

PRESBYTERIANS CENSURE PASTOR

Prohibitionists Win Decided Victory in General Assembly.

SHARP DEBATE ENSUES

Report of Committee on "Elect Infant" Clause of Confession Recommends Plan to Protect Doctrine of Election.

LEWISBURG, W. Va., May 25.—The Prohibitionists won a decided victory when the Presbyterian Church General Assembly today approved the report of the committee that investigated the complaint of Rev. W. I. Sinnott against the North Presbyterian of Alabama for sanctioning the recently proposed prohibition amendment to the Alabama constitution.

The committee found that Rev. Mr. Sinnott had been represented in the daily press of Alabama during a political campaign as an opponent of prohibition, and that the presbytery, believing it was greatly prejudiced thereby, made an announcement covering the amendment. The majority report reads:

No Compromise Meant. "Your commission, in voting not to sustain, did not mean to recede from or compromise the principle of non-interference into civil affairs which which concern the commonwealth, but to leave the courts free as to the mode of dealing with a gigantic moral evil, which mode, in this case, was the urging of our people in Alabama to vote for constitutional prohibition.

The Presbytery of North Alabama did not originate or advise the state to accept this mode, but it was the oft-repeated instruction of our General Assembly to "use all legitimate means" to banish the liquor traffic, after the state had provided this means, urged it upon its constituency expressly on moral and political grounds.

The commission condemned the "action, language and spirit" of the complaint as "highly unbecoming in a minister of the gospel."

Minority Disapproves Cause. The minority disapproved the position taken by the complainant, but held that the Presbytery should have been content merely to disavow his views.

The report of the committee on the "elect-infant" clause of the confession of faith gave rise to a sharp debate.

A motion to send the proposed footnote to the Presbyteries for their approval was voted down overwhelmingly and the assembly then voted without division to send down the amendment embodied in the committee's second recommendation.

The question arose from the comment being made that if "elect infants" are saved, there must be some infants that are not elect. How to say, in churchly language, that the church holds that all infants are "elect" is the problem.

Those who favor action by the church on the subject are subdivided into two classes. One would attach a footnote to the confession, the other advocates boldly changing the wording of the "elect infant" clause itself.

The ad interim committee reported its first recommendation as a footnote reading:

This paragraph—the elect infant clause—cannot, by a fair interpretation of the language, be construed as teaching that any of those who died in infancy are lost, and it is not the belief of the Presbyterian Church in the United States that any infants dying in infancy are lost.

As a second choice, the committee recommended that the present clause be superseded by the following:

"Of those whom God hath given to the Lord Jesus to his seed, such as are incapable of being outwardly regenerated by the ministry of the word are regenerated and saved by Christ through the spirit who dwells in them and where and how he pleaseth."

This was drawn to protect the doctrine of election, to avoid implying that any dying infants are ever saved, and to avoid the feeling that any who have contradicted his statements in this regard several times.

Trace Sought of Wagon. An unaccounted-for wagon, which came into town on May 17 after having been far out into the country, also entered into developments of the case yesterday. This vehicle is said to have belonged to Ericson, although the detectives have been unable to connect it with the case in any way as yet.

Another feature of the mysterious affair is the statement of Miss Myrtle Maxwell, of Oregon City. Miss Maxwell has been "quizzed" by the detectives, and the description of the strange woman she met on the streets of that city a short time ago fits that of the missing widow in a remarkable degree.

Around detective headquarters, however, prevails the feeling that Miss Maxwell must be mistaken in her identification of the woman she saw as Mrs. Smith.

This being the case, the main question is, as it has been since the search was first begun, where is the corpus delicti? Reiterated in the mouth of every one who has followed the case is the query: Where could Mrs. Smith have disappeared to? If she did not meet with foul play, where did she go?

Miss Maxwell Last Saw Woman. Not a soul, with the exception of Miss Maxwell in Oregon City, has had a glimpse of Mrs. Smith since she entered the undertaking establishment of Ericson on the night of May 8. Ericson says she left there within 15 minutes after she came in. Granting that, then where did she go? Also, why should Ericson take careful pains to arrange for a "false" telegram to be sent from Los Angeles?

Again, if, as Ericson says, he sent the message in order to allay the fears of friends and relatives of the missing woman and quiet the press, why should he wire frantic pleas to Lehrick to "cover up his tracks?" This is the nut—which

the authorities are trying to crack. It is proving, beyond a doubt, the toughest problem which has ever been encountered locally.

Detectives Sloan and Eadecott, who have worked on the case earnestly and without cessation since the matter was first reported to the police, deserve no little credit for the mass of evidence which has been unearthed. The story which they secured from Mrs. Hoden has proven the most tangible evidence yet disclosed. Nevertheless, there remains the question as to what became of Mrs. Smith, and until this has been answered, the authorities will be working in the dark.

With the body of Mrs. Smith found—if she has not met with foul play—the authorities would be in a position to trace back and therefrom learn in what manner, when, and by whose agency the woman lost her life. Definite action cannot be taken towards accusing any person or persons of the crime, it is said, until more information is had or the corpus delicti is recovered.

Other Witnesses Summoned. Some witnesses have been subpoenaed and others are expected to go before the grand jury of their own volition today, when the inquisitorial body will delve into the matter thoroughly. The entire community has been aroused by the story of this strange disappearance, which reads like one of Poe's tales of crime, with the solution left to the imagination of the reader.

Mrs. Oberg, of 762 Montana avenue, and Mrs. Oswik, of 925 Albina avenue, intimate friends of the missing woman, are expected to throw light on the relations of Ericson and Mrs. Smith to the grand jury today. The man who is now suspected of the Greenwood murder is also thought to have knowledge of some features of the case, and he will probably be asked to elucidate today.

Mrs. Boden Tells Story. "I have known Mrs. Smith for a good many years," said Mrs. O. Boden to The Oregonian yesterday, just before she was taken before the grand jury. "I met her last March in the Baptist Church, and she told me then that she had been to the old country, and also that she had sold her place. This was the first time that I knew she had been away from Portland. She said she was looking for a place, now that she had no home, and asked me if I could suggest any location for her."

"I had plenty of time to myself, and I told her that I would do everything in my power to assist her. She remarked to me that it seemed queer that she didn't take a place in the city, and she had the money—\$100—with which to pay for it. This money, she said, she had lent to a person at 7 per cent, which was better interest than she could get elsewhere. She said she thought all her friends had gone back on her. As a matter of fact, a good many of her old friends were of the opinion that she was having too much to do with Ericson, and this was the reason that she thought they had gone back on her. She had an old woman, however, and I didn't let this keep me from helping her all I could."

"She looked around and met Mrs. Crofts, a real estate woman, who had a place that just suited the old lady (Mrs. Smith). I took Mrs. Smith out to see the place, and she asked me to give her \$25 to pay as a deposit, as she had no money with her. We finally decided to wait until we could meet together in Ericson's office, where he had her money. We were to meet one day in the last week of April."

Ericson Had Money. "On the way home from Mrs. Crofts' place, I asked Mrs. Smith where Ericson kept his money, and she told me exactly, but that Ericson told her he could get the money within two or three days' time. Mrs. Smith finally said that she had \$25 at her house, and this she gave to Mrs. Crofts as a deposit. Then she told me she was going to tell Ericson that she borrowed the money from me, as she was afraid of the undertaker to whom she had money besides what he had belonged to her."

"On Tuesday, May 3, she telephoned me from the dentist's office on some trivial matter. On Wednesday, Ericson was at the old lady's house, and found that she was sick. Mrs. Smith asked him to telephone to me, which he did, and I immediately came down to see her."

"When I came into her room, she was lying in bed with her head turned to the wall. I spoke to her several times, but received no answer. Finally, she turned around and said: 'Mrs. Boden, I am going to tell you everything now.' I couldn't imagine what was the matter with her, and asked her what she meant."

Illness Caused by Wine. "Then she said she was so sick, and that Ericson was all to blame for it. She said she went over to Ericson's place on Tuesday evening, and they were sitting in the office talking, when he said suddenly:

"'And I got a pet name he was accustomed to call her, I am going to treat you tonight. Do you know this is my birthday any 25th birthday? I will treat you to a glass of wine.'

"Mrs. Smith said he went back into a rear room and brought out a small bottle of wine, and poured out a glass full for her. She drank it, and she was tasted so peculiar to her that she immediately remarked on it to Ericson.

"'You didn't put any poison in it, did you? I have tasted wine before, but never had any that tasted like this. It tastes like poison' to me."

"Ericson then denied that there was anything the matter with the wine. Mrs. Smith told me but did not drink any of the stuff himself. Mrs. Smith also remarked to him that the wine she usually drank—the same kind, too, that Ericson was supposed to have—came in big bottles, while this was in a small bottle which did not have the appearance of being a wine receptacle. He laughed her query off, saying that it was a small matter, as he always kept a small bottle of wine on hand in case some one should faint at a funeral."

Ericson Throws Bottle Away. "She noticed, however, that while he put his glass to his lips, he did not drink the wine. She also noticed that he was careful to throw the bottle away. Then she became deathly sick, according to the story she told me that day, and vomited a great many times. She asked him why he didn't drink his wine, and he replied that he had. Then she asked him why it was that he didn't get sick, also. He had no answer to this."

"The old lady became so sick that it was impossible for her to attempt to go home then, so Ericson said he would go out and get something to eat. He left the office for this purpose, being satisfied, however, to turn the gas down before he went. She stayed there while he was gone."

"When he returned he immediately began to tell her that he had been sick and that he had vomited on the street, according to the late Mrs. Smith told me. He said he had recovered, however, while Mrs. Smith was still in great pain and in a weak condition. He suggested that she get an automobile to take her home, but she demurred so strongly that he made no attempt to compel her."

"She moaned and cried while she was telling me his story, and she said Mrs. Boden, and once said, 'Oh, my God, what if the old man (meaning her late husband) should have known about this.'"

"I left her at 12:30 that day for I had to get back home. She was very sick then, complaining of pains in her bowels, and also in her head. She said that Ericson had promised to return and see her during that afternoon, so I felt safe in leaving the old lady. Ericson did not come back that afternoon, however, I afterwards learned."

MRS. ROOSEVELT SEES ALEXANDRA

Queen-Mother Much Interested in Descriptions of American Women.

COLONEL LOOKS AT ZOO

Group From Inter-Parliamentary Union Received—Luncheon Is Enjoyed With Big Game Hunters—Kipling Is Caller.

LONDON, May 25.—Mrs. Roosevelt spent an hour or more today in the company of the Queen Mother Alexandra, while the ex-President received a deputation from the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. This was composed of Lord Weardale, T. P. O'Connor, Sir Edward Sassoon and Arthur H. Clouston, M. P., who presented him with an address.

Mrs. Roosevelt remained for more than an hour at the palace, and the conversation between the two had a wide range. The Queen Mother was especially interested in her visitor's description of the place occupied by women in the United States. Her Majesty also inquired about Mrs. Roosevelt's journey to the Sudan to meet her husband and listened with evident pleasure at the experiences related.

Mrs. Roosevelt began the day by breakfasting with Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary. Then with R. J. Cunningham, Leslie A. Tarlton, of Nairobi, and Seth Bullock, he proceeded to the zoo. The other visitors, including Mr. Roosevelt's presence, soon gathered around, but kept at a respectful distance.

Several big-game hunters, whom the ex-President met in Africa, joined him at luncheon at Lieutenant-Colonel Le-Coe's. A committee from the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, before which Mr. Roosevelt will make an address in the Autumn, paid their respects and assured him of the great reception that awaited him in Chicago.

Among his afternoon callers were Lord Avebury, Rudyard Kipling, and several members of the House of Commons. The Royal Society of Arts today elected Mrs. Roosevelt a life member. The first American member of the society was Benjamin Franklin.

COSTLY BADGES ARE PLANNED

Decorations Will Be Worn by All in Roosevelt Parade.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The badges to be worn by the Roosevelt reception committee, the Rough Riders and the organizations which will line Fifth avenue on the occasion of the Roosevelt homecoming, will bear on one side the profile of the former President, and on the other, the medals to be worn by the members of the committee will be of silver, French gray and blue ribbons. There will be a blue and white ribbon, those being the city and state colors, and the bar will show the coat of arms of the city of New York.

The Rough Riders' badge will be of white metal, with a silver finish and have a ribbon of cavalry yellow. On the bar will be the American eagle and the name of the Association. The badge for the organizations and clubs will be of chocolate bronze with a red, white and blue ribbon and the date on the bar. The gold medal will be struck for Colonel Roosevelt and presented to him.

"SMILE" WITH HENNESSYS

HE WILL SIGN THE INVITATION AT ELKS' MINSTRELS.

Ditty of Optimism to Be Put Across Footlights by Minstrel Man. Others to Be Heard Also.

"Smile, simply smile," is one of the ditties of optimism that the Elks minstrels are going to put across the footlights at the Bungalow next Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinee.

"Smile, simply smile"—that is the invitation and who can doubt that the folks out in front will accept it in masses when the further announcements follow that it is to be worked by Frank D. Hennessy? Yes, "Put me off at Buffalo." That's the fellow.

Not that there is anything to smile at in Hennessy's singing generally. Far be it from so. Hennessy's singing is no joke. But on this particular occasion Hennessy is going to get funny and look funny. It is not alone his word for it. The other fellows say so, too—the fellows who are attending at it. Hennessy, in blackface, they are telling, is the funniest thing between the old Penney mill and the boneyard, or between the carshops and the drugstore.

Just for this one song Hennessy is going to be the most optimistic cullud punson north of Mason and Dixon's line. "Smile," that will be his invitation, and he's going to sing it.

Sadly different will be this same Hennessy's mood and main when he lopes on for another turn. This is to be a duet with T. E. Richards. "I've Lost My Gal"—that is the song they are going to sing. "Tragic title, isn't it? But they are going to sing it."

"Charles Ringler is going to sing 'Liza' if the stage manager will let him, and that worthy says he will. "Close Yo' Eyes," by W. P. McKenney, will be another number. Jean Wilson will sing "I'm Goin' Away." He hopes the audience will not really expect him to do it until he finishes the song. It will be a fine show all through.

road following the old O. R. & N. right of way for a part of the distance. The enthusiasm of the automobile men has been aroused over the prospect of the new road. Pack will come a thoroughfare to Mount Hood and Eastern Oregon by way of the Hood River Valley.

County Judge Cleston and Commissioner Lightner and Barnes made an order for a survey of the proposed road, and a report by viewers June 13 being dated as to viewing. The cost of the road has not been determined, estimates ranging from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The portion in Multnomah County will be 16 miles long.

BEEF TRUST PICKS FLAWS

Counsel Give Six Reasons Why Indictment Is Invalid.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The first skirmish in the Government's attack on the so-called beef trust began before Judge Landis in the United States District Court here today when counsel for the trust, Pack, will come a thoroughfare to Mount Hood and Eastern Oregon by way of the Hood River Valley.

The defendants were represented by Attorneys Ralph Crews, George T. Buckingham and Joseph H. Deffres; the Government by District Attorney Edwin S. Sims, Special Assistant District Attorney James H. Wilkerson, Assistant District Attorney Elwood Goodman and assistant to the Attorney-General Oliver E. Fagin.

In his argument Mr. Buckingham alleged: First—That the indictment does not go into particulars sufficiently. Second—That it does not charge a crime nor cite facts constituting a crime. Third—That there was a crime the statute of limitations—three years—had run against it.

Fourth—That the indictment charges no offense. Fifth—That no place in which the combination operated or had existence is alleged. Sixth—It is a combination which is illegal, not its acts. James H. Wilkerson, Special Assistant to the United States District Attorney, made the argument for the Government. He was followed by a brief closing argument for the packers.

In reply to Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Wilkerson, for the Government, raised the following points: That it is not necessary to set forth in the indictment the Government's evidence against the packers. That it is not necessary to name the place where the alleged combination was formed. That the statute of limitations has not run against the packing companies.

AMERICAN SHIP SEARCHED

Nicaragua Violates Rights While Laying Siege to Bluefields.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 25.—A Nicaraguan Government force from the gunboat Venus today boarded and searched the American schooner Estrella, flying the Stars and Stripes. The action was in defiance of a ruling from Washington that the Venus had forfeited her right of search.

Following the search, the Venus and the other Nicaraguan gunboat, San Jacinto, were seen approaching Bluefields. The American gunboats Paducah and Dubuque were also seen. Bluefields and it was expected here that their commanders would take prompt action.

The fighting outside of Bluefields continues without definite results. General Lara, of the Nicaraguan Government army, seeking a position near the city, was repulsed by General Estrada's artillery fire and sustained some losses.

The situation at Rama remains unchanged. General Mens, of the insurgents, is checking every move made by General Chavarria, who has directed his strength against Rama unsuccessfully. The government troops landed from the Venus occupy a position on the coast, but have made no definite movement. It is thought they will either attack the bluff from an inland position or make a detour and cut the insurgent communications between Bluefields and Rama.

The insurgents' strength in this city has been increased by the enlistment of 100 volunteers. So far, General Estrada has sustained no losses among his forces in this city.

FRAUD IS 29 YEARS OLD

(Continued From First Page.)

the stand. He said he had met H. O. Havemeyer two or three times and Ernest W. Gerbracht, former refinery superintendent, another of the defendants, and made his report direct to Mr. Havemeyer. The frauds, he insisted, had begun before his time, although he worked on the docks 29 years. He admitted the steel springs used to manipulate the scales on the docks were his invention.

"Why did you not tell the truth in the first place?" "Every time I look in a mirror I see a damn fool," was the answer. "I was a fool not to do it, but I was ashamed to let anyone know I did these things. My credit was good; I could get anything and I did not want people to know I was fool enough to do these things for nothing. I got nothing out of it."

Trust Thought Immune. "Another reason why I committed perjury was that I did not think anything would happen to the sugar trust. We all

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will cleanse, preserve and beautify them, without injury, and impart purity and fragrance to the breath.

thought the trust was so strong the Government could do nothing with it. Aside from Spitzer's confession, the Government attaches most importance to the testimony given today by Miss Violet C. Mertens, a stenographer employed by the sugar company. She said she made three copies of the so-called technical statements concerning sugar weights, which have disappeared, and one copy went to Helke and another to Gerbracht. The Government has eight or ten witnesses, who, it is said, will confirm her statement and attempt to prove Helke received these statements. They will be put on the stand tomorrow and Mr. Simpson will then rest the prosecution. He expects to close his case by noon.

How to Preserve Sight



The proper reading distance is 12 to 14 inches from the eye. Always turn your back to the source of light when reading, or let the light fall over the left shoulder, so that the light may fall on the book or paper instead of coming into the eyes. Never read or permit your children to read with an imperfect light. Short sight is often produced in this way, especially in young people. Never read in railroad trains when they are in motion. If necessary to do so, it is somewhat of a help to hold a card under each line, moving the card down as you read. Never read when the body is exhausted, and but little when covering from an illness. Ladies should avoid the use of very light or dotted veils, and they should not do needlework with dark materials by artificial light.

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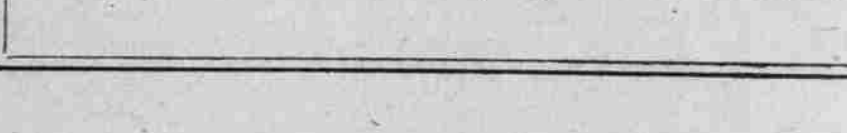
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