that the defendant was intoxicated to such a degree that he could not deliberately or form an intent.

Intent or purpose was defined as that which sought to produce a result forbidden by the statute. It was a matter of mind and heart which the jury was to determine itself.

In his final summing up for the government, District Attorney Haney dispassionately reviewed all the evidence in the case, asserting that it had not only been proved beyond reasonable doubt that the defendant had made the seditious utterances charged in the indictment, but that he had made them with a guilty intent.

He spoke of the inhumanity of German Kultur and reviewed the conditions which made necessary the enactment of the espionage act which he said was to apply to the gossip of men walking up and down the street. While he was not an expert on the subject of drink, he had had experience with drinking men, he said, "and in my opinion a man when drunk always says what he thinks when he is sober."

There was no virtue, he said, in the plea of the defendant that he had bought liberally of Liberty bonds and made generous contributions to war work in view of the fact that he was the head of a \$3,500,000 concern.

"I do not want him convicted," said the United States attorney, "because he is a rich man, but I do not want him given any different treatment from that given a poor fellow."

What Albers Said
The counts on which Albers was convicted were based on the following utterances which he is said to have made on the train:

"I am a German and don't deny it. Once a German, always a German."

"I served 25 years under the kaiser, and I would go back to Germany to do it."

"I came here supposing it was a free country, but I find that it is not as free as Germany."

"I came here without anything and I could go away without anything."

"McAdoo is a ——. Why should this country tell me to do?"

"I am pro-German, so are my brothers."

"A German can never be beaten by a Yank."

"You can never lick the kaiser, never in a thousand years."

"There will be a revolution in this country in ten years, yes in two, maybe tomorrow."

"I could take a gun myself and fight right here."

"To hell with America."

"I have helped Germany in this war and I would give every cent I have to defeat the United States."

"(Meaning Germany) I have won the war."

Defense Pleads Drunkenness
It was claimed that these remarks were made in the presence and hearing of L. W. Kinney, L. E. Gaumnant, J. A. Adams and E. C. Bendisen. There was also on the train Frank Richeson, deputy U. S. marshal, who had the witnesses make a record of the alleged seditious utterances for the federal authorities.

A sidelight on the case, but which did not appear in the trial, was that Tichenor, who had got on the train at Grants Pass, had originally intended going to Medford in an opposite direction, but changed his route owing to a delayed stage and had gone to Grants Pass to come north.

It was pleaded by the defense that Albers was in a state of intoxication bordering on the maudlin stage while on the train, with no recollection of what occurred, and that if he had said what was attributed to him he had spoken without any criminal intent.

It was admitted that before the United States entered the war he had, as a native born German, been in sympathy with Germany and had a strong prejudice against the English government. After the United States had become involved, he disclaimed any disloyalty, had liberally subscribed to Liberty bonds and contributed to war activities and had encouraged young men in his employ to enter the American army.

In the trial it was brought out that the defendant, who was formerly president of the Albers Milling company, which has a number of mills on the Pacific coast, is considered to be a comparatively rich man, worth \$250,000.

Dr. Bruce in Good Health
Dr. W. W. Bruce of 889 East Kelly street, who was reported at various times as being dangerously ill at Hot Lake, Or., is in good health, according to word received by members of his family today. He has been at Hot Lake taking a rest from his duties and is expected home this week.

HIGH SCHOOLS MAKE PLANS FOR BELATED COMMENCEMENT DAY

Friday, Feb. 14, Is Date Set by Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington Schools.

Following permission granted by the consolidated health bureau, some of the high schools of Portland are making preparations to hold their belated commencement exercises, Friday, February 14.

Jefferson high school was the first to renew its graduation preparations. Dr. William Wallace Youngson, superintendent of the Portland Methodist district, will deliver the address and diplomas will be distributed by O. M. Plummer, school director, whose son, Roger, is one of the graduates. Many of the boys who joined the S. A. T. C. will be enabled to return for commencement, according to Principal Hopkin Jenkins.

Lincoln high will hold its exercises, with Bishop W. T. Sumner, formerly scheduled as speaker, to deliver the address.

Washington high was to have had Dr. Joshua Stansfield, but since Dr. Stansfield has another engagement for the same evening, the speaker is in doubt.

Members of the senior class at Franklin high expressed their preference for receiving their diplomas at the close of the term, feeling that the spirit of commencement would not be there if it were postponed. Since receiving their sheepskins the graduates have scattered. Some are in California, some in Idaho, some at Reed college and many of them working, so that it will be practically impossible to gather them together again.

Benson Polytechnic, James John high and the High School of Commerce will hold no exercises.

Police Seize Liquors
Aberdeen, Wash., Feb. 5.—One hundred gallons of raisin wine and 15 gallons of moonshine whiskey were confiscated by the police in a shack near the water front, owned by Nicholas Jochich. Seven sacks of whiskey were found on the steamer Chehalis on the arrival of the vessel here Monday. The liquor was found between the inner and outer planking. No ownership was claimed and no arrests made.

Files Cured on 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, Blind, Bleeding or Prolapsed Piles. Stops Irritation, Swelling and Itching. Stop itching sleep after the first application. Price 60c. (Adv.)

LEARN TO DANCE
RINGLER'S DANCING ACADEMY
FOURTEENTH ST. OFF WASHINGTON

New classes starting Monday and Thursday of this week. Special for February only—course of 8 lessons. Ladies \$2.50 Gentlemen \$5.00

We pride ourselves in our school, for we know that with our teachers of ability giving lessons of quality, teaching the popular dances of the day, the style your friends dance, and with lessons of 2 1/2 hours duration, 8 to 10:30 o'clock, giving you plenty of practice and instilling confidence that you will become a finished dancer in a very short while.

COTILLION HALL
Our pupils have the advantage over others in that they may, after a few lessons, practice in the most beautiful hall in the West and meet the best dancers in the city.

All instruction is under the personal supervision of Professor Montrose M. Ringler, assisted by George E. Love and corps of professional lady instructors. Private lessons given daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Enroll now.

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MANUFACTURER'S AGENT OR BUILDING SPECIAL AGENT
To Represent Large Manufacturer ORNAMENTAL IRON & BRONZE MEMORIAL & SERVICE TABLETS Minneapolis, Minn.

Japanese Schools Benefit From Show

As a benefit for the Japanese schools of the city, a Japanese drama, given by local talent, was presented to a large crowd of the sons and daughters of Nippon at Arion hall Tuesday night. About 15 actors, all amateurs, appeared in the cast, and an audience which packed the hall to its capacity attended. The building was draped with Japanese posters and crosses and American and Japanese flags. The play, a Japanese classic, was well received by the audience.

Dr. Dillard Resumes Practice
Canby, Feb. 5.—Dr. L. A. Dillard has returned to Canby to resume the practice of dentistry, after being in the service for some months past. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dillard and little son.

the latter born while the doctor was in the service, both of whom have been resting in Portland. "I am," said R. S. Coe, for more than 25 years a resident of this section, recently celebrated his seventy-first birthday.

ANAPOLOGY
THE
GLOBE THEATRE
Management wishes to apologize to those who have been unable to secure admission to the theatre to witness the photoplay sensation—
"THE CRAVING"
and advise early attendance during the remainder of the engagement. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

YOU Better Get in Early

LIBERTY

New Show Thursday



Martin Johnson's
"CANNIBALS of the SOUTH SEAS"

Filmed in the land where Jack London got his thrills, and Robert Louis Stevenson found the background for his most weird tales. Photographed at the risk of life, among the cruelest, wildest savages on earth.

COLUMBIA



"I'll just bet you \$10.00 you're going to be dog-gone good and sorry if you don't see this show."

Wally.

WALLY REID

IN
"THE DUB"

Action Every Second — Excitement Each Minute
SATISFACTION IN ALL

FORD WEEKLY MUTT AND JEFF

3 DAYS ONLY
New Today

PEOPLE'S

ETHEL BARRYMORE

IN
"THE DIVORCEE"

A PHOTO VERSION OF HER
GREATEST STAGE SUCCESS

"LADY FREDERICK"

By N. Somerset Maugham

OTHER
FEATURES

Next Week

Coming Saturday

"The One Woman" By Thomas Dixon