

LAW FOR CARRIERS SEVERE IN PENALTY

Fines of \$5000 Provided for Attempts to Evade Act. Prisons Loom, Too.

MAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

United States District Attorney Says Marshals Are Instructed in Provisions and Will Co-operate With State Officers.

A fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for two years is the penalty for any agent or employee of an express or railway company who delivers intoxicants to a distiller.

It means a fine of \$5000 for any common carrier to act as agent for a consignor or consignee in effecting the sale or collection for intoxicants brought into the state.

A fine of \$5000 and confinement is the penalty for any carrier or person to carry intoxicants, unless they are marked to show the nature and quantity of each package and name of consignee.

All intoxicants are declared to be non-mailable matter and shall not be deposited either in or carried through the mails, on pain of \$5000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

The foregoing are abstracts of Federal statutes, which United States District Attorney Reams declares he will invoke in aiding in the enforcement of the prohibition law that became effective in Oregon at midnight.

Federal Co-operation Assured.
He further declared that the government is ready to do everything in its power to assist the state officers of Oregon in the proper administration of the dry statute, and that the Federal officials would be on their guard to detect and punish any violations of the Federal regulations.

The United States statutes covering interstate shipment of "boose" have been carefully brought to the attention of the Federal officials, including the Deputy United States Marshals and others who may have to do with their enforcement, to the end that they might know just what these regulations are.

"That the common carriers, and others at whom these laws are directed, may know just how drastic they are and how far-reaching they may become, they ought to be published," said the United States District Attorney.

Federal Laws Cited.

They follow:
1. By section 218 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier knowingly to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

2. By section 219 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States, or to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

3. By section 220 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

4. By section 221 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

5. By section 222 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

6. By section 223 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

7. By section 224 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

8. By section 225 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

9. By section 226 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

10. By section 227 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

11. By section 228 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

12. By section 229 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

13. By section 230 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

14. By section 231 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

15. By section 232 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

16. By section 233 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

17. By section 234 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

18. By section 235 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

19. By section 236 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

20. By section 237 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

21. By section 238 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

22. By section 239 of the Federal penal code it is made a crime for any agent or employee of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, to deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, any intoxicant in such manner as to violate the laws of the United States.

PORTLAND'S LAST WET DAY IS ONE MAD SCRAMBLE TO CLEAN UP STOCKS AT LIQUOR STORES.



Top—Characteristic Crowd Leaving One of the Family Liquor Stores. Below (Left)—Can You Now Guess Why Stocks of Liquor Stores Were Cleaned Up? (Right)—I Never Bought a Drop Before in My Life, But I Felt That We Must Have at Least a Quart for an Emergency.

did not incur the wrath of Mrs. Susan Wilson Snyder, of Bay City, Mich., by a sermon last Spring, as had been reported. It had been surmised by some that Rev. Mr. Anderson's talk at the time of the Louisiana disaster in conjunction with the Nation's duty was dramatic and that Mrs. Snyder resented Rev. Mr. Anderson's statements in some reports.

This Mrs. Snyder, in a letter to Dr. Eva H. Walker, clerk of the Atkinson Church, says is not the way she looks at it. "I am a loyal supporter of his ministry," Mrs. Snyder writes, "and even if I am the President's cousin I would be very far from turning against my pastor for such a matter."

Dr. Walker said yesterday that, inasmuch as Dr. Anderson had been chosen for the Atkinson Church for his virile, strong sermons, fearless in their estimate of current events, the members of the church wanted the more personal side of Mrs. Snyder's attitude made public. Mrs. Snyder wrote that many in Michigan regretted to lose Rev. Mr. Anderson.

SEATTLE WIFE IS SUED
OLIVER C. MCGILVER, WEALTHY LAWYER, PLAINTIFF.

Marriage in Portland in 1905 to Maude Walther Unhappy and Restoration of Land Sought.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Oliver C. McGilver, a wealthy owner of Seattle properties, lawyer and son of John J. McGilver, a pioneer of King County and the west shore of Lake Washington, is plaintiff in a suit for divorce filed yesterday in the Superior Court from Maude Walther McGilver whom he married in Portland in 1905.

The defendant is a sister of Harry Walther, formerly a deputy clerk of the Federal Court. McGilver charges in the principal allegations of his complaint that his wife is quarrelsome and intentionally persists in doing things to annoy him which persistence of conduct has caused a difference that, for some time has been in effect a separation. The plaintiff further tells the court that Mrs. McGilver is willful and dominating, the exercise of which facilities has rendered his life burdensome.

He says that they have one child, Maxine, a boy, 3 years old. McGilver also charges that his wife swears nothing except her personal effects, although there stands of record in the County Auditor's office several pieces of valuable property belonging solely to him and which he asks be restored to him in his name.

Mr. McGilver, until last November, was first reader in the First Christian Science Church of this city.

LUMBERMEN ASKED TO BID
Baker Mills Get Advice to Compete for Federal Trade.

BAKER, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The prospect for a new market for Baker lumber was made known in a letter received today by Walter E. Meacham, secretary of the Commercial Club, from Senator Lane, favoring the use of Oregon yellow pine in Government buildings in Oregon. Dr. Lane requests that Baker lumbermen submit prices on their products to compete with the northern yellow pine, now in use, and suggests that the freight charges from Southern states to the Coast should give Baker a decided advantage.

A meeting of local lumber producers will be held early next week at which prices will be considered and samples prepared to send to Washington.

\$16,000 Company Incorporates.
Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Pacific Outfitting Company, J. D. Sherman, Lester W. Humphreys, incorporators, with a capital stock of \$16,000.

NORTH DRIES NOISILY

Seattle Crowds Throng the Streets and Buy Freely.

MUCH LIQUOR STORED AWAY

Beer a Plenty on Tap, but Many Bars Unable to Replenish Stocks of Whisky at Last Minute. Advance in Price Sharp.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 31.—Seattle, which, under the new prohibitory law, will be the largest "dry" city in the world, outside of Russia, welcomed the new year and bade farewell to alcoholic liquor with noise and merriment tonight.

New Year's eve is always a time of street carnivals and, even without the incentive of the good-bye to drink, the street crowds would have been enormous. Sidewalks on Second avenue, in the shopping district, were jammed to the curb until midnight with slowly moving throngs of hilarious people.

All Saloons Do Big Business.
In the roadway automobiles picked their way back and forth in steady parade. The streetcar company kept its inbound cars off Second avenue, but ran its outbound cars as usual. This is the shopping district and has few saloons.

All saloons did a large business except those which had decided to admit only old customers to lament the new order of things. There was no lack of beer anywhere, but imprudent saloonkeepers who had sold all their whisky and other spirituous drinks were unable to replenish their stocks at the wholesale houses today, and the variety of beverages in some saloons was limited.

Persons who had believed that in the 15 days ending at noon today \$1,000,000 had been spent in Seattle for liquor wrapped in packages to be carried home for use in the dry period.

Persons who had believed that on the farwell night liquors would be sold for a trifle or given away were disappointed when they learned today that prices of all liquors, except beer, had advanced sharply owing to the scarcity.

Policemen had received orders to administer physical punishment upon street rowdies and to enforce closing at midnight of all places where liquor was sold. Persons arrested for violation of the liquor laws will be held in jail until Monday morning, without bail.

SPOKANE SPENDS \$500,000
Stores and Saloons Clear Out All Liquor on Hand Early.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Now great has been the sale of intoxicating liquors in Spokane, which ends today in the practically complete disappearance of visible stocks, probably no one will ever know.

Observers, with some knowledge of the liquor sales that have been mounting to unanticipated totals during the 19 business days since the Supreme Court destroyed the last hope of the opposition to prohibition, assert that \$500,000 is a moderate estimate of the amount the city has spent on the purchase of private supplies. At any rate, everything has been taken up.

One more wholesale and retail liquor store has closed its doors for general business—the Los Angeles Wine House—with the report that the stock is gone. Furniture and fixtures are for sale, and the notice of a San Francisco address is in the window. The Langert Company closed out several days ago, the wholesale house of D. Holzman & Co. exhausted all stocks early this week.

Jimmie Durkin reported a clean sweep of wines and supplies of whiskies closed out before dark.

Only one large concern in the city has any quantity left, and that is the Silver Grill cellar. Very largely this is true because of the fact that the hotel carried many special wines, cordials and liquors not consumed by the general public.

DRYS AT ABERDEEN CELEBRATE
Joyous Crowds Are Hilarious at Exodus of Saloons.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—A joyous New Year's crowd celebrated the exodus of John Harley-corn here tonight with hilarious gatherings in saloons and hotel dining rooms and some with church ceremonies. The 11th went on tight promptly at 12 o'clock under orders from Chief of Police Schmidt. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Salvation Army joined in a union service to celebrate the going dry of the state.

Fifteen saloons will open here tomorrow as soft drink parlors, where near-beer will be sold. Card billiard and reading tables also will be installed.

WOMEN BUY BRANDY FOR PLEASURE
Aberdeen Saloons Sell Stock Out Early, Wines Selling Cheap.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Aberdeen saloons were completely out of brandy today, due to a heavy demand for it by women who want it for merriment.

The whisky supply also was about exhausted and whisky sold at a premium. Most wines went at half price. Practically all saloons report the heaviest sales in their history today.

The police did not interfere with celebrators tonight who were "reasonably sober."

COUNTY RECORD MADE

CARL W. MASSEY PUTS CLERK COFFEY'S OFFICE IN HISTORY.

Marriages for 1915 Total 1844, Failing Off Over 1914 Figures—Divorces on Increase.

At 5:30 last night, within half an hour after the last marriage license was issued and the final complaint of the year filed, the full statistical report for the County of Multnomah for the year 1915 was complete, and County Clerk Coffey announced a clean slate for 1916.

This feat of bookkeeping was accomplished by Carl W. Massey, head bookkeeper in Clerk Coffey's office, and establishes an unprecedented record for the county.

Hymn was not so busy in Multnomah County as in 1914, the report for 1915 showed, while the little rods of domestic infelicity worked overtime. Marriages for the year numbered 1844, while in 1914 1985 licenses were issued to happy couples. In the divorce court 760 people found succor from unhappy wedded life during 1915, which is more than two divorces granted a day. For the corresponding period in 1914 divorces numbered 685.

More kindly folk took children into their homes during the year past than in 1914, for the adoptions show 100 for 1915 and but 74 for 1914.

Total receipts for the county were less in 1915 than in 1914, but total expenses were also less. Receipts for 1915 were \$89,723.69; for 1914, \$97,124.18. Expenses for 1915, \$55,484.82; for 1914, \$58,745.14. Profits to the county in 1915 were \$31,238.86; in 1914, \$38,378.04. Salaries were 59 per cent of the receipts last year; 60 per cent in 1914.

Interest on daily bank balances, with other items which formerly accrued to the benefit of the County Clerk, totaled \$282.59 for the county. This is the three years of Clerk Coffey's administration amounts to a saving of \$11,870.92.

FIGHT ON TUITION IS LOST

Baker Court Gives Up War on Law Demanding School Tax.

BAKER, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The County Court today gave up its fight against the law demanding a tax of precincts sending pupils to schools of precincts, brought by the Baker School Board against the court will stand a victory for the Board, as handed down by Judge Gustav Anderson.

At the County Commissioners' meeting today Judge Messick still maintained that the case should go to the Supreme Court on the argument that the law is unconstitutional, but he was overruled by Commissioners Ritter and Welch.

GREAT ORGANIST HONORED

Edwin Henry Lamare Is Entertained at Luncheon.

About 48 members of the Oregon chapter, American Guild of Organists, and several invited guests, tendered a complimentary luncheon yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to Edwin Henry Lamare, of London, England, and Pittsburg, Pa., acclaimed by experts as the greatest living pipe organist in the world. William R. Boonst, dean of the Oregon chapter, presided, and a number of toasts were replied to. Mr. Lamare gave a short address. He returned recently from San Francisco, where he played at more than 100 orchestral recitals at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Horace White Is Dead.
PORT ANGELES, Wash., Dec. 31.—Mayor Horace White died today. He came here in 1896 from Indiana, where he had been engaged in the newspaper business, and for a long time published a weekly paper here.

Young Man Crushed to Death.
BEND, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Ivan Schultz, 28, of Lapine, was killed here today when crushed between an over-head beam and a load of lumber on which he was riding. He leaves a

IT IS pleasant sometimes, when writing an ad, to turn from Prices to Purposes, from Merchandise to Methods; to let the raucous cry, "Bargains," "Specials," "Reductions," give way to a note of appreciation, which we now tender you in all sincerity.

For over 50 years you who read this have, in some way, aided in making this business fabric of ours a material success—directly or indirectly, you've bought our wares or made it possible for others so to do; so we thank you, personally and in the name of over two hundred associates and all who are dependent on them and us for their daily bread. Your help, your approval, have made for whatever of success we have attained. To be sure, we've toiled—why not? That's much of the joy of living. We've tried to be decent and fair—why not? We are part of this commonwealth; proud of it and our share in its growth and advancement. Today we face the New Year with all its problems, known and unknown, strong in the knowledge that we have your confidence; strong in the purpose to strive each day with all our might to retain it.

Woodard, Clarke & Co.



"WOOD-LARK" BUILDING Constructed, Owned and Occupied Exclusively by Us for Our Drug, Prescription and Allied Departments

mother and brother at Susanville, Cal.; two sisters at Lapine, and a brother at Prineville.

Saloons in Centralia Close.
CENTRALIA, Wash., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Eleven saloons went out of business in Centralia at midnight tonight when the new state prohibition law

went into effect. Less than 35 saloons went out in Lewis County, there being 11 in Chehalis and several each in Napavine, Vader, Morton and Toledo, Pe Ell and Winlock, the other two incorporated towns in the county, have been dry for several years.

Editorial: We wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.—Adv.



In awarding the grand prize to Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate the Panama-Pacific International Exposition confirmed a popular verdict. Ever since its introduction in the early seventies this appealing, health-sustaining beverage

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate

has stood supreme in the homes of the West.

It is most convenient in form and economical in use. It comes to you in an hermetically sealed can that safeguards its native purity and delicious flavor. Order a can from your grocer today.

In 1/2-lb., 1-lb. and 3-lb. hermetically sealed cans. There's a double economy in buying the 3-lb. can.

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.
San Francisco
Since 1852

