

CHICAGO TRIAL IS TALE OF BOCCACCIO

Beautiful Mrs. James Barnes Hears Highly Colored Narrative Told to Jury.

SPOUSE'S MURDER CHARGED

Story of Summer Afternoon With Bartender, Husband's Wrath and Divorce Suit, Chase and Shooting, Are Brought Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—(Special.)—A tale out of Boccaccio, one of those tragic grotesqueries of love, the elapatic and the gibbet, was related to the jury in Judge Fitch's court today. It was the detailed account of incidents which have led up to the murder of James Barnes, well-to-do linen salesman. The Assistant State's Attorney talked to the jury in an address entitled, "Gentlemen, which the evidence show."

As he talked, Mrs. Barnes presented her sorrow-thinned, but still beautiful profile to the 12 men in the jury box. Her eyes were closed and her hands folded quietly in her lap. But upon her bare throat danced a little black jacobine which, like some sinister talisman of the pulses, told its own story.

Colorful Narrative Unfolded.
The highly colored narrative unfolded by Marvin Barnhart to the jury began with a summer afternoon in July when Mrs. Barnes sat upon the grass sewing upon a nightgown, black green and yellow parrot strutting around by her side. As Mrs. Barnes was sitting there, along came Ray Schellheimer, bartender at the "Hells" in the neighborhood. Conversation ensued concerning the parrot. Was it alive or stuffed? Conversation followed concerning the nightgown. Laughter, jests.

Schellheimer boasted of his ability as a manicure. Mrs. Barnes "takes him up" and she is manicured. And the bird, forgotten for the moment, escapes into a tree. Mr. Schellheimer climbs the tree. The bird flies into another tree. Bartender Schellheimer climbs the other tree and catches the bird by a pink ribbon attached to its leg.

"And then," said the lawyer, "he started for the Barnes home." Here Mr. Schellheimer (he will tell it from the witness stand himself at a later date) washed his face in the bathroom, embraces Mrs. Barnes and kisses her. They laugh, dance and gyrate toward the front part of the house, the parrot in the meantime uttering "Hello Ray, Hello Ray." Ray is Schellheimer's front name. When they were seated together in one of the front rooms there came a knock.

"It is my husband. Good-night!"

Enter Mr. Barnes. Exit Mr. Schellheimer.

Mr. Barnes is "beamed."

"After this followed a scene in the course of which Mrs. Barnes removed a shoe and 'beamed' her husband with its heel. The shoe was thrown away."

Mr. Barnes came to him to have his scalp sewed up. Next, Mr. Barnes is discovered filling suit for divorce. Mrs. Barnes will not be divorced. A walk in the park follows.

Mr. Barnes is obdurate. He seeks to escape her. He jumps on a car at East Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. She jumps on the same car. He jumps off. She jumps off. He runs. She has a knife in her hand. She strikes him. He falls into a room and locks the door. Calling the house manager, etc., she breaks in the door to find the body of her husband. "And the next time they met," said Mr. Barnhart, "was on the evening of September 6. Park Policeman McKenna found Barnes dead with four bullets in his head, fired from different angles, three of them fatal wounds. Mrs. Barnes was found a half block from the scene. "My husband has committed suicide," she told the police. "Later she confessed. Still later she told the jury today she sat listening to the entire diverting story."

PREMIER TO MAKE REPLY

(Continued From First Page.)

foreign issues largely in the hands of the premier.

The peace note of the central powers was handed to the British government today by Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London.

In the absence of Mr. Balfour he presented the note to Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The note will be considered by the British Cabinet tomorrow, it being received too late today to be considered by the cabinet.

The next step after the meeting of the cabinet will be to get into the communication with the allies of Great Britain so that joint action may be taken. This is expected to take at least a week.

It has been ascertained that the note contains no terms and the impression prevails in official circles that until these are disclosed a conference is impossible.

All Allies Get Word.

The presentation of the German note to the entente allied governments has now practically been accomplished.

While the British Foreign Office was receiving the document from Ambassador Page, the French government was believed that a similar delivery was taking place in Paris.

The Swiss Minister at Rome has presented the note of the central powers to Italy without comment and through the same channel the message was presented to Belgium and Portugal, also without comment.

The Netherlands Minister tendered the peace proposals to Serbia in behalf of Bulgaria.

Prior to receipt of the note by the British Foreign Office the deliveries to Italy, Belgium and other countries had permitted exchanges concerning the exact official attitude of each country.

It is believed that the note will be substantially the same as given in the speech made in the Reichstag by Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and without containing any specific indication of the terms.

No Comment Accompanies Note.

It also is being observed in official circles that the note was internally presented without comment. This is taken to indicate that Germany framed the communication so that the neutral intermediaries would act only as forwarding agents, at least at the outset.

It is understood the assertion made in the German note that the war was forced upon Germany will not be permitted to go unchallenged and that as a matter of historical record Germany's part in the events leading to the war will be shown clearly. What is termed by British officials as Germany's "methods of conducting war against a civilian population, women and children particularly, in the recent Belgian deportations also is likely to be pointed out. According to the latest advice reaching the entente allied governments the number of Belgians deported has reached 130,000.

While the note, as presented, makes no reference to a conference, there con-

tinued to be indications that Germany is seeking a conference. This has led to a careful scrutiny of the last proceeding of the conference preceding the peace congress at the close of the Crimean war. A preliminary conference was held at Vienna in 1854 and proved abortive, but when the peace congress which finally settled the terms, was held at Paris, a year later, the discussions at the conference served largely as a basis.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The American Embassy transmitted the German peace note to the French Foreign Office today.

JAPAN DOUBTS PEACE MOVE

Procedure Viewed as Farce and as Unacceptable to Entente.

TOKIO, Dec. 18.—The German peace proposals probably will be delivered to the Japanese government tomorrow.

Commenting on the proposals, the newspapers declare that Japan will never agree to surrender Kiaochow.

In general, they express the opinion that the peace project is a farce, a farcical procedure and will be unacceptable to the entente.

It is tantamount to abandonment of the object for which the entente powers have waged war.

WILD HORSES OFT SOLD

Fraud Trial Witnesses Say Average Was Six Times.

Stockman Testifies He Saw 3000 or 4000 on Range, but Admits He May Have Miscounted.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 18.—Witnesses for the defense in the Government's suit against the United States Livestock Company and the Omaha Land & Investment Company for use of the Omaha to defraud in sales of Arizona mustangs, which it is charged, were represented "bred from imported Percherons," and that purchasers were defrauded of \$1,000,000, today testified there were "thousands and thousands of the wild horses roaming around" on the Government reservation in Coconino County, Arizona.

L. W. Arnold, stockman, O'Neill, Neb., related how he and C. A. Smith, a defendant, had borrowed \$10,000 from a banker at Newport, Neb., and purchased all brands of wild horses on the range and county around here.

"3000 or 4000 wild horses, and actually caught 250 head, which were shipped to Omaha and auctioned off," Arnold declared.

On cross-examination Arnold admitted the horses were "very wild, and he might have seen some of them several times and counted them among the 3000."

Witnesses for the Government testified bills of sales filed at Flagstaff, Ariz., and at Phoenix, Ariz., for the Coconino range had been sold six times.

OREGON TROOPS STAY

GOVERNOR PLEADS IN VAIN FOR RETURN OF STATE SOLDIERS.

Battery A and Cavalry Must Remain in Service Because There Are None to Replace Them.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 18.—(Special.)—Troop A, Oregon Cavalry, and Battery A, Oregon Field Artillery, must remain on the Mexican border indefinitely, despite the pleas of Governor Withycombe and others for their return.

The executive offices today received the following letter from William M. Ingram, Acting Secretary of War, relative to the disposition of the troops:

"Referring to your letter of December 1, 1916, urging the relief from further service on the border of Battery A, Field Artillery, and Troop A, Cavalry, Oregon National Guard, I beg leave to advise you that the question of the possibility of returning those organizations for muster out having been taken up, by telegraph, with the local military authorities, the latter have reported that it would be highly inadvisable at this time, to order the units in question away from their present station at Calexico, Cal., there being no troops available to replace them."

TWO CONVICTS TRY ESCAPE

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concerned, to let them make overtures to me, as I did not wish to take the initiative in the case. As a result I did not visit them nor did they visit me. I was told each day that a thorough search had been made of their cells and a careful watch kept, but apparently the search or the watch was none too strict.

"A strict guard will be kept over the isolation cells in the future. Today I have appointed Lee Morelock, of La Grande, as an extra guard, and the cells will be carefully patrolled.

"Prison cells are cheap and antiquated. The prison itself is old and has outlived its usefulness. The steel of which the cell bars are made is soft and cheap, presenting no very formidable barrier to an expert. We endeavor to harden the steel by a process we use, but after the hardened exterior is out through chiseling is difficult for a man with a hacksaw to go through the bars.

Isolation Cells Wanted.

"I have determined, since coming here, that the state should construct a set of isolation cells in the prison yard, but well away from the prison itself, in which the bad characters could be placed and kept completely away from the other prisoners.

"In addition I have another recommendation to make which I believe for the good of the state should be carried out.

"The entire prison is unfit for the use to which it is put. We have more than 400 men here idle and groaning for something to do. That idleness is the worst feature of prison life. If the taxpayers of the state will give the material, we can construct an entirely new prison, without hiring outside labor. The men would be placed at work and the prison constructed at a minimum cost. It might take years to do it, but for the benefit of the men, if for nothing else, it should be first and the men given labor to perform."

Curtis and Baldwin have been returned to the isolation cells, after spending a few days in the pen, and while the cells were being repaired. There are eight cells in the pen, and Warden Murphy stated that the two men have been and are now separated.

Salem Runaway, 8, at Silvertown.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 18.—(Special.)—Roy McHenry, 8-year-old boy who left his home here Friday night, was discovered at Silvertown by his father late last night. Apparently the boy had walked the entire distance between this city and Silvertown.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Take a box of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE.

W. GROVE'S signature on box, box, box.

PAPER CONFERENCE CALLS COUNTRY

All Publishers Asked to Communicate With Federal Trade Investigators.

EXACT SITUATION SOUGHT

Effort Is Made to Ascertain if an Actual Print Paper Shortage Exists—Distribution Problem Is Being Evolved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Federal Trade Commission, in conference today with committees of newspaper publishers, paper manufacturers and jobbers in an effort to work out a plan for relieving the newspaper paper situation, addressed inquiries to all the interests concerned throughout the country to ascertain if an actual print paper shortage exists.

Publishers of the larger papers were asked if they will relinquish some of the paper they have contracts for during 1917; small publishers were asked the extent of their 1917 needs; manufacturers were directed to inform the Commission concerning 1917 contracts and their next year's production, and jobbers were requested to furnish general information regarding the amount of news paper they will handle.

The conference discussed a plan proposed by manufacturers under which large publishers would give up five per cent of their 1917 contract supplies to fill the needs of small publishers. There was a growing objection on the part of the large publishers to this plan, the contention was advanced that no actual shortage exists and that manufacturers are to blame if there is a shortage next year.

Need of New Mills Urged.

Plans of the publishers for financing paper mills to help to take care of newspaper needs, it was said today, are taking rapid shape. Some publishers are of the opinion this is the only way to help the situation.

The committees of publishers, manufacturers and jobbers will be called into conference again, probably next week, to discuss the situation. It is expected the replies to the inquiries received today, and the details of the plan of distribution proposed will have been worked out to some extent.

A statement issued by the Commission today at the conclusion of the conference, after referring to telegrams sent by associations of publishers, manufacturers and jobbers, said:

"The Commission finds, however, that many publishers, and particularly the smaller publishers of the country, are not affiliated with associations, and, therefore, will not be directly reached through the telegrams."

"The Commission, therefore, is requesting by the Commission to send full information concerning their present situation as to supply and their minimum requirements for next year, direct to the office of the Commission in Washington."

Questions Are Sent Out.

The questions were sent out by publishers in a telegram by L. B. Palmer, manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It follows:

"Referring to your letter of December 1, 1916, urging the relief from further service on the border of Battery A, Field Artillery, and Troop A, Cavalry, Oregon National Guard, I beg leave to advise you that the question of the possibility of returning those organizations for muster out having been taken up, by telegraph, with the local military authorities, the latter have reported that it would be highly inadvisable at this time, to order the units in question away from their present station at Calexico, Cal., there being no troops available to replace them."

"3d. Tonnage you can get along on for 1917.

"5th. Tonnage assured or promised, but subject to contract for 1917 or any part thereof with date of expiration of contract.

"6th. Tonnage assured or promised, but subject to contract for 1917 or any part thereof, with date of expiration of said assurance."

3,000,000 TROOPS WANTED

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for this country today." General Wood continued. "We are dealing, in consideration of the proposed universal training, with a matter of life and death. Universal training is the only way in which we will ever get an adequate military defense of this country. It is anti-militaristic and purely democratic. We must get it and get it quickly."

"What should we do with the National Guard, General?" asked Senator Brady.

Sole Federal Force Urged.

"It should be replaced as rapidly as possible with men trained in a universal service system," General Wood replied. "When the system has been well started, I would drop the National Guard entirely from any scheme of National defense, although we want every officer and man of them in the new plan. But it must be a straight-out Federal force."

"Yet the states must maintain the National Guard or some other force," Senator Brady suggested.

"I believe a constabulary should be maintained by each state, not a military force," explained the General. "The police are trained to control, whilst troops are trained to kill."

General Wood outlined his own plan for universal service, which in effect would be a combination of the Chamberlain bill, itself an adaptation of the Australian system and the French general staff plan.

Training Period Six Months.

His scheme would provide that all physically-fit men be given six months' training during their 19th year, passing then into the organized reserve to be available for first-line duty between the ages of 21 and 22, after which they would be passed into the unorganized reserve at 23. The result would be a constant force of trained men with full equipment of more than 4,000,000, he said, in addition to a standing army of 250,000 composed of men who were professional soldiers by personal inclination.

"It do not think any nation would attack us," he remarked.

Senator Thomas asked what the General thought of the feeling of the Nation toward universal service.

"I believe the people will endorse it today," General Wood answered. "Labor is with you when you make it absolutely certain that all men, rich or poor, will share alike in military service."

Senator Thomas called attention to Mr. Fisher's suggestion that raising the pay of the regular Army to \$20 a

month would bring in all the men necessary. The General said that the measure would extend the evils of an already hopeless military system that had failed the Nation in every war. "And in this present mobilization," he added, "we cannot get the men for either the regulars or National Guard."

Evidence Is Against Guard.

General Scott will go into details as to the mobilization when he resumes his testimony tomorrow. He has at his disposal an exhaustive report compiled by the military bureau after detailed accounts had been received from all regular officers assigned to mustering.

The formal declaration of the general staff against the National Guard system, already presented by General Scott, is understood to be founded upon this evidence well set upon the conclusions of military students.

General Scott said today that the Army general staff recommended without apology that the volunteer system be discarded because "the time has come when the country, unless it intends to avoid war at any cost" must resort to universal liability to military training and service."

Training under the present system as extravagant, inefficient and dangerous, the chief of staff told the committee that universal training would be democratic and the duty of the individual, and within a few years practically render the United States immune from attack.

"It would be democratic," he said, "because the burden of National defense would fall equally upon all citizens. It would make it impossible for any man to shirk his duty, and the Nation's necessities in time of war. The system would be reliable because it would produce each year the number of men necessary to be trained."

"It would be economical because it would be based upon recognition by the people of the duty of the individual to render personal service, and in carrying it into effect the Government would not have to compete in the labor market. It would enable us to prepare adequately for war before war comes."

Europeans Must Be Equaled.

Reviewing the intensive training which European and other nations require, he declared that if American troops ever were to compete with highly-trained and splendidly-disciplined forces they would require training and discipline at least equal to that of their opponents.

For small first-class power the general staff had previously estimated that 500,000 fully equipped troops should be ready at the outbreak, and that 1,000,000 more should be available in 30 days. In view of the lessons of the war, the General was now of the opinion that these numbers should be tripled and that 1,500,000 fully equipped and ready troops should be available, with another 1,500,000 to follow in 30 days.

"This is due," he said, "to the fact that one of the powers involved in the war, and whose territory extends the whole length of the continent, has increased its army from a relatively small force to a strength approximating that of the other great European powers."

Due to our northern neighbor is largely an island empire, a great portion of any trained force it may possess can be spared to the defense of the country, and, because, being an island empire with the control of the sea, gives the power of invasion where troops would have to be transported across the sea.

"It should be pointed out also that our northern neighbor is in alliance with a powerful Oriental nation, another island empire, and for the same reason when acting in alliance with a power which has the control of the sea, has the ability to send its army of 2,250,000 men to any part of the world without danger of invasion."

Condition Could Crush Nation.

"I think a mere statement of these facts makes it clear that at present we are practically defenseless before the vast armies of our northern neighbors, and could easily be crushed by the existing coalition of the island empires."

"It is manifest that if a coalition of the great powers, as they existed on August 1, 1914, were to make war on us, we could never be invaded by very large forces within about one month from the declaration of war."

After having discussed reasons why the general staff recommended that intensive training be the minimum to prepare troops for war, General Scott told why the staff recommended that to further reliance be placed on the volunteer system.

"The system is ineffective," he said, "because under it we must wait for war to come before preparing our defense. We must wait for an emergency before beginning to raise, train and equip the vast armies which war with any first-class power or coalition would render necessary. A nation that is so short-sighted with respect to its own power cannot be expected to look to the future with respect to munitions and supplies."

President Wilson told callers today he had reached a decision to give universal training and will not do so until definite measures have been laid before him. He told callers the idea was attractive, but that it depended on definite plans. He does not agree that the National Guard has failed.

SMALL FIRE ADVICE GIVEN

"Don't Call Out Department for Chimney Blazes, Says Marshal.

Don't call out the fire bureau for chimney fires. Instead call fire headquarters and tell the operator of the fire and a fireman will be dispatched to watch it and act in case of necessity. Such is the request of Fire Marshal Stevens.

It is reported that on several occasions lately alarms have been turned in for chimney fires, but the fire bureau has been unable to locate the fires, and, consequently, the fire bureau has been forced to send out fire machines out of service unnecessarily, Marshal Stevens says.

NEW BUTTER RECORD MADE

South Dakota Cow Yields 47.77 Pounds in Seven Days.

BELLE FOURCHE, S. D., Dec. 18.—A new record for butter production has been established by a cow belonging to M. J. Smiley here, it is claimed.

The official test made by Professor Larson, of the State College, showed production of 47.77 pounds of butter in seven days.

Do Your Shopping Early Early in the Day—If You Please

Positively Our Store Will Not Open Evenings—Until Xmas the Business Hours of This Store Will Be From 9 A.M. (Not Before) Until 6 P. M. (Not Later)

SHOP BY MAIL, IT'S CONVENIENT. Because we make special effort to serve our mail customers carefully, and it is time-saving for you who live out of town. Free parcel post deliveries to all points in this state. On purchases of \$5.00 or over express charges prepaid to within 100 miles of Portland.

GLOVE AND MERE-GRANDIS. Busy folks, who have little time to shop around for Christmas gifts, will find it of distinct advantage to give glove or merchandise orders for any amount they wish to spend. And such an order from Roberts Bros. carries with it the knowledge that it will purchase nothing but quality merchandise.

The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

As a suggestion for the welfare of the ones most affected by the stress of holiday shopping, we ask you to do your Christmas shopping as early in the day as possible—early purchasers will not only have better opportunity and a more leisurely time for choosing, but will greatly relieve the strain upon the salespeople behind the counter and the delivery men and boys.

We advocate early closing—an eight-hour work-day for both men and women—under no pretense would we approve of an arrangement that would compel employees who have labored diligently throughout the day to return and work evenings as well.

Christmas Handkerchiefs

We've Promised Great Values—Here They Are!

It's the biggest showing we have ever had. Down through that main aisle, table after table is filled with nothing but Handkerchiefs—thousands of them—most all in attractive holiday boxes or baskets. You have unrestricted choice from those that are plain and fancy, substantial and very sheer, low-priced and rich—all are represented in this magnificent display. Critical judges concede these offerings unmatched.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

Three in a Fancy Holiday Box—at 19¢—at 35¢—at 39¢—at 49¢—at 59¢—at 69¢—at 75¢—at 89¢ a box. An enormous assortment of patterns to choose from in fine sheer lawn or linen. They come embroidered in white and in pretty Dresden color combinations. Three dainty handkerchiefs in each box—priced from 19¢ up to 89¢ a box.

Four Beautifully Embroidered Handkerchiefs in a Fancy Holiday Box at 39¢—at 49¢—at 79¢ a box.

Six Beautifully Embroidered Handkerchiefs in a Fancy Holiday Box at 59¢—at 75¢—at 89¢—at 98¢—at \$2.19 a box.

Three Initial Handkerchiefs in sheer lawn or pure linen, with white or colored initial at 25¢—at 59¢—at 79¢ a box.

Silk Handkerchiefs in printed styles specially priced at 10¢ each.

Novelty Dresden Embroidered Handkerchiefs—at 10¢—at 15¢—at 19¢—at 25¢ and 59¢ each.

White and Colored Initial Handkerchiefs in sheer emerald lawn at 5¢ and 10¢ each.

White and Colored Initial Handkerchiefs in fine linen—at 15¢—at 25¢ and 59¢ each.

Six Initial Handkerchiefs

In sheer lawn or pure linen, with white or colored initial—at 59¢—at 75¢ to \$1.59 a box.

Crepe de Chine Plain and Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25¢ each.

Christmas Slippers

On the Main Floor, Morrison-St. Entrance, we've arranged a special showing and sale of Women's, Misses' and Children's Felt Juliets and Slippers that it will pay you well to investigate.

It is the best and most complete assortment we have ever shown. Included are the most popular styles and colors in Fur or Ribbon-Trimmed Juliets, with fine belting leather, hand-turned soles, all colors. Also the Padded Sole Moccasins.

Women's Felt Slippers in regular \$1.75 lines at only \$1.19. Men's \$1.50 Leather Slippers in all styles priced at \$1.19.

Men's \$1.75 Leather Slippers in all styles \$1.19. Men's \$2.00 Leather Slippers in all styles priced at \$1.75. Men's \$2.50 Leather Slippers in all styles priced at \$1.98.

Selling regularly to \$1.50

RY NATION ISSUE

Senate Committee to Vote on Favorable House Report.

QUESTION UP THURSDAY

John Sharp Williams Declares for Absolute Prohibition—District of Columbia Referendum Subject of Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Underwood's amendment to the District of Columbia prohibition bill providing for a referendum to the citizens of the District was debated at length today by the Senate without reaching a vote. Proponents of the referendum believe they have sufficient votes to carry it through by a close margin. A vote may be had tomorrow.