

# HIPPODROME VAUDEVILLE

SUNDAY

FLORENCE RANDALL CO.  
In Their Comedy Scream  
"A TEMPERATE WOMAN"

DANNY SIMMONS  
"THE RAW RECRUIT"

JOHNSON AND ARTHUR  
Comedy Magicians and Illusionists

LOUISE LOVELY in  
"THE GIRL WHO WOULDN'T QUIT"

A Triangle

Full of Pep

SIGN OF GOOD SHOWS **BLIGN** WHERE EVERYBODY GOES  
THEATRE

## TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY

(Continued from page one)

mile front, taking all but that small delta.  
It is perfectly evident that the delay along the west front is preparatory to an assault by the German high command in force. The German is filling up his ranks, getting ready to try it again. We have embarked a million men and are now going after the second million.

**Admits Loss of Hamel.**  
London, July 6.—The German war office has admitted the capture of Hamel which was taken by Australians, aided by Americans July 4. Berlin, however, claimed repulse of the Australian attack north of the Somme.

Field Marshal Haig's night statement said the number of prisoners taken in the Somme operations had increased to 1500.  
The Italians continued successful local operations, both on the lower Piave and in the mountain region.  
"On the lower Piave," said the statement, "our pressure continues to be firmly exerted. Yesterday we broke up the enemy's stubborn defense and gained the right bank of the new Piave from Grisleria to the mouth of the river."  
Towards Chiesa Nuova a violent enemy attempt to resume the offensive was arrested. Violent enemy attacks failed near Porte D'Isalton.  
"On the lower Piave two enemy aeroplanes were downed."  
General March in his weekly statement at Washington today declared

## Superintendent Alderman Demoted by School Board

Portland, Or., July 6.—Portland's bitter school fight which has extended over a period of years apparently was ended today with the demotion of L. R. Alderman, superintendent of schools and the reinstatement of Mrs. A. Alexander as a school principal.  
The reduction of Mrs. Alexander from a principalship some years ago resulted in several court actions, with the board having a slight advantage. Charges were preferred against her and she was dismissed. Her case has been an issue in every school election since then.

Alderman was made superintendent of war work in the schools. He may not accept this position.  
Alderman has won in every previous school election, but the recent one established a board unfavorable to him.  
that the Italians had completed occupation of the Piave except for one small sector three and a half miles by one and one half miles in extent, near Grisleria. Today's Rome official statement would indicate that this ground had also been taken.

**Address by Lloyd George.**  
With the American Armies in France, July 5.—(Night).—"We are fighting for the great principles enunciated by President Wilson; we stand at Armageddon, fighting for the Lord," Premier Lloyd George declared today in addressing American troops, following a review.  
"We are fighting for the world's liberties. We are confident because we do not covet a single yard of German soil and have no desire to deprive any people of their legitimate rights."  
"Germany can have peace tomorrow if she will accept the conditions voiced yesterday by President Wilson, but the Kaiser's advisers do not indicate they have any such intention."

The premier declared that with the arrival of a million Americans in France, the Kaiser is beginning to realize that he is confronted by certain defeat. He paid great tribute to the fighting qualities of the Americans.

**Germans Repulsed.**  
Paris, July 6.—American troops on the Toul front and in the Vosges region repulsed German raids. The French war office announced today.  
"In the American sector at Xivray (on the Toul front) and in the Vosges, German raids were repulsed," the communique said.  
"French detachments penetrated the German lines and took prisoners in Lechaume wood."

**Only Artillery Fire.**  
London, July 6.—"Hostile artillery fire at Villers-Bretonneux" was reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

## SENATOR PIERCE MAKES UNNECESSARY SPECIAL SESSION

State Commission Has Power to Order Special Tax Levy Voted by People

A law put through the last legislature by Senator Walter M. Pierce will probably obviate the necessity of calling a special session of the legislature to submit to the voters an emergency war tax measure.

This law, which is chapter 150, laws of 1917, gives the state tax commission authority to order an additional tax levy referred to the people, so if it is necessary to submit such a bill there will be no necessity for the legislature to meet to do it.

With business foresight, Senator Pierce introduced this measure in the last legislature for the purpose of meeting just such an emergency as now appears to confront the state, which is restricted by the 6 per cent tax limitation in the amount of funds that may be raised for state purposes.

Because of the failure of the state council of defense to complete the initiation of a bill to provide an emergency war fund, Governor Withycombe was considering the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature when Attorney General Brown yesterday afternoon pointed out to him

ported by Field Marshal Haig today.  
"We took prisoners in a patrol encounter in the neighborhood of Ypres," the statement said.

**Austrians Admit Retreat.**  
Vienna, via London, July 6.—"At the mouth of the Piave the southern wing of the enemy pressed us back to positions occupied by our main body," the war office announced today.

This confirms the announcement of the Italian war office that Italian troops had gained the right bank of the Piave at the mouth of the river.

**Take More Prisoners.**  
Washington, July 6.—"Our patrols again took prisoners in the Chateau-Thierry region Friday," said the American communique today. "In Pierdy, Chateau-Thierry region and in the Vosges there was brisk artillery fighting. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party and two patrols, attempting to reach our lines, were driven off."

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## SWANSON SUCCEEDS TILLMAN.

Washington, July 6.—Senator Swanson, Virginia, today was appointed chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, succeeding the late Senator Tillman.  
Swanson, ranking member of the committee has been acting chairman for many months because of Senator Tillman's illness.

## BREWERS TO MEET.

San Francisco, July 6.—Members of the Brewers Protective association today arranged a meeting for next Thursday to consider the order just issued by State Fuel Administrator Schwabacher cutting the fuel allotment to breweries fifty per cent. The reduced allowance is effective for one year beginning July 1.

# Taking Stock of the Future



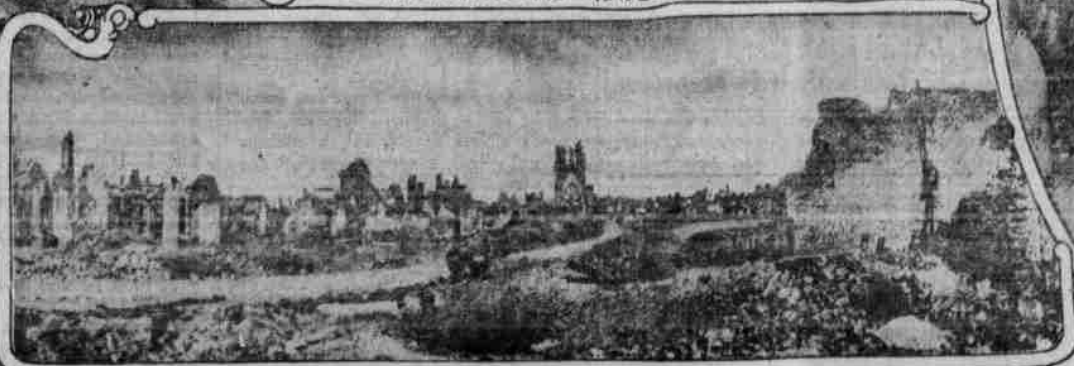
AMERICA HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL WHICH WILL BE OF THE UTMOST VALUE AFTER THE WAR.  
By FRANCIS H. Sisson,  
Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

In the chaos of war there is both evil and good. At first sight the evil of war is so manifest that talk of benefits seems sheer irony. In money the war has already cost at least a hundred billions. Millions of lives have been lost or rendered economically useless. Entire countries have been laid waste. The paraphernalia of business has been scrapped. Normal trade routes have been abandoned, and new ones, to meet temporary needs, have been established.

Nevertheless, there are certain advantages in which are seeds of restoration and even greater future prosperity. The war has driven individuals and nations to a general development of their personal and collective



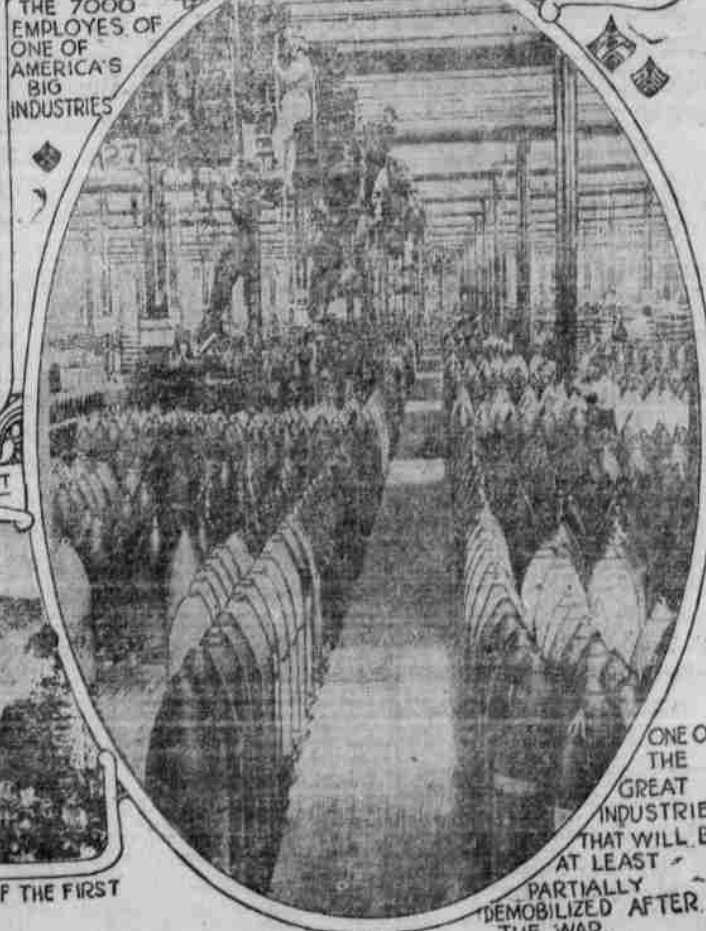
THE WAR HAS MADE NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT THE MONEY CENTRE OF THE WORLD, AND HAS GIVEN AMERICA A DOMINANT POSITION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE



DEVASTATED YPRES—THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CITIES DESTROYED BY WAR WILL BE ONE OF THE FIRST OF THE TASKS OF PEACE



THE 7000 EMPLOYEES OF ONE OF AMERICA'S BIG INDUSTRIES



ONE OF THE GREAT INDUSTRIES THAT WILL BE PARTIALLY DEMOBILIZED AFTER THE WAR

resources never before known. Luxury and ease-loving peoples have become frugal and industrious. Universal thrift has become a necessity. Neutral countries, no longer able to import necessities, are developing their own fields and mines. They are increasing their manufactures and developing their foreign trade. We are entering upon an age of enterprise and preparation, not unlike that of the Renaissance, at the close of the Middle Ages.

The first peace task will be the demobilization of the vast war machines and the rearrangement of society on a basis which the war, whatever

its outcome, will have unavoidably made different from the old pre-war standard.

How great is this problem of readjustment is illustrated by the estimate that 35,000,000 men are under arms or directly connected with military and naval service. How many more, including women, are engaged exclusively in war work it is impossible to estimate. Then there are the millions whose energies are directed towards supplying goods and services needed only because so many men and women have been withdrawn from production and distribution.

So while the demobilization of the

At this time, when all the nations of the world are giving thought to their commercial, financial and industrial conditions after the war, it behooves the United States also to take stock of the future. Whether peace is one year or five years away, it must come eventually. Business, however, will probably never again conform to pre-war standards. Whether the United States is to be a well integrated part of the new organized economic body depends almost entirely upon the steps which we now take to prepare for the adjustment of our business to the conditions that will prevail after the war.

To assist in focusing public attention upon the very pressing and immediate need for giving serious thought to our economic future, this newspaper has arranged with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for the publication of a series of authoritative articles on the conditions brought about by the war in this and other countries, and the steps which are being taken to meet them, and to prepare for the future.

equipping the industries of peace. The needs of every European country along these lines must be studied.

But with this period of reorganization successfully passed, the nations affected by the war foresee a new era of prosperity. Countries heavily in debt are planning to reduce their obligations and eventually capture the balance of trade. They are planning intensive cultivation of the soil, enlargement of industry, development of their merchant marine.

While America's rebuilding and demobilization problems will be comparatively light, and she will accordingly have an important advantage over her

rivals, European nations will also have certain material advantages. One of these will be the impetus given by their colossal national debts, which will spur them to redoubled efforts toward a quick upbuilding of their foreign trade. They will have colonies rich in raw materials, which have developed during the last three years a higher degree of productive efficiency. They will have an intimate acquaintance with the conduct of foreign trade and at least a framework of an organization for perfecting it. They will have a system of foreign banks with staffs of trained men. They will have a degree of governmental assistance and support, hitherto, at least, unknown to American traders.

But America has certain other advantages over them. She has a huge gold reserve on which to build credit, sufficient not only for our own enterprises, but also to give foreign aid. We have a banking system characterized by some of our rival nations as ideal, a system lending itself to the extension of American financial houses abroad. In this a beginning has been made, not only by setting up branch banks and foreign offices, but also by organizing commercial banks.

Then, too, America has a form of government in which her citizens believe. Other nations generally understand that she has no territorial ambitions. Finally, this country is not likely to be cursed with the class struggle.

Economically, her position is solid. With an immense and varied population, she is assured of a richness and variety of productive efforts that, rightly directed, should give her pre-eminence. She has an abundance of untilled farm land, inexhaustible mines, rich forests and ample water supply. Our inventive genius is proverbial. And we shall have at the close of the war a merchant marine, such as America or any other nation has never before known.

And yet, while every other great nation is attacking its future preparations under carefully organized governmental direction, we in the United States are lagging behind. There has been so far no organized undertaking of the problem of reconstruction as a whole on the part of the Government. While it may be fairly assumed that such departments as those of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor are devoting much of their time to reconstruction measures, there is as yet no agency for the coordination of their findings and the suggestion of general policies, unless it be Congress itself, a purely political body.

While up to the present time individuals, corporations and associations have done a great deal in the debtors' detached sort of way, no medium for the interchange of opinion or for co-operative effort has been created. This country seems not yet to have sensed the fact that the day of individual efforts and purposes, as distinguished from co-operation and public service, has passed; that the war has established not only the interdependence of nations, but also the interdependence of individuals and classes, and that common understanding, counsel and co-operation are to be the watchwords of the future.