

"LEAK" OF STATE SECRET WORRIES ADMINISTRATION

SENATORS DECLARE THAT STATE DEPARTMENT IS TO BLAME IN MATTER.

MR. LAWSON IS DECLARED NOT TO HAVE REVEALED EVIDENCE

Republican Leader Says That He Will Demand Investigation—Stone Believes That No Senator Revealed Secret.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—As a result of the sensation stirred up by Thomas W. Lawson, who offered to prove that millions had been made in Wall street as the result of "leaks" at Washington, it was admitted on the floor of the senate today that information concerning the "honor of the nation" had been betrayed by someone in the department.

Meanwhile Mr. Lawson, who was here prepared, he said, to testify before a congressional committee, was in consultation with Chairman Henry, of the house rules committee, but nothing came of it.

Mr. Henry announced afterward that the Boston financier had been unable to furnish any names or other definite information about the alleged "leak" in advance of President Wilson's peace note, and that so far as he was concerned the matter would be dropped.

Mr. Henry reintroduced his bill of two years ago to prevent the use of mails, telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.

"It is true that any public official has or did use any secret or confidential information as alleged," said Senator Stone, "he is an unspcakable scoundrel. If any man in legislative life—if any senator—did it, which I believe to be absolutely impossible, he ought to be dismissed."

"I do know," Senator Stone continued, "that things have occurred in the department which ought not to be possible. I know that confidential communications with foreign governments to the state department have by some means found their way into the hands of men not authorized to receive them."

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, ranking Republican of the committee, notified Chairman Henry that Republican committee members would insist on an investigation.

CO-OPERATION OF SCANDINAVIANS IS NOT OFFERED U. S.

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK SEND REPLY OF PEACE NOTE TO WASHINGTON

SYMPATHY WITH EFFORTS TO END WAR EXPRESSED, AID NOT OFFERED

Position Taken By Countries in the Northern Part of Europe Puzzles They Are Affected by Great Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The three Scandinavian nations—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—through identical notes, the Norwegian copy of which was handed to the state department today by Minister Bryn, have expressed lively interest in President Wilson's proposals "looking toward the establishment of a durable peace," and their "deepest sympathy" with all efforts to shorten the war.

Unlike the Swiss government, which offered to help in any way, "no matter how modest," the Scandinavian countries make no direct offer of co-operation. This fact attracted particular interest because Norway particularly has been one of the greatest sufferers from the war among the neutrals.

As to the belligerents, Turkey's reply to the President's note, practically identical with those of Germany and Austria, was made public by the state department today, and Bulgaria's is expected tomorrow.

NEW YORK MOOSE DEAD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Owing to the failure of the Progressives in New York state to poll the necessary votes in the recent elections to entitle their ticket to a place on the ballot the party lost official recognition in this state and the doors of the Progressive headquarters here—state and national—have been closed.

CRUDE OIL IS HIGH

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—The highest price ever quoted for Pennsylvania crude oil was announced by the principal purchasing agencies today when, through an advance of 10 cents a barrel, the quotation reached \$2.85. Some refiners are quoted as declaring that not until \$3 oil has been reached will they release their stocks.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NATION'S BIGGEST PRISONS GATHERED BY O. C. MAN

E. E. Brodie, Member Prison Survey Board, Finds That More Modern Institutions, Freed From Politics, Pay Big Annual Profits to State—Stillwater, Minn., Penitentiary Leads All, He Believes.

Penitentiaries are divided into two classes—those conducted as a part of a political machine and those conducted as a business institution.

Those of the former kind are a heavy expense to the state, the inmates are usually idle and dissatisfied and the management of the prison is awarded as a prize for political services, while in the prisons of the latter variety the prisoners are engaged in useful work, the management is entirely removed from politics and is not hampered by restraining legislation and the institution, instead of being a drain on the public purse, shows a big annual profit to the state.

This conclusion features the findings of E. E. Brodie, of this city, a member of the prison survey board, who has just returned from a trip through the east to investigate prison management. He has brought back with him a storehouse full of valuable and practical information which will be used by the survey board in reaching its conclusions. Recommendations of important changes in the control of the Oregon state penitentiary will probably be made to the 1917 legislature by the board.

Stillwater Prison Model. The shining example of the business-like state prison is the Minnesota state penitentiary at Stillwater, erected only a few years ago at a cost of \$2,750,000. This prison manufactures binding twine and farm machinery, and the total value of the products last year was \$2,750,000, of which \$380,000 was profit, and was put in a revolving fund, now amounting to \$3,000,000. The various buildings are all of the highest type of fire proof brick construction and the institution has 1000 men and 40 women inmates.

About 600 men are employed in manufacturing industries in the prison, and the plants are equipped with electric hoists, elevators and carriers. Last year, 17,134 machines were manufactured and 23,900,000 pounds of twine were turned out in the twine department. An idea of the scale on which the prison factories are operated may be gained from the fact that between April 1 and August 10, 1909 carloads of material were shipped.

Inmates of the Stillwater penitentiary are paid, the amount received being based on efficiency of the individual. Last year the prison distributed \$80,000 to the inmates, who work on the piece work basis wherever possible. Some of the men make as much as \$1 a day and many receive from 50 to 80 cents. Mr. Brodie found. Prisoners have left Stillwater with as much as \$1200 and \$1500, earned while confined. The prison has between 18 and 30 men on the road, selling its products, and 1000 agencies handle its goods.

Business Methods Followed. A study of the methods of this big prison show how similar in many ways the institution is to a private manufacturing concern. Recently the warden was informed that the price of hemp, from which the twine is made, was due to rise. He went to Chicago, borrowed \$1,200,000 from the banks in that city and bought a shipment of hemp in Manila. Much money was saved by his enterprise.

Incidentally, the warden of this big successful prison-factory is a man from the Pacific northwest. C. S. Reed, a school teacher by profession was appointed chief of police in Seattle, Wash., only a few years ago. Later he became a member of the state board of control, then superintendent of the state reformatory and warden of the Walla Walla penitentiary. From Walla Walla he went to Stillwater.

Mr. Brodie found the Michigan state prison at Jackson, another criterion for penitentiary reforms. "This institution," he says, "has the best industrial system that I have so far observed. It is the biggest shipper in tonnage on the Michigan Central railroad between Detroit and Chicago, with one exception, and it paid a net profit in the two years ending June 30 last of \$206,000." During the same period \$65,000 was paid to inmates. The profits of the institution are being used for improvements and betterments, as the buildings are old, the administration building, itself dating back to 1827.

The Jackson penitentiary, says Mr. Brodie, has the most varied product of any prison in the United States. It operates a 3000-acre farm, of which 2400 acres are owned by the state and 600 rented. Intensive farming is conducted and a large cannery is conducted. The inmates are paid wages and earn from 10 cents to \$1 a day. Goods are sold on the open market to both retailers and consumers, and the institution has about 70,000 farmer consumers in its twine department. It does a large mail-order business. The prison has its own tailors, a soap factory, a department in which leaf tobacco is prepared for use by the inmates, and a hospital in which even the most delicate operations can be performed.

Business Policy Aggressive. Business management predominates at Jackson, found Mr. Brodie. The warden recently needed \$500,000 in the conduct of the prison factories, so he went to New York and borrowed it, like any other business man would do. As at Stillwater, the prison does business in other states and follows an aggressive policy in selling its product.

Another institution which Mr. Brodie found was an asset to the state instead of a liability is the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich., an institution originally designed for the reception of young men and first-time offenders, with the object of segregating them from the recidivists and repeaters. However, it has become a general prison, except that no inmate has a longer term than two years. The population is a floating one, and 5000 men were received there last year.

The use of Correction manufactures chairs, buttons and brushes, while the women do the laundry work, make clothing and do the caning on the chairs. Inmates are paid from 5 to 20 cents a day, and the institution keeps five sailmen on the road. The net profit last year was \$46,066.94.

The record of these three institutions varies greatly from such prisons as Sing Sing, N. Y., and Joliet, Ill., where the business methods of Stillwater or Jackson are not known. Both of these institutions are a heavy expense to the state, the inmates are idle and often discontented, the buildings are old and not modern and almost all of the products manufactured within their walls are sold only to other state institutions, or to the cities of the state.

Sing Sing Buildings Old.

The main building of Sing Sing, for instance, was constructed in 1824, was condemned in 1840, but still is in use. The prison has 1600 men, although built to accommodate only 1200. They make door mats, wagons, ash cans, shoes, brick, clothing, underwear and socks, and under a state law the products can be sold only to other institutions in the state and the various cities. The industries have never shown a surplus, and the institution is maintained by big appropriations from the general assembly.

Under an old law each man is paid 1 1/2 cents a day. This money goes direct to the men, although they cannot spend it without permission of the superintendent.

Some features of the management of Sing Sing, Mr. Brodie found to be of the best physicians and surgeons in New York often visit the institution and give their services free of charge.

Sing Sing is probably the best known institution of its kind in the country, and the Mutual Welfare league, which Mr. Brodie studied closely, has contributed largely to its fame. The administration of the prison is altogether different from anything else in the country. The inmates practice self-government through the league and the discipline, of course, is just what the prisoners themselves make it to a large degree. Mr. Brodie found that the plan is not popular among prison executives.

Each of the nine shops of the prison elect a delegate, who choose a sergeant at arms and four justices are named. An infraction of any of the prison rules is punished by the league, the arrest being made by a deputy sergeant at arms and the trial held before the justices. Witnesses are examined and the case argued, much in the same manner as in a regular court. Guards are often put on the stand and once Warden Osborne, who organized the league and was in charge of the prison until a few months ago, was grilled for 25 minutes when an inmate of his own prison was on trial.

The prison has its own money, and the league conducts its own store, where almost everything except groceries is sold. The institution has a band which plays on Sunday and at noon when the men march to and from the mess room.

Inmate Official Has Own Office.

Mr. Brodie recalls an interesting incident during his visit at the famous New York penitentiary. He was talking with one of the officials of the Mutual Welfare league, who, by the way, was seated before his own roll top desk and in his own private office smoking a cigar, and the topic for discussion was the possibility that the new warden, who had just succeeded Mr. Osborne, would do away with the league.

"I was considered a confirmed criminal, a recidivist, when I entered this institution," said the Welfare league official, "but my treatment here has softened my heart. I am not reformed, but when I leave this institution, if the work of the league continues, I bid fair to get back on the straight and narrow path."

The inmates of Sing Sing several years ago, before the organization of the league, burned one building following a riot. The bricks were used in the construction of a school building. Two hundred and fifty inmates attend an automobile school and over 400 are on the waiting list, as the facilities of the school are limited.

"My little sister and I lost our mother several months ago and our father has been a prisoner in Germany since September, 1914. Many of my little companions are like myself, but the good Jesus has had pity on us orphans for He permits us to live in this beautiful house and to appreciate kind-hearted people like you madame and monsieur. We pray many times for you madame, and believe the respectful sentiments and remembrance of your little protégé."

MARIE LARCHEN, And Her Little Companion.

"The Orphanage of Providence, Fougères, Ile et Vilaine, Oct. 18, 1916.—Madame: I do not know if the letter of our little orphan has reached you, but in any case, madam, God, has received the prayers that we have addressed to Heaven for the generous-hearted people, who have sent warm clothing to France for our war orphans. We, who have received the American contributions are privileged and we know that God will remember you for having clothing our orphans this winter. We wish you, madam a thousand remembrances for your gratitude. "SISTER ST. RENELDE."

Disavowal. Private Biggs (whose period of training is over)—See here, Cap'n Miggs, now that I am a civilian again, I want you to understand that I take back all the salutes I've given you since I came here.—Life.

Rid Your Child of Worms. Thousands of children have worms that sap their vitality and make them listless and irritable. Kickapoo Worm Killer kills and removes the worms and has a tonic effect on the system. Does your child eat spasmodically? Cry out in sleep or grind its teeth? These are symptoms of worms and you should find relief for them at once. Kickapoo Worm Killer is a pleasant remedy. At your druggist.

"Among those I met who are opposed to this form of segregation is the warden of the Connecticut prison, who pointed out the fact that by grouping together in one institution the younger law breakers, with whom the novelty of crime had not worn off, the opportunity for the exchange of ideas of crime and experiences was not lessened. He suggested that the first-termers and inexperienced offenders be grouped with men experienced in the ways of crime, believing that the latter would teach the first offenders the folly of law-breaking. "By daily contact with the hardened criminal he said, 'the man of weak will who had fallen to temptation or who had committed a crime while drunk would soon see the crime did not pay. He would have before him each day a living lesson, demonstrating the certain fate of him who persists in breaking the laws. Then, too, the recidivist would probably even advise his younger fellow-inmates that she game is not worth the candle, that crime does not pay.'"

Prison Board Efficient.

Mr. Brodie found that the control of practically all of the successful eastern penitentiaries was vested in a board usually appointed by the governor for a term of six years. The board is composed of three members, one being appointed each two years. In case a member shows ability, he is usually reappointed. This board employs the warden, who is held for results, and receives reports and financial statements from him at stated intervals. The board members receive only their expenses, and meet once or twice a month.

This plan, the investigator learned from observations, divorced prison management from politics, and the prisoners operated under it are conducted like business institutions.

Practically all of the prisons visited by Mr. Brodie have bands or orchestras, or both, composed of inmates. Moving picture shows are given regularly, and one of the most effective methods of punishing a convict is to deprive him of the privilege of attending a show. Printing plants, prison papers and entertainments are also features among the secondary activities of the eastern prisons.

With a view to recommending a new type of construction in case the Oregon state penitentiary is rebuilt or enlarged, Mr. Brodie studied the two styles of cell buildings; the outside cell system and the inside cell block system. The latter pattern is used in practically every prison in the country, but Mr. Brodie is led to believe the former type will become the more popular. In the outside cell system, the cells are arranged, tier on tier, on the outside walls, so that each cell has a window which admits sunlight and air, and the corridors are in the middle of the building, while in the other type, the cells are in the center of the structure and light and air cannot reach the cell direct.

The prison survey board will go over each bit of information secured by Mr. Brodie carefully before drafting its report, which will be submitted to the legislature before the end of the present session.

LETTERS FROM FRANCE THANK DONORS HERE

LITTLE GIRL, WAR VICTIM, EXPRESSES APPRECIATION OF GIFTS FROM OREGON.

The Beaver Creek Union Sunday school with Mrs. R. L. Badger, as superintendent, some time ago sent to France clothing for two orphans, and in appreciation, Mrs. Badger is in receipt of a letter from one of the children to whom the clothing was sent and also one from one of the sisters who is in charge of an orphanage, and have been transcribed by Lloyd Harding.

The letters follow:

"Fougères, Oct. 18, 1916.—Madame: My little companions and myself wish to thank you for the beautiful things and the good clothing that you have had the goodness to send us. We are thankful for your generosity which has made us warm this winter."

"My little sister and I lost our mother several months ago and our father has been a prisoner in Germany since September, 1914. Many of my little companions are like myself, but the good Jesus has had pity on us orphans for He permits us to live in this beautiful house and to appreciate kind-hearted people like you madame and monsieur. We pray many times for you madame, and believe the respectful sentiments and remembrance of your little protégé."

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GIANT WAVE OFF ALASKA SWEEPS 3 MEN TO DEATH

CAPTAIN OF SCHOONER SUMNER BRINGS TRAGIC STORY TO SEATTLE, WASH.

FISHING CRAFT BATTLES GREAT STORM OFF OF CAPE OMMANNEY

High Seas Prevent Crew From Launching Boat in Effort to Save Members of Crew Carried Off of Ship's Deck.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2.—One giant sea that thundered down upon the schooner Sumner as she was battling with a great westerly gale, swept Ivan Johansen, Ira Atwood and Ole Harum, Seattle fishermen, to their death off Cape Ommanney, on December 3, according to Captain M. J. Rolfe, master of the craft. The Sumner arrived in Seattle last night from the north, bringing the first details of the loss of the three men in a terrible storm on the Alaska halibut banks.

"We had just started to reef the foresail and had all hands on deck when a great sea, that seemed mountain high, came over the starboard quarter sweeping everything before it," Captain Rolfe said. "Johansen, Atwood and Harum were on the forward deck, and as the hundreds of tons of water struck the Sumner her bow was down and they were carried overboard. It was shortly after 10 o'clock on the night of December 3, very dark and snowing, and because of the enormous seas we were unable to launch a boat to go to the rescue. Our position was about 3 miles west by north of Cape Ommanney and right in the path of the storm, which was the most severe I ever experienced."

AMERICANS CAN BE DRAFTED IN GUARD SERVICE

WAR DEPARTMENT DISCOVERS ITS AUTHORITY IN EXISTING MILITARY LAW

ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN FROM 18 TO 45 LIABLE "WHEN NECESSARY"

Recruiting Officers of Guard Instructed To Discourage Enlistment of Men Having Others Dependent on Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Every able bodied male citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years is held liable for service in the national guard at war time, without further act of congress, by war department regulations for the government of the guard issued under the national defense act.

In a circular prepared nearly two months ago, but made public only today, the military bureau directs that where a national guard regiment is called out for war service a reserve training battalion to fill vacancies at the front shall be organized out of the national guard reserve and by voluntary enlistment.

"If for any reason," the order continues, "there shall not be enough reservists or enough voluntary enlistments to organize or to keep the reserve battalion at prescribed strength a sufficient number of the unorganized militia shall be drafted by the president to maintain such battalion or lesser unit at the prescribed strength."

The national guard regulations, which will be amplified in great detail later, also strike at the problem of dependent families of soldiers, which has cost the government several millions of dollars already through the border mobilization. Recruiting officers for the national guard are directed to discourage the enlistment of married men of those with others dependent upon them.

FLOUR GOES STILL HIGHER

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3.—Flour prices were advanced 20 cents a barrel in the local wholesale market during the day and a corresponding advance was made in the retail price. The new wholesale price of patent flour of the best known brands has been placed at \$8 per barrel. The retail price will be \$2.40 a sack of 49 pounds, which is 5c a sack higher than former prices.

On November 25 the price of patent flour was advanced 20 cents a barrel in the wholesale market to \$8.20, which is the highest figure established here since pioneer days. Then on November 29 the price dropped back 20c to \$8 and on December 15 showed a further drop of 20 cents to \$7.80.

JUDGE ANDERSON RETURNS

County Judge H. S. Anderson returned to Oregon City Friday night from Salem where he attended a meeting of the committee appointed at the recent convention of county judges and commissioners in Portland to work out a plan to eliminate the danger of unprotected grade crossings of county roads. The committee will probably recommend legislation to lessen this danger.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following are the real estate transfers filed in the office of County Recorder Dedman Thursday:

Clarence W. Smith to Ellen J. Whitney, lot 11, block 28, Oregon Iron and Steel company's first addition to Osgood; \$1.

L. H. and Emma McDanna to L. H. Hadley, 112 2 1/2 acres of land in D. L. C. of Thomas P. and Tansy Ann Jackson, township 4 south range 2 east; \$1.

William O. Vaughn and Eleanor M. Vaughn to J. L. Fletcher, 637.32 acres of claim No. 45, being parts of sections 23, 24, township 4 south, range 2 east, and claim No. 46 being parts of sections 2, 4, township 5 south, range 2 east; \$1.

Adams & Hadley to L. H. Adams and L. H. Hadley 119 2 1/2 acres of section 4, township 5 south, range 2 east; \$1.

The following transfers were filed in the office of County Recorder Dedman Wednesday:

Elina M. Joy to Christian Rathkey, lot 10 block 6, Hollywood Park; \$25.

Hannah Nordf to Henry Oscar Newell, lot 51, Jennings Lodge; \$10.

J. W. and Eliza C. Watts to Henry and Emma Nollmeyer, 50 acres of D. L. C. No. 68, township 2, south range 2 east; \$10.

Jane Amanda Bennett and J. F. Bennett to B. P. Dammon, lot 1 and fractional lots 2, 3, block 19, and all block 18, Talberts addition to Marshfield; \$900.

The following are the real estate transfers filed in the office of County Recorder Dedman Saturday:

Ole Johnson to Hans and Julia Peterson, land in section 31, township 5 south, range 1 east; \$10.

Joseph and Marion Spees to G. E. Wenzersfeld, lots 7, 8, block 3, Milwaukee Park; \$1.

J. L. Fletcher and Leonora L. Fletcher to Le Roy Hadley 119 2 1/2 acres of D. L. C. of Thomas P. and Tansy Ann Jackson, township 4 south, range 2 east; \$7700.

W. H. Montgomery to Gust W. Skagerberg, land in Clackamas county; \$10.

Janey Mc E. Galbreath to Elizabeth Shute, lots 27, 28, 29, 40, block 1, Bull Heights; \$1.

Pearl M. Hoyt et al to Uriah Worley tract 40, 41, "The Sharer Place"; \$10.

W. H. Montgomery to Gust W. Skagerberg, land in section 12, township 2 south, range 4 east; \$10.

John M. Hatton to John A. Kuka, lot 14, Cable acres; \$1.

Rosetta A. and W. L. Guy to Edward J. and Myrtle Ellen Wood, land in Gregory's First addition to Molalla; \$10.

W. B. and Dorris A. Reese to Martha H. Gogswell, block 50, Milwaukee Heights; \$10.

William McLeod to John M. Hatton, lot 14, Cable acres, Clackamas county; \$1.

Mamie Johnson to Hans and Julia Peterson, land in section 31, township 5 south range 1 east; \$2000.

J. M. Boyce to Emma J. Boyce, 187.73 acres of section 20, township 2 south, range 4 east; \$100.

The following transfers were filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles Wednesday:

71.15 acres of section 16, township 2 south, range 4 east; \$10.

Hilbert L. Johnson to H. E. and L. M. Kranle lots 2, 4, block 33, Milwaukee Heights; \$10.

R. M. Diller to Samuel P. and Lillian M. Strang, 40 acres of section 12, township 5 south, range 2 east; \$10.

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AGAIN VALDEZ IS SWEEPED BY FIRE; LOSS IS BIG

WHOLE OF BUSINESS DISTRICT AND PART OF RESIDENCE SECTION ARE IN ASHES.

VALDEZ, Alaska, Jan. 2.—For the second time in 18 months, Valdez lies in ashes. Fire early this morning

aided by a stiff wind from Prince William Sound, wiped out the business section and invaded the residence district before it was subdued. The cause of the fire is attributed to incendiaries, as flames started in four places about the same time. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, covered partly by insurance. This makes a fire loss for Valdez of more than \$800,000 since July 15, 1915, the date of the first fire.

SUPPORT OF ARMY OFFICIALS IS WON BY CONGRESSMAN

APPROPRIATION OF \$80,000 TO OPEN LOCKS IS TERMED ESSENTIAL.

MR. HAWLEY ASSURED ENGINEERS WILL URGE ACTION BY CONGRESS

Fight, Started by Local Commercial Club, Makes Headway at Washington—Locks Now of No Use Several Months a Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Representative Hawley today called on the chief of army engineers and urged that a recommendation be sent to congress favoring the appropriation of \$80,000 to deepen the water in the locks at Oregon City, in order that boats drawing up to six feet may pass at all seasons.

The engineers, after hearing Mr. Hawley's arguments, said they regarded this appropriation as essential and timely. Mr. Hawley was assured that engineer officers will urge this appropriation.

The fight for deeper locks was started by the Oregon City Commercial club. For several weeks each year, the locks are now of little value because only the smallest of the river steamers, and then only when lightly loaded, can get through. At one time during the recent dry period, the locks had only a few inches over a foot of water in the lower chamber, and one river boat was damaged in attempting to get from the upper into the lower river.

TRAINS BREAK THROUGH BLOCKADES OF SNOW

BAKER, Or., Dec. 29.—The tie-up of the transcontinental trains on the O.W. R. R. & N lines was relieved this morning when train No. 5, due in Portland at 7 a. m. yesterday, went through here at 7:30 this morning, 36 hours late. Train No. 19, due in Portland at noon yesterday, is expected here at 7:30 tonight, 46 hours late. It will be combined with No. 19. Train No. 6, the transcontinental mail, east bound, was on time. Betterment in Wyoming conditions is the cause of the relief. Local conditions are cleared by a moderating temperature.

GRANGES WANT ROADMASTER

HOOD RIVER, Or., Dec. 29.—The annual budget meeting held at the court house yesterday resolved itself into a free for all indulgence in personalities. The matter of the appointment of a roadmaster for the county next year was early injected into the meeting, and the members of committees from the five Hood River county granges caused a sensation, when they submitted a resolution adopted by the granges, recommending that the county engineer, S. M. Hurlburt, be appointed roadmaster and made responsible for all road construction and maintenance. The resolution provided that the budget item of \$1000, proposed for expenses of the county engineer's office, be increased at least another \$1000.

CONVENT BURNS; 46 DIE

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 1.—An appalling tragedy closed the old year in the Little French Canadian village of St. Ferdinand d'Hallifax, near Lake William, in Megantic county, Quebec, where 45 idiot girl inmates of a convent asylum perished in the fire which destroyed that institution. One of the sisters, who tried to rescue the girls suffered martyrdom in the attempt, making the death roll 46.

"Torturing Headaches—don't suffer—Stop them!" DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS will quickly drive your Pain away, and Dr. Miles' Nervine will assist you by relieving the Nerve Strain. IF FIRST BOX, OR BOTTLE, FAILS TO BENEFIT YOU, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.