VON HINDENBURG TO LEAD ARMY IN WEST

Idolized German to Be Transferred From Poland to France, Says Report.

ALLIES FORCED TO YIELD

Paris Admits Gains at Some Points by Enemy, but Reports Slight Advantages Secured at Various Other Localities.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that travelers arriving there from Germany report that, in response to a popular demand, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, commander of the German campaign against Russia and the popular hero of Germany, is likely to be transferred to the western front in the Spring.

The official communication of the French War Office, issued tonight at Paris, said:

"To the northeast of Soissons our counter attack has progressed slightly between Cuffies and Crouy. However, we were unable to debouch from Crouy.

French Admit Yielding.

"Our troops, subject to a violent attack to the east of this place, have yielded slightly near the village of Moncel, but which they are still occupying.

"They are holding St. Marguerite and Missy-sur-Aisne."

Severe Winter weather from one end to the other of the battle line in France hindered military operation yesterday, according to the announcement given out this afternoon by the French War Office. The French artillery showed some activity, notably near Soissons and between Rheims and the Argonne, but no decisive results were obtained. The fighting northeast of Soissons continues with severity. It is evident that large forces of infantry have been engaged. The French retain some of their positions, but were compelled to relinquish others. The details of the announcement follow:

"The unfavorable weather conditions which have persisted along almost the entire front have hindered operations. In Belgium there has been a sand storm in the dunes along the coast.

"In the region of Nieuport and near Ypres the French artillery directed an effective fire on the earthworks of the enemy.

Artillery Duel Is Violent.

"On the Aisne to the northeast of Soissons, the fighting around 'Spur 132,' continued with great severity during all the day of January 12. The Germans brought very considerable forces into this engagement. We maintained our position on the crest of the hill to the west of 'Spur 132.' To the east our troops were obliged to give up ground. The fighting here continues.

"Between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac shells from our artillery caused explosions at several points in the midst of batteries of the enemy.

"In Champagne, from Rheims to the Argonne, there were yesterday exceedingly violent artillery exchanges.

"In the region of Souain the advance position covering the blockhouse located to the north of the Beausejour farm is still in our possession and we here have set up a trench distant 60 yards from the German trench.

"In the Argonne there have been rain and windstorms. No infantry activity has been recorded.

"From the Argonne to the Moselle there have been intermittent artillery exchanges.

"In the Vosges there have been fogs and a heavy fall of snow."

GERMANS REPORT VICTORIES

Allies Driven From Trenches in Vicinity of Nieuport.

BERLIN, via wireless to London, Jan. 12.—The German War Office today announced that the allies were compelled by German artillery to evacuate trenches near the Belgian coast in the neighborhood of Nieuport, and that attacks were repulsed at other points, with the capture of 1500 French in one instance.

On the eastern front there are no developments of consequence. The details of the statement follow:

"In the western theater of the war fierce artillery duels took place in the neighborhood of Nieuport. They resulted in the evacuation of the enemy's trenches at Pallusburg, a suburb of Nieuport.

"The enemy's attacks near the canal of La Bassee have been finally repelled.

"French attacks at La Boiselle and the hill of Touvron were repulsed. Yesterday's unsuccessful attacks on the hills near Crony were followed up by a German counter attack, which ended in the complete defeat of the French and the clearing of the hills northeast of Bussie and the north of Crony. Our troops took possession of two French positions, and captured 1700 prisoners, four cannon and several machine guns.

"An attack by French sappers in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel has been successfully repulsed. Our troops took possession of the hills north and northeast of Nomeny."

MRS. LAUTERBACK DIES

Effort of Woman to Join Spouse in Civil War Is Recalled.

WHITE SALMON, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Mrs. Kate Lyons Lauterbach died here this week at the home of her brother-in-law, Rudolph Lauterbach.

Mrs. Lauterbach was 69 years old and was born in New York and at the outbreak of the Civil War was the bride of Lieutenant J. Roberts, of that state.

When he was ordered to the front she cut off her hair and attempted to go with him as aide, disguised as a boy. After his death in the war she came West and in 1858 married John Lauterbach, a White Salmon pioneer and a hero of the Franco-Prussian war.

Mrs. Lauterbach was buried in the Oddfellows' cemetery, every minister in the town assisting in the services.

Jarrell to Be Taken to Monroe.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—W. R. Jarrell, parole officer of Washington State Reformatory, of Monroe, arrived here today after T. W. Macklin, of Portland, who was arrested here yesterday for passing bogus checks. Macklin was serving a sentence of from one to 15 years in the reformatory.

Farmers' Creamery Doing Well.

TOLEDO, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The stockholders of the Farmers' Creamery Association held a meeting in the I. O. O. F. Hall for the election of officers, and were served with a fine lunch at noon by the wives of the stockholders. They report a fine business during the past year.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LEADING FACTOR IN PRECIPITATING WAR, WHO HAS BEEN SUPERSEDED.

COUNT LEOPOLD VON BERCHTOLD.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS

Von Berchtold, One of Main Factors in Declaration of War on Servia, Is Out.

HUNGARIAN FILLS PLACE

Change Believed to Indicate That More Important Part Henceforth Will Be Played by Hungary in Dual Monarchy.

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 13, via London.—Count Leopold von Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted, according to the Vienna Fremdenblatt. Count Von Berchtold will be succeeded by Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, Minister of the Royal Court in the Hungarian Cabinet.

The communication published in the evening edition of the Fremdemblatt, announcing the retirement of the Austrian Foreign Minister, says:

"Count Von Berchtold, who for a long while desired to retire and who had asked the Emperor to relieve him of his office, renewed the request. The Emperor, recognizing the important personal reasons moving the Foreign Minister to take this step, has granted his request.

"Count Von Berchtold will be succeeded by the Hungarian Minister, Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz."

Count Von Berchtold was one of the main factors in the situation which led to the Austrian declaration of war on Servia, which in turn precipitated the European war.

As Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Von Berchtold was largely responsible for formulating the policy which resulted in the declaration of war on Servia. On several occasions recently it has been reported unofficially that he would resign. The appointment of a Hungarian to succeed him in control of Austrian foreign affairs is believed to indicate that henceforth Hungary will assume a more prominent place in shaping the policy of the dual monarchy during the war.

CHANGE IS HELD SIGNIFICANT

Hungary's Protest to German Emperor Is Recalled.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The announcement from Berlin, published also in the Vienna Fremdemblatt, that Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned and has been succeeded by Baron Stephan Burian, has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles in Europe.

Count von Berchtold, who directed Austro-Hungary foreign relations for years and was responsible for the note to Servia which precipitated the war, on several occasions, both before and after the Balkan wars, had asked Emperor Francis Joseph to relieve him of office. The continued unsettled conditions which followed the annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovina made this impossible.

Desirous as he was to retire, therefore, it was not deemed he would do so while the war was in progress, for it was considered that such action might suggest that his policy had fallen into disfavor. More significant than his resignation, however, is the announcement that he is succeeded by a Hungarian.

Hungary, while one with Austria in regard to the principle of the war, has shown dissatisfaction with the manner in which it has been prosecuted. While Austro-Hungarian troops have been utilized to prevent a Russian invasion of Germany and even have been employed against France, Hungary has been left open to invasion.

Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, on several occasions gave utterance to this dissatisfaction, and, finding that his complaints were not heard at Vienna, took them to Berlin, where he had audience with the German Emperor. Although it was said that after this trip the interests of Hungary received more attention, Count Tisza did not stop his agitation and in a speech on New Year's day complained that Hungary's position had not been fully recognized. Insisting on military and political harmony between Hungary and Austria and Germany, he said pointedly that the Hungarian nation must assume the place it deserved in consequence of its material and moral strength, its active energy and the fact that all its interests, aspirations and desires were in complete accord with the true interests of the monarchy.

The Vienna papers took Count Tisza to task for this speech, one of them—Die Zeit—saying it was impossible to reply on account of the censorship. The appointment of Baron Burian suggests, however, that the Emperor has decided to give Hungary a greater voice in the government of the country.

Baron Burian was at one time Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, so that he has had some experience in the larger problems of the monarchy and latterly he has been Hungarian Minister to the Royal Court—evidence that he is in royal favor.

PLACE TAKEN BY HUNGARIAN

Berlin Says Premier Retired for "Important Personal Reasons."

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A statement issued by the official press bureau today said:

"The Austrian Emperor has agreed to the renewed demand that he accept the resignation of Count von Berchtold, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was tendered for important personal reasons.

"Count von Berchtold's successor has been appointed. He is the Hungarian Minister to the royal court, Baron Stephan Burian, a son-in-law of General Baron Fejervary, ex-Premier of Hungary. Baron Burian was formerly Minister of Finance and chief of the administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The change in the Austrian Premiership came unexpectedly."

BARREL STANDARD FIXED

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO EXERCISE RIGHT OF CONTROL.

Capacity of 7056 Cubic Inches Is Required, but Exception Is Made of Goods Packed for Export.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—For the first time in history the Federal Government will exercise its constitutional control over the weights and measures of the country under a bill agreed to today by the House and which already has passed the Senate, establishing a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities. Heretofore all efforts to pass measures through Congress for that purpose have failed.

The standard barrel bill, introduced by Representative Tuttle, provides for a barrel with 28½-inch staves and 17½-inch heads, made of material not thicker than four-tenths of an inch. However, any barrel having a capacity of 7056 cubic inches will be considered standard. A separate standard is fixed for cranberry barrels, owing to peculiar problems of packing involved.

Under the law it would be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months, to sell or offer for sale in the United States a barrel containing fruits, vegetables or other dry commodities of less capacity than a standard barrel or its legal sub-division. Goods packed for export in barrels built to meet specifications of the foreign country to which they are to be shipped are excepted.

WAR SECRET REJECTED

Shells Used on Liege Offered United States, Says Inventor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Louis Gathman, who says he is the inventor of the high explosive shells Germany is using in her monster guns which swept away the costly defenses of Liege and Antwerp, told a majority of the Senate committee on expenditures in the War Department today he had been endeavoring to interest the ordnance officials of the American War Department for many years.

He said he had made no effort to give his invention to foreign governments until it had been repeatedly refused by American Army officers. He charged that the facts had been suppressed by the ordnance bureau.

WILSON HEARS OF REVIVAL

Head of Nation's Chambers of Commerce Reports Awakening.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Business conditions in the United States are steadily improving, President Wilson was told today by John H. Fahey, president of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Fahey said that some business still was depressed, but that general confidence has been restored and undoubtedly was having a good effect.

Mr. Fahey has been mentioned for the new Trade Commission and he would not deny today that one of the places had been offered him. He said, however, that under no circumstances could he accept the appointment.

Renting an Underwood Typewriter a sound investment, certain to increase your income. "The Machine You Will Eventually Buy," 68 Sixth Street.—Adv.

SOLDIER WRITES OF SUFFERING ON FIELD

Wounds Cause Agony and for Long Weeks Stretcher Bearers Fail to Come.

COMRADES SHOOT AT HIM

Journal Relates Efforts to Escape From Successive Perils, Without Knowledge of Where Lies Friend or Foe.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The following narrative of the suffering of a wounded soldier is sent by Dr. George Poyot, a noted laryngologist, to the Liberte, which declared it to be "more beautiful than Tolstoy." The author is a private soldier, Louis Vanderbergh, from French Flanders. Fighting in Belgium alongside his friend Planque, he found the latter dead after a separation of a fortnight, and that is where his narrative begins:

"Here's where Planque died; I find him about 10 days after. I'm wounded, too; like him, have to creep along on my hands and knees to get away from the bullets. I take Planque's notebook to give with news of him to his family. I keep the book to mark my address, Louis Vanderbergh, 7 rue Mirabeau, Fives-Lille, and I engage on my honor if I'm living after the war to carry it to his family with news of him.

Search for Wounded Slow.

"I'm wounded in the neck; I have three bullets in my right leg that make me suffer altogether too much, but it's the left leg that's the worst hit, the ankle's crushed to mush. It takes almost superhuman courage to find something to eat in the gardens where I've been since the 15th of October, when I was wounded; it's at least 15 days since, and not yet a stretcher-bearer or a nurse. I rather think they'll find me alongside Planque. Just the same, they might search better for the wounded.

"If I die from my sufferings, 'Vive la France!' . . .

"I have searched Planque's pockets to find me a knife to cut my boot and look after my leg, but I didn't find anything but the notebook and a watch that I keep to know about what time it is. If I get out of this, I'll give back his things. One of my hands is paralyzed, and that hinders me a good deal to get away; the war ought to finish now in two or three days, and then they get to searching for the wounded.

Count of Days Is Lost.

"I pray every day for Planque and for me; let the good Lord hear me and let him save me for my mother and for my wife. I don't know how many days have gone by since the 15th of October, but I think it must be at least the 30th. The first days I found biscuits to eat in haversacks left by the boys that fell, but not now. I'm living with the mice; I ain't got the force to drag myself along as during the first days, my ankle hurts me too much. Until tomorrow. . . .

"Yesterday I couldn't write, I was too sick. Today I found a little knife, and I've just cut my boot. I've looked over the wound in my ankle; it's frightful, but I've managed to fix it with a handkerchief; I'm going to fix up the other leg, too, and tonight, if I can, I'll try to fly the camp. The worst of it is that I don't know which way to turn; I don't know where the French are, and I may run into the Germans. As for me, I rather think I must pass for the dead. If I only had the good luck to get out!

"Now it's rheumatism. I hear all the time the German flying machines sailing overhead; I wonder why they can't bring them down; they do lots of harm. I'm going to eat a cabbage that I've left, and another for tonight before breaking camp. If I only had some bread, what a feast! Until tomorrow.

Our Men Shell Hiding Place.

"Yesterday I couldn't write, neither; I crept several hours during the night looking for the French, but I had to hide; they fired on me every minute. I took to an old trench—German, I think—and they must have seen me, for they did nothing but fire at me all day; they even spent a few big shells on me, but these must have come from the French firing without knowing who I was; I couldn't let them know. I found a knapsack dropped by some poor French soldier; there was some biscuits in it; he'll never want them again, so it's so much gained for me; I found two boxes of preserves, too. What's more, I found a change of linen; not at all a bad find; I was far from clean. Little hope of escaping, but I don't despair by grace of God.

"Today bullets and shells are falling thick and fast around me, but I'm well hid. Oh, that this war might end quickly! Vive la France and an early meeting . . . perhaps, Louis Vandenbergh. Until tomorrow, in case the worst don't happen. . . .

Tomorrow—and Then Another One.

"The 'tomorrow' has arrived, and what a happy day for me; I had a bad night, but this morning I heard voices; I decide to take a look—to die or to escape—a compatriot sees me and comes to get me across the canal.

"Here's the name of my savior; it mustn't be forgot; it's Guyot Raymond, postman at Fleury-sur-Andelles (Eure).

"Here I am again in the trenches until tonight, but I'm well looked after by my comrades; tonight they'll take me back of the lines to a hospital; I'm still frightfully shaky. Some of the boys have fixed up my wounds while waiting something better; now I've had a drink of milk—pure milk—and a little chocolate, and I hope to get a piece of bread this afternoon. It'll go better soon and the stomach'll stop crying famine.

"I just haven't got much luck, that's all; I thought I would get away in the night to be looked after, but here I'm held up again; the Germans just come to make a terrible night attack, and I'm still in the trenches.

"Still in the trenches today, alone, but reinforcements are coming; the struggle goes on again, fiercer than ever; those that saved me have had to abandon me again; they are going away without me, but the nurses of the 148th come along and deliver me from my sufferings.

"At the time I'm writing, my wounds have been dressed. I've eaten a sandwich, smoked a good cigarette from the surgeon's box, and I'm coming back 'to life.'"

BORAH ARRAIGNS WILSON

(Continued From First Page.)

understood. It is a most virulent attack upon one of the great political parties of this country by the chief magistrate of the Nation, a party in whose traditions millions of his countrymen take great pride and in whose policies they devoutly and patriotically believe. It not only challenges the wisdom of its leaders, but it assails the intelligence and patriotism of the rank and file.

Wisdom and Patriotism Needed.

"All this is done at a time when our country has sore need of united wisdom and patriotism, when the Americans, regardless of party, have long shown patience and forbearance and have long tendered support in order that a situation most delicate because of foreign complications might not be aggravated. The people were not prepared for such a speech at such a time.

"Mr. President, we accept the challenge. While opposing no legislation which we deem to be wise and for the public good, we will hold ourselves perfectly free to oppose in all proper ways and to the full extent of our ability that which we deem to be unwise. Understanding that our chief magistrate prefers the leadership of a party to a chief magistrate of an entire people, we shall not need to be reminded of that fact again."

Senator Borah appealed for an extra session of Congress next Spring, in which to pass rural credits legislation, which he insisted was vastly more important than the ship purchase bill.

Federal Reserve Act Dissected.

The Federal reserve act he characterized as a "sort of ante-deluvian mastodon, too dead for a menagerie and too much alive for the operating table, designed for the treasury, but seemingly on its way to the Smithsonian Institution."

Referring to the outlook after 1916, the Senator said that the cry of the campaign would "not be for new ideas, but for bread; not for more rhetoric, but for more soup."

Of the Administration's proposal to acquire the Nicaraguan canal route, he said: "having built one canal and given it to England, we now want to build another and give it to Germany."

When Senator Borah arraigned the Administration's Mexican policy, Senator Robinson asked what he would do with Mexico if charged with executive responsibility, or "when you get to be President." Senator Borah replied:

"If I were President I would say to the Mexican people, 'We want you to settle your own internal affairs and we will never interfere for the purpose of acquiring territory.' Secondly, I would say to them, 'You will respect American lives and property or the United States will see to it that they are protected.'"

Right to Decide Denied.

Senator Cummins, in discussing the resolution as to projected disposition of Vera Cruz customs, denied the right of the President "to say to what Government, to what bondholders or obligation holders money collected by the military forces of the United States should go."

Senator Stone wanted the Cummins resolution referred to the foreign relations committee, and in the debate that followed Senator Cummins attacked the President's alleged efforts to control legislation, declaring that "it would be a great service to the people of the country if the chief executive could be confined to his powers."

2 BATTLESHIPS AGREED

SIX DESTROYERS AND 17 SUBMARINES ALSO RECOMMENDED.

More Auxiliaries Than Asked by Navy Department Are Provided by Committee of House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Provision for the construction of two great dreadnoughts, six torpedo-boat destroyers, 16 coast-defense submarines, a seagoing submarine, a hospital ship, a transport and a fuel ship, at an aggregate cost of $53,168,828, is made in the naval appropriation bill as agreed on today by the House naval committee. All told the bill carries $145,500,000, of which $22,903,998 is directly appropriated for new construction.

While the construction programme falls far below the plans urged by Representative Hobson and other advocates of a larger Navy, it includes the two battleships asked for by Secretary Daniels and provides for more auxiliaries than the Secretary had contemplated. Chairman Padgett protested that the committee was "running wild" with appropriations. The programme proposes the building of:

Two battleships, at not more than $7,800,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament.

Six torpedo-boat destroyers at not more than $925,000 each, exclusive of armament.

One sea-going submarine at not more than $1,400,000, exclusive of armament.

Sixteen submarines at not more than $550,000 each, half to be built on the Pacific Coast if difference in cost does not exceed cost of transportation from Atlantic Coast.

One hospital ship at not more than $2,250,000.

One transport at not more than $2,129,700.

Representative Hobson gave notice that he would carry to the floor of the House his fight for three battleships, two battle cruisers and additional destroyers and submarines.

The total appropriations in the bill exceed the estimates of the Navy Department by $3,000,000, but it was pointed out that this was occasioned by appropriations for a battleship being built from the proceeds of the sale to Greece of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho.

PERSIAN CITY CAPTURED

TURKISH FORCE OCCUPIES TABRIZ, IMPORTANT BASE.

Russian Gains in Caucasus and East Prussia Are Reported — Dardanelles Bombardment Continues.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Tabriz, second largest city in Persia, has been occupied by a Turkish force, according to dispatches received here. This gives the Turks a valuable base from which to operate against Russia.

Petrograd reports gains by the Caucasus army in the regions of Olti and Kara-Urgan. The Turkish losses in dead, prisoners and munitions are declared to have been heavy. Desperate fighting continues south of Sara-Sara-Kamysh, where the Turks, who were recently routed, are making a stand.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles continues and numerous wounded daily reach Constantinople, says a dispatch received here.

Minor British reverses are reported by the Arabs at Karna, on the Lower Tigris, and by the Turks at Sariseki, Syria.

The Russians have advanced east of Rosog, East Prussia, according to a Petrograd dispatch, which says engagements of importance occurred in that region. An advance southeast from Mlawa also is reported.

The following Austrian official statement has been received here from Vienna:

"The Russian infantry's attempts to gain ground along the entire front of the Lower Nida River (Southern Russian Poland) have been repulsed with heavy losses."

BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts at First Sign of Bladder Irritation or Backache.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—Adv.

AMERICA SAVES BRITONS

RESCUE BY CONSUL, BACKED BY WARSHIP, IS DRAMATIC.

Turks at Jaffa Menace Refugees From Jerusalem Until United States Cruiser Tennessee Appears.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—How the vigorous intervention of the American Consul at Jerusalem, coupled with the dramatic appearance of the United States cruiser Tennessee, enabled the last five British subjects remaining in the holy city to escape, is related by one of them—a clergyman—who arrived in London today.

Only by the untiring efforts of the Consul, said the clergyman, were they able to obtain permission to leave Jerusalem on Christmas eve. In order that they might continue to receive the benefit of his protection the Consul accompanied them to Jaffa. While waiting on the quay for a steamer they were seized and removed, but the Consul, after an interview with the Turkish commander, obtained their release and accompanied them back to the quay. He announced that he would not leave until they were permitted to depart.

A great crowd surrounded the fugitives and threatened violence, but the Tennessee came steaming into port and the Turkish authorities immediately decided that no further opposition should be offered to their departure.

NATIONAL APOLOGY FOUGHT

Twenty-Five-Million-Dollar Payment to Colombia Also Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To eliminate, if possible, the apology to Colombia, contained in the pending treaty to pay $25,000,000 to that country for the partition of Panama and reduce, if possible, the amount of the indemnity, the Senate foreign relations committee today determined on the appointment of a sub-committee to work on this proposal.

This action was taken after an appeal by Secretary Bryan, who urged immediate action on the treaty, giving as particular reasons the commercial importance of the situation just now and also the desirability of having Colombia participate in the opening of the Panama Canal.

Senator Root vigorously opposed the convention in its present form and was particularly averse to the provision whereby the United States would express "sincere regret" to Colombia.

HOW SHE ENDED TEN YEARS OF SKIN-TORTURE

Oct. 28, 1914—"I had eczema on my face for ten years. Little red pimples formed in a small spot on my chin and then spread all over my face. They itched and burned me awfully. It was certainly embarrassing to me, and I would not go among people. I tried almost every remedy and treatment that could be used for this trouble, but nothing did me any good. I used Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and was relieved in a day or two. In one month I was cured. This was six months ago and the trouble has never returned."—(Signed) Mrs. C. C. Roberts, Weatherford, Okla.

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For trial free write to Dept. 5-R, Resinol, Baltimore.—Adv.

Why Suffer From Migraine or Sick Headache?

USE ANTI-KAMNIA TABLETS

Dr. J. J. Caldwell says that this exceedingly distressing disease does not shorten life, but does not appear to be curable. Sufferers from this affliction are condemned to undergo the periodical attacks every few weeks until they are forty years of age, after which the attacks are less frequent and finally disappear entirely. Palliative measures during the attack are all that it is possible to suggest, while care in the diet is the best preventive measure. An attack may often be prevented by taking two Anti-kamnia Tablets when the first symptoms appear, and one Anti-kamnia Tablet every two hours during the attack shortens it, eases the pain and brings rest and quiet. Anti-kamnia Tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They quickly relieve all Pain.

Second Anniversary Sale

Boys' High-Grade Suits

Remington 5th-Ave. Boys' Suits, they are: $10 and $12.50 Suits now $8.95; $8.50 and $9 Suits now $6.95; $7.50 Suits now $5.95; blues included. Sizes up to 18 years.

$1 Watch Free With Each Suit

The Juvenile Outfitters for Children

143 Sixth, Opp. Meier & Frank's.

STAR THEATER — THE HOUSE OF COMFORT — West Park and Washington Streets

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

J. Warren Kerrigan in **The King and the Man**

A Great Adventurous Feature

Pauline Bush in STAR OF THE SEA

JAPANESE SILK WORMS — An Educational Feature

HUNTING in CRAZYLAND — Cartoon Comedy

A MAID BY PROXY

Coming Next Sunday — Maclyn Arbuckle in "NO LAUGHING MATTER"

10c

200 HEAR FARM TALKS

Farmers Gather at Roseburg for Lectures by Experts.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—About 200 persons assembled here today for the second annual Farmers' Institute, held in this city.

Addresses dealing with the farm and orchard were delivered by Professor Walter S. Brown and Professor Lamb, of the Oregon Agricultural College. Miss Cowgill, of Corvallis, followed with practical demonstrations in fruit and vegetable canning. O. C. Brown and Dr. C. H. Bailey were among the local speakers. At 12 o'clock the assemblage enjoyed a basket dinner.

Other institutes will be held at Sutherlin Thursday; Yoncalla, Friday, and Drain, Saturday.

Woman Alleges Husband Cruel.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Cruel and inhuman treatment is charged in the divorce suit filed by Mrs. May Trinckes, of Portland, against George Trinckes in the Circuit Court here today. They were married in Vancouver, Wash., March 28, 1911. Mrs. Trinckes asks for the custody of their two children, Arthur Trinckes, aged 3 years, and Ruth Trinckes, aged 2 years.

Man Hurt When Chemicals Explode.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—W. H. Taylor, of Roseburg, was injured here yesterday when a vessel containing chemicals and acids which he was mixing in his laboratory exploded. The chemicals were thrown over his clothes and upon his hands and face.

PEOPLES THEATER — Leading Photo-Play House in City. West Park and Alder Sts.

Paramount Pictures!

LAST 3 DAYS — **The Girl of the Golden West**

All-Star Belasco Cast

The most popular play Portland has ever known.

NEXT SUNDAY January 17 For One Week — Florence Reed in **The Dancing Girl**

10c

COLUMBIA — 6TH & WASHINGTON

Today—Tomorrow—Saturday

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

The World's Most Popular Photo-Play Star in

"The Battle of Love"

Sparkling Three-Act Essanay Comedy-Drama, Dealing With a Triangular Love Tangle by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow

THE CRIMSON MOTH — Absorbing Two-Part Biograph Drama

The Professor's Romance — Mother's Little Angels Started It — Vitagraph Comedy

Coming—Sunday—Coming CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG In "THE DEEP PURPLE"

10c—ANY SEAT—10c