



SITUATION DEEPLY STIRS WASHINGTON

Relations with Germany Are "Strained."

ISSUE NOW UP TO BRITAIN

Administration to Insist on Free Food to Civilians.

SHIPS NEARING WAR ZONE

Twenty-Seven Vessels From United States, Five Carrying Passengers, Soon to Arrive Within Area of "New Warfare."

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LOUGHLIN.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—Germany has notified the United States Government through Ambassador Gerard that a state of "strained relations" exists between the two nations.

"It does mean, however, that a condition of tension has developed which is of serious concern to the President and the American people.

Problem Confronts Administration.
To restore the relations of the two nations to their former state of friendliness, while at the same time assuring protection to American ships and American citizens traversing the high seas, is now the problem of the President and his Cabinet.

Strained relations have prevailed many times between the United States and Germany, but the British Minister, Sir Liddell Hart, the British Minister, was dismissed by President Cleveland, this condition prevailed between the two governments. War, however, did not follow.

The President has no intention to permit war to come with Germany, "impassable" is reached.

He is face to face with this situation: The United States, in a vigorous note, requested assurances from Germany that "American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search" in the "war zone" around the British Isles, to be established on Thursday.

Germany, in an official communication, declined to grant those assurances, and reiterated the danger from submarines and floating mines to neutrals traversing the "war zone."

So an impasse has been reached. The President and members of his Cabinet discussed today the entire subject of relations of the United States with Germany and Great Britain with a view to devising a solution which would be generally satisfactory.

Warning to Britain in Earnest.
So far as Germany is concerned, they determined to do all they could to obtain a declaration by Great Britain with reference to the freedom of foodstuffs not consigned to the German government or to the German military and naval forces.

They determined further to make clear to the British authorities that this Government was in earnest in the warning sent yesterday against the adoption of the "war zone" by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, of more stringent measures to prevent food supplies from reaching Germany.

If Great Britain will comply with the urgent representations of the United States, Germany has promised to cancel the orders for the "war zone."

The "war zone" decree will enter into effect Thursday. German submarines will begin to operate within the prescribed area. German mines will be scattered in the paths of shipping.

Twenty American Vessels Near Zone.
Twenty-seven vessels from the United States, four of American nationality and five carrying passengers, will enter the "war zone" on or immediately after the inauguration of the "new method" warfare.

The United States steamship Jason, the "Christmas ship" which conveyed to Europe the gifts of American children for the orphans of the war, will be due at Bristol, lying in the Bristol channel on Thursday.

To return again to Germany's assertion that a state of "strained relations" exists:

40 AIRMEN ATTACK GERMAN POSITIONS

FOUR TOWNS IN BELGIUM ARE RAIDED BY ALLIES.

Big Guns, Trawlers, Barges and Aerodrome Are Bombed With Good Effect, Says Admiralty.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Early French and British aeroplanes and seaplanes today attacked the German positions at Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghisteltes and Zeebrugge in Belgium and, according to the official report, with good results. Bombs were dropped on gun positions, trawlers, barges and an aerodrome.

The official statement concerning the air raid says:

"The air operations of the naval wing against the Ostend and Zeebrugge district were continued today. Forty aeroplanes and seaplanes bombed Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghisteltes and Zeebrugge.

"Bombs were dropped on the heavy batteries situated on the east and west side of Ostend, on transport wagons on the Ostend-Ghisteltes road, on the mole at Zeebrugge to widen the breach damaged in former attacks, on the locks at Zeebrugge, on barges outside Blankenbergh and on trawlers outside Zeebrugge.

"Eight French aeroplanes assisted the naval machines by making vigorous attacks on the Ghisteltes aerodrome, this effectively preventing German air craft from cutting off our machines. It is reported that good results were obtained.

"Instructions are always issued to confine attacks to points of military importance and every effort is made by the flying officers to avoid dropping bombs on any residential portions of towns."

LAW TO FIX LOAF PUT OFF

Mr. Brewster Drops Ordinance for Standards Before Legislature.

Concluding that regulation of the size of a loaf of bread is not feasible, City Commissioner Brewster announced today that he has dropped his proposed ordinance fixing 16 ounces as the standard for a Portland loaf. He also has postponed the rest of his proposed measure regulating the size of berry boxes and changing other weights and measures standards of the city until the Legislature gets through considering weights and measures legislation that is pending.

Mr. Brewster says he has investigated the bread proposition thoroughly and has found that to fix a standard for a loaf of bread would require labeling individual loaves would cause an unnecessary expense to bakers. He says legislation should be aimed at quality as well as quantity.

BRITISH VESSEL BLOWN UP

Two Explosions Wreck Steamer Off Cape Antifer.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Fecamp, France, says the British steamer Dulwich, Captain Dudley, bound from Hull for Rouen, was blown up last night 25 miles off Cape Antifer by two successive explosions. The dispatch said that seven men of the crew of the steamer arrived in Fecamp last night. They reported that none on the steamer had been injured and that all of them could have made their escape in the lifeboats.

The Dulwich was a vessel of 2385 tons and was owned by the British Steamship Company.

SCHOOLS TO GET \$30,000

County High School Fund to Be Given to Ten Districts.

School districts of Multnomah County are to receive immediately approximately \$30,000 from the county high school fund. A. P. Armstrong, County Superintendent of Schools, is arranging to make payment from that fund to the districts entitled to receive it for the first term of the school year.

OUSTED HEAD YET DEFIANT

Ex-Superintendent Still Holds Linnon Water Records.

LINNTON, Or., Feb. 16.—(Special.)—Ex-Superintendent Young, of the water works, who was dismissed by the new water board, of which Mayor Malone is chairman, still refuses to give up the books of the plant. Mr. Young has asked that receipts and a statement be given him from the department. The matter may be taken into court.

TURKS HURL BRITISH BACK

Dead Left on Field and 500 Camels Are Captured.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to a news agency from Baghdad says that in an engagement between the advance guard of the Turkish left wing and British infantry and cavalry, the British withdrew, leaving 17 men dead.

DIE CAST; SHIP BILL TO STAND OR FALL

Fate Will Be Decided Within Few Days.

PRESIDENT STILL CONFIDENT

Previous Question May Be Moved in Senate Today.

HOUSE LATE IN SESSION

Senator Smoot Gives Notice Debate Will Be Continued Indefinitely. Inquiry Into Improper Influence to Begin Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Government ship purchase bill, as an amendment to the Weeks naval auxiliary bill, was passed by the House at 1:20 o'clock A. M. by a vote of 215 to 121.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Democratic leaders in both houses of Congress agreed tonight that the Government ship purchase bill either would be before President Wilson for his signature within a few days or dead so far as this session is concerned.

The House remained in session until late in the night to pass the Weeks-Gore bill, as the amended measure is known, and tomorrow the Administration forces will begin a final effort to get a vote in the Senate on the House amendments over the opposition of Republicans and revolting Democrats.

Wilson Predicts Passage.

Majority leaders spoke confidently today of the prospect of victory, and President Wilson, after a conference with Senator Kern, told callers the bill would be passed.

On both sides of the Capitol belief was current that if present plans for prompt action in the Senate fall through the ship bill would be abandoned and all efforts centered on disposing of appropriation bills, to make unnecessary an extra session. While the House debated the Weeks-Gore bill the Senate continued its discussion of cloture rules, and leaders of all factions were engaged in the conferences as to the next moves to be made.

Previous Question to Be Moved.

Reports had it that the Administration forces tomorrow would attempt to shut off all debate by moving the previous question, and thus forcing a vote on a motion to concur in the House amendments. Should this prevail it would be equivalent to passage of the ship purchase measure and end the long and turbulent fight.

The ship bill as it will go to the Senate from the House includes the ship purchase measure as agreed on in Senate caucus, and a provision that two years after the close of the European war ships acquired by the United States shall be turned over to the Secretary.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 49.3 degrees; minimum, 25.3 degrees.
TODAY'S—Rain; southerly winds.
Legislature.
Senate passes prohibition bill in half an hour. Page 1.
Governor Lister rebukes Washington Legislature in vetoing McArdle bill. Page 4.
Idaho Senate falls by one vote to override Governor's veto. Page 4.
House passes anti-trading stamp measure. Page 3.
Senate passes bill to prevent ruinous competition among public utilities. Page 4.
Three members of Senate committee would add labor saved material bond clause to House of salt lakes. Page 5.
House is cleared of work in preparation for final adjournment Friday night. Page 8.

Fleet of 40 aeroplanes and seaplanes raid Belgium town held by Germans. Page 1.
French capture two miles of German trench in Champagne. Page 12.
Steel company refuses \$450,000 order for shells to be used in war. Page 17.
Germany suggests that United States furnish warship contracts to insure safety of its merchantmen. Page 2.
British believe Germany is still obtaining copper, despite restrictions. Page 7.

National.
Fate of ship-purchase bill to be decided within few days. Page 1.
Domestic.
Stock arrives absolutely without warning in Chicago home. Page 2.
Oregon exhibits at San Francisco nearly all in place. Page 3.
Ex-President Roosevelt is summoned in Judge Dayton's hearing. Page 7.

Sport.
Roy Moran to be traded to Atlanta, says "Moose" Payne, Oregon's star distance runner, sends word he will return to college this week. Page 12.
Oregon defeats Idaho, 29 to 19. Page 12.
Washington High defeats Columbia University in basketball. Page 12.

Commercial and Marine.
Higher prices asked by sellers check trade in local wheat market. Page 17.
Renewal of export laying hits wheat as further decline in rate of exchange on London. Page 17.
All bills on Harkness No. 30 may be rejected as too low. Page 13.

Portland and Vicinity.
Oregon prohibition state committee and State Federation of Labor lawmakers to act on amendment calling for party proportional representation in Legislature. Page 11.
Major Bowly in answer to critics says Columbia work challenges comparison. Page 9.
Oregon Retail Merchants' Association in convention condemns mail-order houses. Page 9.
Jitney profit in Portland flared by engineer at \$175 a day. Page 18.
Judge Gatens refuses to settle church trouble. Page 11.
Henry Hewitt, prominent insurance man, dies. Page 11.

DEPUTIES WANT TO EAT

Representative Cobb Tells District Attorney Evans He May Get Aid.

Circuit Judges and District Attorneys in Oregon have had no pay since January 1. At that time the fund for their salaries became exhausted, and the appropriation of the 1915 Legislature to cover this is not yet available. Yesterday District Attorney Evans called S. H. Cobb, chairman of the House ways and means committee, over the long-distance telephone.

"I wish you'd fix some way so we can eat regularly up here," he told Mr. Cobb. "Some of my deputies want their salaries pretty bad."

"Well," retorted the colon, "we just passed a bill providing for the indigent poor. I'll see if we can't include District Attorneys in that."

Iowa Cattle Infected.

JESSUP, Ia., Feb. 16.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out six miles east of here, although it was thought to have been entirely suppressed in this locality. The state veterinarian has ordered the slaughter of 167 cattle in one herd.

JURIST REFUSES TO SETTLE CASE

Church Doors Cannot Be Opened by Court.

ATTORNEY TAKES EXCEPTION

Women "Packed Like Sardines" to Hear Case.

TRUST RESTS WITH CHURCH

Judge Gatens Declares Court Cannot Assume Ecclesiastical Powers, but Settlement Must Come or Tax Assessor Will Act.

"The court cannot assume ecclesiastical powers. I have no more right to say the doors of the Taylor-street church shall be opened than I have to say that services shall begin at 10 o'clock. But if that property isn't used for church purposes, somebody is going to have to pay taxes on it."

This, in effect, was the decision of Circuit Judge Gatens late yesterday in the suit of the "insurgent" faction of the First Methodist Episcopal Church to force the "regulars" to open the doors of the Taylor-street church, which had been closed as a result of the consolidation of two churches, and to enjoin the church authorities from selling the property.

But the decision is not final. Judge Gatens permitted attorneys to submit depositions for the court to examine. Martin J. Pipes, attorney for the "insurgents," said he proposed to submit authorities showing that the court did have authority to order the church opened.

"Regulars" Complete Their Case.

Thus the trial, which has proceeded for two days without a judge on the bench, ended rather undramatically late yesterday when John B. Cleland, counsel for the "regulars," announced that he had completed his case.

The day's testimony, taken for the benefit of the stenographer, had been full of minor sensations. The courtroom had been crowded, as usual, with all women "packed like sardines" on all sides, leaving only a small open space for the attorneys and witnesses.

Dr. Benjamin Young, ex-pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, who had resigned and gone to Topeka, Kan., about the time the breach in the church's body politic began to widen, was the first witness on the stand yesterday morning. Dr. Young had arrived from Topeka Monday especially to testify in the church suit.

Wilson Pamphlet Addresses.

A pamphlet written by Dr. Clarence True Wilson in opposition to the plan of consolidating the First and Grace churches came in for discussion in the morning. A copy of this pamphlet was handed to Dr. Young by Judge Pipes.

"The contents of that pamphlet are as follows:

Tuesday's War Moves

GREAT BRITAIN received yesterday through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, Germany's offer to withdraw her threat of a submarine blockade against Great Britain.

The British navy would permit the free movement of foodstuffs to the civilian population of Germany.

There is no expectation in London that the offer will be accepted. In fact, Great Britain is already preparing to retaliate against Germany by placing under more stringent control ships destined to German ports, and a proclamation momentarily is expected declaring a blockade of the German coast, or, at any rate, the prohibition of foodstuffs destined for Germany.

The Cabinet, with its naval and military advisers, considered this question yesterday, and it is understood the decision is awaiting the formal confirmation of the Privy Council, from which all proclamations emanate.

In the meantime British and neutral vessels are moving as freely as usual, with the exception of those belonging to a few Dutch lines, which have reduced their number of sailings. The Norwegian and Danish insurance companies have given instructions that their national colors, the names of the ships and the country of their origin should be conspicuously on the sides of all vessels.

Holland and Italy, like the United States, have protested to Germany against her sea war-zone threat, and have asked Great Britain not to make free use of neutral flags. Similar representations are expected to be made to the two countries today in a joint note by Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

For the time being questions of diplomacy are arousing more interest than the actual fighting, although military movements of the first importance are taking place, especially along the Eastern line. The German offensive, strongly supported by fresh troops, is being pushed with great vigor, both along the East Prussian frontier and in Poland north of the lower Vistula. The Russians have evacuated East Prussia except for a small area near Lyck, where they are opposing the German advance, and also are apparently falling back in North Poland, for the Germans announced yesterday that they have occupied Plock and Bialsk, which the Russians recaptured from them a short time ago.

While the Germans seem to have inflicted heavy losses on the retreating Russian armies, military men in London and the newspaper correspondents in Petrograd continue to refer to the Moscowite movement as a strategic retreat to the fortified line which lies along the Nieman River through Kovno, Grodno and Lomza and thence southwest to the fortress of Novogorodsk.

Heavy fighting also continues in the Carpathians and Bukovina. In Bukovina the Russians also are falling back, but they continue to hold the Carpathian passes farther west and are putting up a stubborn resistance to the Austro-German offensive in that region. Here the fighting is taking place in deep snow, and both sides are suffering severely.

The large number of troops the Germans are using in the east, however, is being observed, will prove for some time any attempt by the Germans to break the deadlock in the West.

Although there have been no events of outstanding importance on this front, a long official despatch from the British force, from November to the beginning of February, issued yesterday, shows that there always is more or less activity there. Despite the weather and the state of the ground, the report says there has been a lot of trench fighting, in which the Indian and British territorials distinguished themselves.

General French in the report pays high tribute to the Indians and of the territorials says they have far more than justified the most sanguine hopes entertained of their value in the field. The report adds that reinforcements are arriving regularly.

The first of the promised weekly reports of the doings of the British army in France also was issued yesterday. It says that progress has been made in the region of La Bassée, where the Germans are said to have suffered severe losses, and that the British artillery has shown marked superiority over that of the Germans.

There was no further news of the new German offensive in Alsace, which is designed to stop the French advance toward Muelhausen, one of the French offensive in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, which, it is said, threatens the communications between that town and Metz.

The relations between Greece and Turkey apparently are becoming more strained. Although Turkey has offered reparations for the insult to the Greek military attaché at Constantinople, it is reported that the Greek Minister has left the legation in charge of a secretary, being dissatisfied with Turkey's attitude. The Turkish Minister also has left Athens. This is believed in some quarters to be the first step in the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey, which are said also to have been affected by the Albanian invasion of Serbia.

The British Parliament will debate tomorrow the motion of the labor party, calling on the government to fix maximum prices for food.

ITALY IS SHAKEN AGAIN

Earthquake Damages More Homes in Province of Aquila.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Another earthquake in the province of Aquila today damaged many houses, rendering a number of them dangerous for habitation. The population, already alarmed, has even abandoned the undamaged houses, fearing another catastrophe.

SENATE PASSES DRY ACT IN HALF-HOUR

Bill Called Most Draconic in Union.

ONLY ONE "NO" VOTE IS CAST

Mr. Kellaher Is Dissenter and Two Attack Clauses.

HOUSE O. K. IS EXPECTED

Trading Stamps Are Routed by Both Legislative Arms—Busy Day Is Passed Disposing of Important Acts.

BY RONALD G. CALVERT.
STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 16.—(Staff Correspondence.)—What Chairman Farrell, of the Senate committee on alcoholic traffic, approvingly pronounced a more drastic prohibition bill than that of any other state in the Union now has passed this afternoon in just half an hour, with only one dissenting vote, but with several protesting voices in its wake. The one opposing vote came from the habitual minority. He (name I say it was Senator Kellaher?) remarked as he cast his vote that he would vote in the negative if he were the only Senator who had nerve enough to do so.

Two Object to Clause.
It doubtless did require some nerve to vote against a bill that has had the organized backing of what Senator Day terms the "most advanced of the prohibition element, aided and abetted by the liquor interests." Those who objected to the terms of the bill yet voted aye were Day and Strayer. Senator Day insisted that the bill was so drastic that it would promote turmoil, keep the issue alive and probably make necessary the summoning of a special session of the Legislature.

Senator Strayer expressed the conviction that action is unconstitutional. It authorizes the Attorney-General to send deputies into counties to displace, in the performance of their duties, any District Attorney who may refuse or fail to enforce the law. He also protested against the lack of good faith shown in the incorporation of several sections which he did not consider necessary.

Concurrence Is Required.
As has been said numerous times the sections of the bill that are considered objectionable and a violation of the promises made by the Committee of One Hundred are those which place a low limit on importation of liquors, a home consumption limit, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in a number of amendments. A bit in one of these are corrections of typographical errors. The exception is the use of the word "ethyl" in place of "pure grain" alcohol in reference to the sale of alcohol by druggists for scientific and mechanical purposes. Senator Farrell explained, and a make liquor receipts subject to public inspection. Criticisms also have been offered to the inequitable features and to section 24 mentioned by Senator Strayer. The bill will have to go back to the House tomorrow for concurrence in