

NEW EVIDENCE IN HILL CASE APPEARS TO BE CONCLUSIVE, DECLARES EVANS

PORTLAND, Ore., August 18.—"Until I have seen District Attorney Hedges of Oregon City, I do not know what will be the outcome of investigations being made of the Hill murder," said District Attorney Evans this morning. Evans with Attorney John Perry of Seattle, counsel for the Portland Daily News, Edward Moriarty, editor of that paper, and Sheriff Wilson of Oregon City, gathered at Oregon City yesterday to discuss new evidence which Perry is alleged to have.

"The evidence which Perry said he has secured appears conclusive if it can be backed with testimony showing it to be true," said Evans, but I will make a much more thorough investigation before any action is taken in the murder. The murder, which occurred at Ardenwald, June 9, 1911, took place within half a mile of the Multnomah county line and could legally be investigated by a Multnomah county grand jury should it appear best for an investigation to be made.

COUNTY REFUSES TO AID DETECTIVES ON HILL MURDER CASE

PLEA OF L. G. M'KINNY TURNED DOWN—ALEXANDER'S JEWELRY UNIDENTIFIED.

Clackamas county is not willing to give financial assistance to L. G. McKinny and George Thacher, who claim they are investigating the Hill murder mystery, and this week turned down a plea of the former for money, it developed Thursday.

McKinny came to Oregon City Tuesday and asked District Attorney Hedges to secure financial help from the county. Attorney Hedges took McKinny to the county court and after a quiet conference, the request was refused.

At the instance of Thacher and McKinny, Frederick Alexander, also known under the name of Edward Ramsey, was arrested near Milwaukie and is now held in the county jail pending the outcome of their investigations in the Ardenwald mystery. McKinny was the complaining witness when Alexander was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and molesting children. He was bound over to the grand jury which will probably not meet until October.

Sheriff Wilson has completed investigations into the series of daylight robberies in the northern part of the county to see if Alexander was in any way connected with them and has been unsuccessful in finding evidence which would show that the prisoner was responsible for the crimes. When arrested, Alexander had \$142 in cash and a quantity of jewelry in his possession. None of the jewelry could be identified by the daylight robbery victims.

PROHIBITION LAW IS DENOUNCED BY GEORGE BROWNELL

PURPOSE OF VOTERS DELIBERATELY IGNORED, DECLARES PROMINENT ATTORNEY.

EXPENSE OF ENFORCEMENT WILL BE GREAT, HE SAYS IN LETTER

Measure Which Will Go into Effect on First of Next Year is Called Weak Compromise—Statute Framed to Suit Wets, He Claims.

On the first page of the Oregonian of August 13, appears an article from Reading, Calif., stating that the names of 350,000 tipplers in Oregon and Washington are catalogued and arranged in an alphabetical index by mail order liquor houses that propose to open for business in Hornbrook, Calif., which is near the Oregon and California line.

The law passed by the legislature of 1915, provides in substance, that any person in either of these two states, may purchase a certain number of quarts of beer (twenty-four in Oregon) and a certain amount of whiskey, every 23 days during the year, and have it shipped to their address at any place in the state of Oregon. The people of this state voted for and adopted a constitutional amendment, which is as follows: "From and after January 1, 1916, no intoxicating liquor shall be manufactured or sold within this state, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a licensed physician, or for scientific, sacramental or medicinal purposes.

The intention of the people undoubtedly was to prohibit all sale of intoxicating liquor within the boundaries of this state, except for the purposes expressly permitted in the amendment itself. The legal and moral effect of this law, now upon the statute books of the state, is to permit liquor stores outside of the state, to ship liquor to individuals within the state, thereby indirectly accomplishing, by this indirect means, what the temperance people of the state were anxious to, and supposed that they were prohibiting by the adoption of this amendment.

If this law stands it will be a repetition of what occurred in Kansas years ago. It was a common thing then, in that state, for any individual who went to the depot to board a train, to be met by a platform covered with jugs of whiskey and packages of beer, shipped in to individuals, like St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis or other points. The effect of this was, in a greater or less degree, to increase drunkenness; to make a saloon out of a man's house and home and to surround the boy in each home with the temptation that always results from liquor being constantly used about the home and in their presence, thereby corrupting and demoralizing them to a greater or less degree.

I cannot conceive of how the legislature of this state, in face of the expressed vote of the people at the last election, could have passed and placed upon the statute book, a law of this character. The principle contained in this law is bad; it is wrong; it is slapping the people of the state in the face; it is an insult to the conservative temperance people of the state. It is a law that was passed in obedience to the wishes and dictation of certain interests in the city of Portland who dictated directly and indirectly its passage. It does not and never has, represented or expressed the real temperance element of the state of Oregon, but does express the wishes and the desires of the liquor interests and of certain other interests in Portland.

It is wrong for the additional reason that it is a compromise with a thing that the people had, by their vote, declared to be wrong. The point is that the use of intoxicating liquor is either right or it is wrong. The temperance people are either right or they are wrong. If they are right, then this law is wrong and ought to be repealed and a law placed upon the statute books that will carry out the intent of the people. If it is right, under this law for any individual to have shipped to his home, where his children are to be associated with the whiskey and beer environment and to be educated that its use in the home is right and proper, then as a matter of logic or principle, it would be equally right, if they can ship in 24 quarts of beer every 23 days, to ship in 24 barrels or any other quantity.

There seems to be something wrong in the human race; instead of meeting any problem straight and fairly; they will always temporize or compromise and in a way or degree recognize an evil instead of killing it at the proper time. The people themselves, will frequently overlook drunkenness and elect a man who has no sympathy with temperance, to high office, send them to the United States senate or put them into the governor's chair who have not sufficient force of character or backbone to stand firm and take a stand upon any question where there is a

WATER FROM SOUTH FORK WILL BE IN OREGON CITY BY OCTOBER FIRST UNLESS THE UNFORSEEN HAPPENS

With Only Six Miles of Pipe Yet to be Laid and With All Preliminary Work Completed, Project Will Be Finished Two Months Before Date of Completion in Contract—18-inch Pipe is Here Ready For Rest of Work.

Within six weeks, at the most, water from the South Fork of the Clackamas will be flowing in Oregon City water mains.

This was the cheerful prediction made by South Fork engineers Wednesday.

October 1 is an outside date—they call it conservative—for the delivery of water. The contract calls for the delivery of 1,500,000 gallons daily, half the capacity, by December 1. Engineer Randa expects that the pipe can pour water into the reservoir at almost full capacity by the latter part of September.

The delivery of water does not mark the completion of the line for there will be much backfilling and work on the right-of-way to be done. January 31, 1916, is the date of completion for this work.

Foreman Jenks, of the pipelaying gang, is confident that had it not been for the delay in the arrival of the 18-inch pipe from the east, water could have been delivered to Oregon City by the middle of next month, or two months and a half ahead of the contract time. J. W. Moffatt, of the Oregon Engineering & Construction company, the contracting firm, too is confident that the project will almost be completed on or before October 1.

Only six miles of pipe are yet to be laid and all the preliminary work has been completed. Roads into the canyon of the Clackamas river have been opened up, the tunnels and trench work finished long ago and all is ready for the rapid laying of pipe. A large gang under Foreman Jenks is now at work.

Difficultly, which will not delay the work, has been found in laying pipe across Clear Creek on account of about 60 feet of marshy ground, but with the installation of pumps, work there is being rapidly got through. The dam at the intake on the east branch of the South Fork of the Clackamas is practically finished and the settling tank, necessary to take the air out of the water before it enters the pipe, will be finished in only a few days.

TEACHER TRAINING COURSE IS POPULAR

CITY SUPERINTENDENT TOOZE EXPLAINS NEW LINE OF STUDY IN HIGH SCHOOL.

Inquiries received from every part of the county by City School Superintendent Tooze indicate that the four-year teachers' training course, which he has completed and which will be offered at the opening of school in the fall, will be one of the most popular lines of study.

In explaining the new course Thursday, Mr. Tooze said:

"The school laws of 1915 provide that applicants for teachers' certificates shall have had—after September 1, this year—special training before they will be certified to teach. This means that henceforth no graduate or undergraduate of any high or grade school will be permitted to teach in this state before having taken special training in certain subjects including practice teaching under proper supervision. The law further provides that high school students who desire to teach may take any course offered—including three years of English—during the first three years but during the fourth year the following subjects must be taken: (1) American history and government, full time; Reviews—arithmetic and grammar, half time; (2) methods including discipline, instruction in various subjects and school law, half time; (3) observation and teaching, half time.

"Students who complete this course will be required to earn the same number of credits as students in the other four-year courses—as the English, commercial, etc., to graduate.

"Now upon the basis of the work done during the four years and including the professional work required in this teachers' training course, the state will grant to the graduates from this course, without examination, a teacher's one-year certificate which may be renewed for one more year—without examination, if the holder can present satisfactory evidence of having successfully taught six months' school during the life of the certificate.

"These training courses are approved by the state department of education for standard high schools only. Oregon City high school offers this course realizing there is a pressing and legitimate demand here for the preparation of young people for teaching as for other vocations of life."

CHANGE IN COLOR OF PAPER FORCED BY WAR

IMPORTATION OF ANILINE FROM GERMANY PREVENTED SAYS A. J. LEWTHWAITE.

That the European war has caused a shortage of aniline, a product of coal tar produced in commercial quantities only in Germany and used universally as a bleach in the manufacture of paper and that within two or three weeks all newspapers will appear in a light cream shade instead of white as they are now, is the statement made by A. J. Lewthwaite, resident manager of the Crown Willamette Paper company.

"The change in the color of your daily paper will be perceptible at once," said Mr. Lewthwaite, "but within a few days it will have been forgotten that a change has been made because it is so slight. We have already reduced the quantity of this bleach 25 per cent and a further reduction may be necessary later.

"The shortage of aniline," continued Mr. Lewthwaite, "will not affect either price or the quality of paper. It is used only as a wash or a bleach and the only effect its absence in the manufacture of paper will have is to slightly change its color.

"Germany is the only country from which we have been able to procure this chemical, and since the war the supply in this country has been steadily decreasing until today it is so short a reduction of its use became necessary to conserve what little there is left. Just how soon we will be able to obtain more depends largely upon what arrangements the Washington government can make with the imperial German government for the freedom of shipments of cotton and other of our products that Germany needs and the supply of Germany that we of this country need. Just when such an arrangement may be made no one can foretell."

DAIRYMEN WILL MEET EARLY NEXT MONTH

FIRST YEAR'S WORK OF COW TESTING ASSOCIATION WILL END ON OCTOBER 1.

With the first year's work of the Clackamas Cow Testing association drawing to a close, plans for the annual meeting next month are being made. The organization has 17 members at the present time and it is probable one or two more will be taken in at the yearly session.

The meeting will be held near Oregon City, probably at the home of one of the members. The gathering will be an all-day one and a luncheon will be served at noon and two federal experts will talk.

The following table, prepared by Neal Jamison, tester of the association, shows the records of several of the cows:

- Registered Cows on Official Test. Jennie, Guernsey, A. I. and J. Hughes, owners, age 6, fresh April; 1546.8 pounds milk, 70.95 pounds butterfat.
- Kadia, Jersey, H. N. Smith, owner; age 4, fresh December, 1580.8 pounds milk, 62.83 pounds butterfat.
- Dorinda Senna, Jersey, W. S. Ladd estate, owner; age 7, fresh November; 1283.9 pounds milk, 60.67 pounds butterfat.
- Reg Wing, Guernsey, A. I. and J. Hughes, owners; age 4, fresh January; 1030.1 pounds milk, 55.93 pounds butterfat.
- LaCrozes Maid, Jersey, A. A. Spangler, owner; age 8, fresh March; 1120.8 pounds milk, 52.93 pounds butterfat.
- Bonney Bell, Jersey, R. L. Badger, owner; age 3, fresh March; 1181.5 pounds milk, 51.82 pounds butterfat.
- Cows on One-Day Test. Beauty, Holstein, J. U. Campbell, owner; age 4, fresh April; 1636.8 pounds milk, 54.60 pounds butterfat.
- Hardy, Jersey, J. U. Campbell owner; age 6, fresh April; 1367.1 pounds milk, 53.30 pounds butterfat.
- Topsey, Guernsey, A. I. and J. Hughes owners; age 55, fresh October; 896.4 pounds milk, 52.31 pounds butterfat.
- Letta, Jersey, N. H. Smith, owner; age 4, fresh January; 1050.6 pounds milk, 51.48 pounds butterfat.
- No. 13, Jersey, C. H. Naegell, owner; age 11, fresh March; 1309.0 pounds milk, 50.80 pounds butterfat.
- Tully, Jersey, N. H. Smith, owner; age 5, fresh March; 1112.8 pounds milk, 50.07 pounds butterfat.

MAN'S BODY FOUND ON LONELY ROAD NEAR CLACKAMAS STATION

DEATH BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY OVER-EXERTION FROM BICYCLE RIDING.

The body of a man, believed to have been Eugene Hyland, a well known Arleta carpenter, was found on a lonely road near Clackamas station Thursday afternoon by A. A. Durkee.

Coroner Hempstead, who left for Clackamas late Thursday afternoon, found I. O. F. receipts in the pockets of the man bearing the name Eugene Hyland, Sixty-third St. and Fifth avenue, Leuts. Upon investigation he received information which leads him to believe that the dead man is Hyland, who is a carpenter and builder and well known throughout Leuts and Arleta. An inquest will be held today at Holman & Randall undertaking parlors.

The cause of his death is not definitely known but the coroner is led to believe that it was from over-exertion. The man was about 50 years old and rather heavy set.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Aug. 17.—Falling into a pool of oil at the Santa Fe roundhouse here today, C. N. Clark, of Modesto, became a human torch when the oil took fire, and was seriously burned. Clark is a cattleman.

A Gloomy African Pool. There is a large, deep and mysterious pool in the valley of the upper Kafue river, northwestern Rhodesia. This wonderful pool lies in flat country, and one comes to it quite suddenly, its banks being concealed by dense forest. There is a small native village near the pool, and the inhabitants have a superstitious dread of it. They refuse to drink the water or use it for any purpose whatever. To sit beside this still, pellucid pool of unknown depth, surrounded by precipitous walls in the heart of the tropical forest, would induce a feeling of awe in the breast of even the most civilized man.—London Mail.

SICKNESS COMMON IN SUMMER. Hay fever is attributed to pollen floating in the air, while asthma is caused by dust and certain atmospheric conditions common in summer. Sufferers who can seek the mountains or the sea. Hay fever and asthma victims compelled to remain at home will find relief in Foley's Honey and Tar Compound which allays the inflammation, soothes and heals raw and rasping bronchial tubes and helps to overcome difficulty in breathing, and makes sound, refreshing sleep possible. Jones Drug Co. (Adv.)

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved. Hebron, Me.—"Before making your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, Kennobago, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

BODY OF LEO FRANK SHOWN TO THOUSANDS

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—The body of Leo M. Frank, hanged by a mob at Marietta early today, was placed on exhibition at an undertaker's establishment here this afternoon.

The display of the body was sanctioned by relatives of the dead man and within a short time after the doors were thrown open 2000 had passed the bier. An endless line of humanity was waiting to view the dead man.

Frank's body was sent to New York tonight. There were no demonstrations here up to a late hour this afternoon. The coroner's jury at Marietta adjourned until next Tuesday.


JURY TRIAL WILL BE POSSIBLE IN CITY COURT IF AMENDMENT IS PASSED

Charter amendments, giving the right of a trial by jury in the recorder's court and making the offices of city engineer and city recorder elective, are being prepared by William M. Stone and, he said Tuesday, will be submitted to the voters at the regular city election in December.

Mr. Stone said that he would have drafts of the proposed amendments completed within a short time and initiative petitions will be circulated in the fall. He was city attorney for a year preceding C. Schuebel's first term.

JURY TRIAL WILL BE POSSIBLE IN CITY COURT IF AMENDMENT IS PASSED

The amendment which would give the right of a jury trial in the city court is considered most important of the three. During the prosecutions which followed the raids made by the police early in the year, the majority of the defendants filed a motion for a jury trial which was denied in every case. The action of the recorder at that time caused considerable comment and Mr. Stone's decision to frame an amendment is largely an outgrowth of the feeling that developed at that time.



ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices f. o. b. Detroit, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout	\$390.00
Ford Touring Car	440.00
Ford Town Car	640.00

No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped.

There can be no assurance given against an advance in these prices at any time. We guarantee, however, that there will be no reduction in these prices prior to August 1, 1916:

Profit-Sharing with Retail Buyers

On August 1, 1914, we made the announcement that if we could make and sell at retail 300,000 Ford cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915, we would share profits with the retail purchasers, to the extent of from \$40 to \$60 on each car. We have sold over 300,000 Ford cars in the time specified, and profit, sharing checks of \$50 each will be distributed as rapidly as possible after August 15, 1915. Retail purchasers who have not yet mailed us their profit sharing coupons, properly endorsed, should do so without delay.

Our plan to profit-share with retail purchasers of Ford cars during 1914-15 has been most successful. We thoroughly believe in it, but, realizing the uncertainty of conditions generally makes it advisable to defer any announcement of future profit-sharing until a later date.

We are, however, confident of our inability to reduce costs for several months, and therefore can offer no profit-sharing for cars delivered during August, September and October, 1915.

Ford Motor Company

DETROIT

Pacific Highway Garage

11th and Main Streets Phones 390 and B-57