HOOD RIVER BOARD VOTES TO SECEDE

Apple Association Likely to Quit North Pacific Fruit Distributors.

OVERHEAD COST STICKLER

Growers Also Complain That They Are Compelled to Wait Too Long for Their Money. Final Action in April.

HOOD RIVER, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—The board of directors of the Hood River Apple Growers' Association recommended today that the Hood River association withdraw from the North Pacific Fruit Distributors.

Final action, however, rests with the members of the local association, who will vote on the question at the annual meeting in April. The vote of the directors was unanimous. A series of meetings will be held throughout the valley this week to discuss the action of the directors.

Prominent growers who are acquainted with the sentiment throughout the community declare that the action of the board of directors will receive practically the unanimous support of the organization's membership.

"I know of a tonnage of at least 100,000 boxes of apples that will be immediately signed up with the association," says Oscar Vanderbilt, a member of the recently elected Growers' Council, "as soon as it is learned that the Applegrowers' Association is no longer an affiliation of the distributors."

While it was expected that the growers at the April meeting would in all probability take action to withdraw from the distributors, today's action on the part of the board of directors came as a great surprise. The haste with which the board acted probably comes as a direct result of the failure of Mr. Vanderbilt Saturday to accept a nomination to the board for the coming year. After the meeting, when asked his motive in refusing the nomination, he explained that he preferred to be a free lance to being tied up with the distributors. The board held a meeting Saturday night, with the result that today's announcement was made.

With relations with the North Pacific Fruit Distributors severed, the Hood River Valley will undoubtedly be the most strongly organized section in the Northwest, because many growers who now ship independently will join the association. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the Hood River apples will be shipped this year through the local association.

Many growers during the past two years have shipped independently on account of the affiliation. These will now join the local association, which will market its fruit direct.

While the local growers do not find fault with the basic principles of the Spokane agency, complaint has been heard because of the overhead expense, which, it is declared, is exorbitant. The financial management has also been criticised. While returns are received at the mail office soon after sales are made, because of the complexity of pools, the grower has to await too long before receiving his money.

H. F. Davidson, president of the distributors, is a member of the board of directors of the Applegrowers' Association.

SLAYER OF 2 IS SUICIDE

Samuel Thompson, Wealthy Rancher of Washington, Believed Insane.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., March 15.—The body of Samuel Thompson, a prominent rancher of this county, who shot and killed his wife and Hugh Bold, his hired man, at the Thompson home near Lynden last night, was found about half a mile from the house this morning. Evidence showed that Thompson had killed himself with the shotgun with which he committed the murders, pulling the trigger with his foot.

The authorities are convinced that the slayer was driven insane because his wife had announced her intention to start divorce proceedings. A telephone operator at Custer, whom Mrs. Thompson was trying to call when she was shot, heard the words: "You will get a divorce, d——n you!" just as the gun was fired.

The motive for killing Boyd is not known.

WOMAN VICTIM OF GUN

Wife of Baker Dentist Shot While Toying With Revolver.

BAKER, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—Mrs. N. H. Stewart, wife of a dentist, is in St. Elizabeth's Hospital suffering from serious wounds which she inflicted at her home late last night while her husband was at the Eagles' lodgerooms.

Mrs. Stewart says she was toying with the 30-caliber Luger automatic and that the weapon discharged, the bullet piercing her left side and entering the stomach. She was alone, but the shot aroused neighbors and she was hurried to the hospital, where an operation was performed at once. Dr. Stewart says she had the revolver for protection and has been nervous recently.

LUMBER MILL LOSS $10,000

Officers Believe Tacoma Fire at Plant Was Incendiary.

TACOMA, Wash., March 15.—(Special.)—Fire, declared to have been of incendiary origin, caused a $10,000 loss in the plant of the local lumber company this morning.

Flames broke out in the center of the plant, where piles of lumber were stacked. Two lumber sheds and contents, a dry kiln and large barn were destroyed. Flames were visible almost all over the city. The loss was partly covered by insurance, and the officers of the company and City Fire Marshal Chantler believe the fire was of incendiary origin.

POWER HEARING STILL ON

Distribution of Cost Between La Grande and Baker Discussed.

BAKER, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—Backing up the assertions made Friday by J. A. Rockwood, of Portland, before the State Railroad Commission in the Eastern Oregon Light & Power Company rate hearing here, G. F. Maddock, under whose direction the report on the holdings of the company was compiled for Byllesby & Co., of Chicago, testified this morning that the district expenses of the Baker and La Grande divisions should be apportioned between the two divisions, according to plant capacity. Any use, he said, that the La Grande division of power produced in the plants of the Baker district should be charged to La Grande, thus dividing the cost.

Mr. Maddock was before the Commission Friday, testifying as to the holdings of the power company, and was recalled again today when the phase of distribution of expense came up. He was on the stand all morning and for an hour this afternoon. He said that distribution of expense within the Baker district should be on the same general basis as in the case of distribution between the districts.

E. Barnes, forest supervisor, took the stand this afternoon to give information on water-power rights on Government land.

Joseph Barton, of the Sumpter Valley, testified concerning land values in connection with the company's holdings.

The hearing may end tomorrow.

BOWLY LETTER ANGERS

EUGENE CLUB ASKS STATE BODIES TO REFUTE ROAD DESCRIPTION.

Advice to Seattle Man Spurs Action and Affidavits Are Sought of All County Officials.

EUGENE, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—The Eugene Commercial Club today sent letters to all the commercial and civic bodies in Western Oregon asking them to forward information to the Seattle Automobile Club refuting the statements made by H. L. Bowlby, State Highway Engineer.

The objectionable statements were written by Mr. Bowlby in a letter sent from Salem on March 9 to H. E. Neibligg, in Seattle, which in turn was sent to Eugene by the Seattle Automobile Club for verification.

This letter says that the Pacific Highway through the Willamette Valley via Grants Pass to Medford will not be in good condition at any time this year, and "it will be passable after June 1." It also suggests a route eliminating Portland.

The affidavit obtained from the county officers of Lane County recites that of the 42 miles of the Pacific Highway in Lane County 15.6 miles have been paved or macadamized, and that the remaining 27 miles form a good graveled highway, passable at all times of the year. The Eugene Commercial Club asks that similar affidavits be sent to Seattle.

"You will notice in the last paragraph of his letter he outlines for the tourist a route which cuts out Portland. Every citizen of Oregon is proud of the City of Portland and we ought to resent any effort on the part of a state official to direct travel from Portland," the Commercial Club says.

Governor Withycombe while in Eugene Saturday criticised the letter of the state official, and expressed his disapproval.

SIX IDAHO BILLS VETOED

GOVERNOR ALSO SIGNS 34 ACTS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE.

Minimum Wage Commission Measure to Investigate Labor Conditions in State Approved.

BOISE, Idaho, March 15.—(Special.)—The veto ax of Governor Alexander found six victims again today, but at the same time he gave his approval to 34 acts passed by the last Legislature. The more important bills he disapproved of were an eminent domain measure that would permit condemnation of land without letting owners have their "day in court," the bill to give an annual pension of $1200 to Norman B. Wiley, Territorial Governor, now a resident of California, and the act seeking to place Heyburn Park, in Northern Idaho, in the control of a commission appointed by the Commissioners of Benewah, Shoshone and Kootenai counties, taking it away from the fish and game department.

Among the bills the chief executive signed was the act creating a minimum wage commission to be appointed by the Governor to investigate wages paid to women and minors in this state and report at the next Legislature; House bill No. 265, reducing the salary of the Register of the Land Board from $3000 to $2500, and No. 166, reducing the salary of the State Land Commissioner from $3500 to $3000, and Senate bill No. 18, by Mr. Elliott, permitting the organization of logged-off districts.

SHEDD PUPILS WIN PRIZES

Educational Meeting at Tangent Is Well Attended.

SHEDD, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—A well-attended educational meeting was held at Tangent Saturday by County Superintendent Jackson. Dinner was served in the basement of the school.

Professor Sweetser, of the University of Oregon; Professor Larson, of Oregon Agricultural College, Mr. Jackson and Rural Supervisor Baker made addresses.

In a contest participated in by Halsey, Shedd, Tangent and several rural schools, Gladys Hunter, of Shedd, was awarded first prize for recitation, and Rose Conner, also of Shedd, first prize for solo.

Meetings and contests between the schools, arranged by Mr. Jackson, are arousing deep interest among parents and pupils.

DEMAND TO BE ENFORCED

(Continued From First Page.)

a strong character will be sent to Carranza concerning this situation, although it is realized that the first chief has difficulty in communicating with his forces on the West Coast of Mexico. The American Consul at Manzanillo will make representations to the local authorities, and Admiral Howard himself probably will go to the port to assist in relieving distressed foreigners.

General Carranza has issued a decree suspending import duties on lard, sugar, flour, meat, crackers, grain and beans of all kinds, the purpose being to relieve the food scarcity, it is announced in a Vera Cruz dispatch. Many destitute persons are said to have arrived at Vera Cruz from interior points, and it is feared that unless prompt measures are taken to better the situation there, the trouble will be much aggravated.

Warning Against Swindler Given.

A warning against a swindler, representing himself to be connected with the New York University, has been issued in Portland. He uses a variety of aliases, including William Wilbur, F. Hood, F. Monroe and E. B. Morris. The New York University has no salesmen or canvassers, and does not publish the books for which the fraudulent orders are taken.

BRITISH BLOCKADE OF GERMANY BEGUN

All Arteries of Sea Commerce Cut to Neutrals as Well as to Kaiser's Ships.

MOVE AVOWEDLY REPRISAL

Cordon of Ships to Be Maintained to Shut Off Commerce of German Ports and Regulate Trade in Atlantic War Zone.

(Continued From First Page.)

tonight for transmission to Washington.

The Foreign Office emphasizes the fact that wide discretion is allowed prize court officials handling neutral claims. Prominent officials urge upon neutral governments to bear in mind that many powers are conferred by the order on the officers entrusted with the disposition of detained cargoes, and instructions will be given these men to act with the greatest dispatch consistent with the proper performance of their tasks.

Elasticity Pointed Out.

The elasticity of the order insofar as it affects neutrals is pointed out by the Foreign Office, which has called attention from the first announcement of the reprisal policy to the fact that the regulations are not inflexible where the rights of neutrals are concerned.

While the order is absolute insofar as ships to and from German ports are concerned, using the word "must" in stipulating how goods shall be discharged in English ports, the provisions concerning cargoes destined for neutral ports set forth that they "may be required to discharge" at British ports.

This language is typical of the general attitude of British officials toward neutral trade.

German Decree Is Cited.

The text of the order in council follows:

"Whereas, the German government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare that the waters surrounding the United Kingdom are a military area in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed, irrespective of the safety and the lives of the passengers and the crews and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger, in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare;

"And, whereas, in the memorandum accompanying the said orders, neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers or goods to British or allied ships;

"And, whereas, such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation;

"And, whereas, His Majesty, therefore, has deferred to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, although such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or to noncombatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity;

"And whereas, the allies of His Majesty are associated with him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany, His Majesty is, therefore, pleased by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Sailings After March 1 Affected.

"No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port. Unless this vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, the goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in custody of the marshal of the prize court. Goods so discharged, if not contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the court and upon such terms as the court may, in the circumstances, deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

"No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port. All goods laden at such ports must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court.

Payment to Await Peace.

"The proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and dealt with in such a manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just, provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of a proper officer of the crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issuance of this order and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the crown.

"Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, on her way to other than a German port and carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and unless they are contraband of war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by an order of the court upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be justified to the person entitled thereto, and provide that this article shall not apply in any case falling within the articles preceding and following.

Good of Enemy Origin Affected.

"Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after March 1, 1915, and having on board goods which are of enemy origin, or are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. The proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and be dealt with in such a manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just, provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace, except upon the application of a proper officer of the crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order, and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on application of the proper officer of the crown.

"Any person claiming to be interested in or to have any claim in respect of any goods not being contraband of, placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under this order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the prize court against the proper officer of the crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid him, or for such other order as the circumstances in the case may require.

"The practice and procedure of the prize court shall, so far as applicable, be followed mutatis mutandis in any proceedings consequential upon this order.

"A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass as having an ostensible destination to a neutral port and proceeds to an enemy port shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

"Nothing in this order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this order.

"Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag."

VIGOROUS PROTEST EXPECTED

Hope of Improvement in Foreign Trade Conditions Wanes.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Great Britain's order in council explaining her embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries was received with such evident disappointment by high officials of the United States Government that a strong protest against its terms was considered in official quarters as certain to be made soon.

Senator Hoke Smith, who saw President Wilson late today, said afterward that the British order in council was "high-handed and utterly intolerable."

The arrival of the British order, together with news of the flat rejection by Great Britain and her allies of the informal proposals of the United States for the abandonment by Germany of her submarine warfare if England permitted foodstuffs to go to the civilian population of enemy countries, destroyed the hopes of President Wilson and his advisers for the early improvement of conditions for the neutral commerce of the world.

With much interest the official text was awaited of the reply from Great Britain to the war zone and food supply proposals. Germany's acceptance of practically all the American suggestions had raised the expectations of officials that the allies might do likewise. The United States Government had undertaken to guarantee that the foodstuffs would be distributed only to the civilian population of Germany through the supervision of authorized American organizations.

While the British order in council explains some of the points made in the note of inquiry from the United States concerning prohibitions on commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States, the fact that an additional memorandum, not yet received here, had been given to Ambassador Page left the hope that dyestuffs would be exempted from the prohibitions as requested in the American note and that further details as to shipments of cotton would be furnished.

Officials said that no steps would be taken until the order's provisions had been studied carefully, but it was pointed out that the effect on American commerce was far-reaching and that there was no precedent for Great Britain's action.

Summed up, officials interpreted the British order as meaning that, without enforcing a blockade on the German coast itself, but by stopping American ships anywhere on the high seas, cargoes destined for Germany would be taken into prize courts for interminable litigation.

This would particularly affect the shipment of cotton and other articles hitherto listed as non-contraband and would prevent also the importation of dyestuffs from Germany, so necessary for American industries.

Perhaps more displeasing to officials than any other part of the British order, however, was its prohibitions on American commerce consigned to neutral countries and suspected of enemy destinations. It is on this point that the United States has engaged in a voluminous correspondence ever since the outbreak of hostilities. It constitutes the chief ground on which the United States will insist on the freedom of its commerce from undue interference.

Officials were undecided as to the details of the course that would be pursued by the United States, but it was thought in some quarters the best policy for the present would be to await an enforcement of the British order in specific cases, making each one of these the basis for vigorous protest. This was regarded as probable because of the latitude which the British order itself implies in cases of cargoes plying between neutral ports if proved not to be of enemy destination or origin.

Commander Gale to Speak.

WOODLAND, Wash., March 15.—(Special.)—The local Grand Army post is in receipt of information from Commander Gale, Department of Washington and Alaska, that he will be in Woodland tomorrow and will address the post at 10 o'clock. The meeting will be in the Presbyterian Church. There will be music and other entertainment features, besides a 30-minute address by Commander Gale.

Realty Man Freed of Fraud Charge.

ASTORIA, Or., March 15.—(Special.)—The preliminary examination of H. T. Hendrix, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses in a real estate deal, was held in the justice court this morning and the case was dismissed. The court held that not a particle of evidence was introduced to indicate that any fraud was intended or had been practiced.

Klamath School Standardized.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., March 20.—(Special.)—The second Klamath County school to qualify as standard is the Summers School, located in the valley south of this city. A standard certificate has been issued by Superintendent Peterson. The Summers School has made remarkable progress this year. Mrs. Bertha Esell is teacher. The members of the Board are: A. H. Jones, chairman; Mrs. E. R. C. Williams, W. Esell and Leila Humphrey, clerk. Hot lunches were inaugurated last Fall for the benefit of the students and other features have resulted in greatly increased attendance ad a marked increase in application to studies.

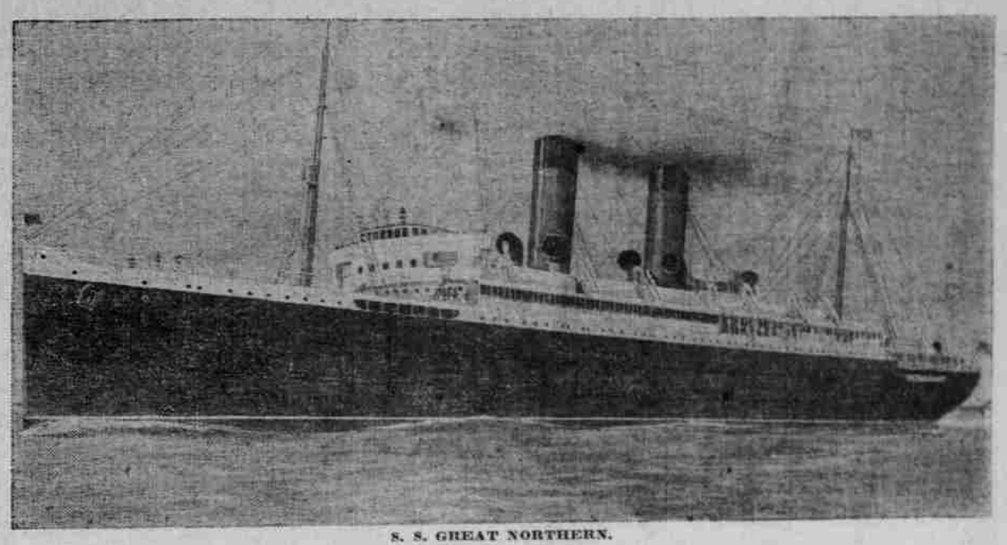
Motor equipment has completely replaced horse-drawn apparatus in the Manila fire department.

Compels All Impurities To Abandon System

Blood Troubles Can not Remain If Properly Treated.

There is in S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, a property that absolutely compels harmful influences to disintegrate and lose their identity. No matter what they are called nor how destructive they are there is in S. S. S. a powerful, searching counter influence to annihilate the most eruptive germ, causes the mucous linings to convert it into an inert substance that is quickly thrown out of the blood and out of the body by the skin, lungs, kidneys, bowels, and destroyed in the liver. There is not a single advance in medicine today that in any sense is an improvement over S. S. S. Surgery is a wonderful, masterful science, but when it comes to purifying the blood S. S. S. stands alone. Thousands of doctors have prescribed it. Their patients do not always know it is S. S. S., because they leave the treatment to the doctor implicitly. But fair-minded doctors long ago realized that in the vegetable nature of S. S. S. were certain ingredients that to the blood in sickness were just as essential as the flesh-building elements of the grains, meats, fats and sugars of our daily food. The average doctor is humane and of trained intelligence. He has seen the recoveries from worst cases of blood trouble by the use of S. S. S. Get a bottle of S. S. S. today of any druggist. Accept no substitute. And if you wish proper advice on any form of blood trouble, write to the Medical Adviser, The Swift Specific Co., 102 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It is worth while doing so.

First on Land and Sea —Kimball Grand Pianos



S. S. GREAT NORTHERN.

These pictures are the exact reproductions of the beautiful Kimball Grand Pianos chosen by the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co. for their magnificent new steamships, the "Great Northern" and the "Northern Pacific," which will ply between Astoria and San Francisco.

It is creditable to the officials of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co. that they select the Kimball from among many other standard makes, to conform with the magnificent surroundings on these boats. It is eminently fitting that the Kimball Piano should be one of the chief attractio s and means of pleasure aboard these elegant floating palaces.

FOR S. S. "NORTHERN PACIFIC."

FOR S. S. "GREAT NORTHERN."

There is no known place other than on board a large ocean-going passenger steamer, where a piano must stand a greater test, by reason of climatic conditions and thousands of people performing on it every month, therefore subjecting the instrument to the most severe strain. The railway officials, in selecting the pianos for these fine steamers, were cognizant of these facts, and naturally the Kimball Grand Pianos were chosen, but not until a thorough investigation had been made from the most reliable sources, as to durability, tonal qualities, etc.

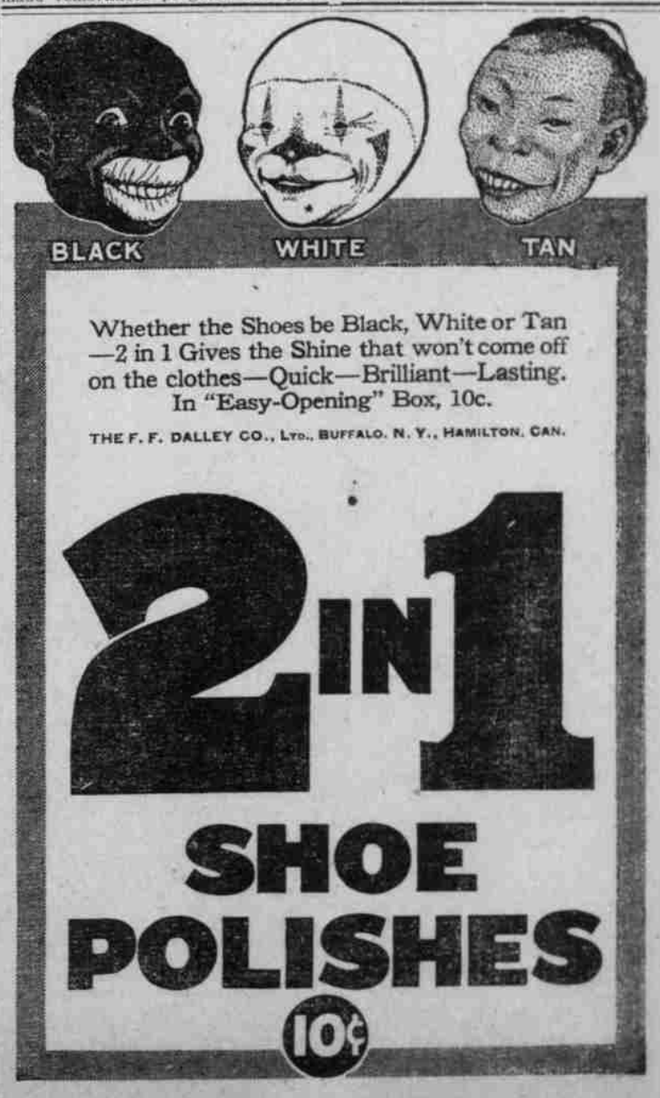
Too much praise cannot be given to the Kimball Piano. From the inception of our business, for many years past, we have handled and sold to satisfied customers several thousands of these instruments, which have gone into some of the finest and most musical homes in the West.

Call at our store and see our magnificent line of Kimball Pianos and the exact duplicates of the Grand Pianos on board these magnificent steamers.

Sold Exclusively Throughout the Pacific Coast by Eilers Music House **Broadway and Alder Streets, Portland, Or.**

IF BILIOUS, SICK OR CONSTIPATED TAKE CASCARETS

No Headache, Bad Cold, Sour Stomach or Costive Bowels by Morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

You're bilious! You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched. No wonder you feel ugly, mean and ill-tempered. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are cured by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets because they taste good and never gripe or sicken.—Adv.