GERARD MAY HAVE EXCEEDED BOUNDS

State Department to Inquire Into Reported Olive Branch Speech at Berlin.

"CORDIALITY" TOO PLAIN

Remarks May Run Counter to Washington's Feeling About Submarine Issue—Effect on Entente Also Is Feared.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The report by the Overseas News Agency that Ambassador Gerard at a public welcome back to Germany had said that "never since the beginning of the war have the relations between the United States and Germany been so cordial as now," were officially inquired into by the State Department today through a cable to the Ambassador personally.

It was indicated that the report as quoted did not convey a true view of German - American relations, which have commonly been described as strained through the recent submarine activities.

The dinner at which Ambassador Gerard is reported to have uttered his ill-advised sentiments was given last night in Berlin by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, of Berlin, in honor of Mr. Gerard, who has just returned to the German capital from a visit to the United States.

Ambassador Likened to Dove.

The guests included three ministers, at least two ex-ministers, the vice-president of the Reichstag, the heads of Germany's big financial institutions and other leaders in German public life.

Ambassador Gerard, who was likened by Arthur von Gwinner, director of the Deutsche Bank, to the "peace dove of Noah's ark," is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying that "never since the beginning to the war have the relations between Germany and the United States been so cordial," and that he had "brought back an olive branch" from President Wilson.

Officials, in making the announcement of the inquiry, refused to add any further comment except that they wished to know exactly what he had said.

Effect on Entente Feared.

The action of the department was interpreted as evidence of the importance attached to the possible effects of such an utterance, especially upon public opinion in the allied countries, where published reports have shown an impression that the President's note was in some way connected with the central powers' peace proposal. Every effort had been made to dispel that belief.

It is felt that if the Overseas News report were allowed to go unchallenged that feeling would be very much increased. As a result, the department was prompt in making public its inquiry to the Ambassador and probably will give out his reply when received.

GERMAN PRESS IS FRIENDLY

Gerard Dinner Chief Topic of Interest in German News.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 8.—The dinner given by the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin in honor of Ambassador Gerard continues in the forefront of interest. It is recognized, as pointed out in a Berlin dispatch to the Colgne Gazette, as a political development of high importance, leading the German editors to devote their Monday reviews of the week largely to a discussion of its bearing on the future German-American relations and upon peace prospects.

The event has, in general, a friendly press and Ambassador Gerard's declarations regarding the excellent condition of the relations between Germany and the United States are generally welcomed, although the outspokenly anti-American newspapers do not refrain from exploiting them in an unfavorable sense.

The Tages Zeitung finds the American Ambassador "violated all diplomatic proprieties" in speaking of the relations at all and particularly in associating their prolongation with the continuance in office of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Field Marshal von Hindenberg, chief of the general staff, and General Ludendorf, First Quartermaster-General.

Theodor Wolff, in the Tageblatt lamenting that in the flood of misunderstanding such reasonable exchanges of opinion and information are not more frequently heard, expresses high pleasure at the course of the dinner.

The Cologne Gazette, in its Berlin dispatch, says the speech sounded a note deserving of particular attention under present conditions and gave lively proof of the wish for the maintenance of good relations and the mutual desire of the two nations to understand each other better. It reiterates that such meetings have an increased importance at the present moment.

FIVE HOOD RIVER MEN DIE

Three Orchardists, ex-Lineman and Painter Succumb.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Cyrus Vaughan, Robert Imlay and Jacob Annala, West Side orchardists, died here last week. Yesterday, J. L. Morrison, a veteran lineman of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died after a lingering illness. News also was received here yesterday of the death at Corina, Cal., of Bayard Simonton, a local painter.

Mr. Morrison, when he entered business here in 1901, had been for 25 years a line foreman of the Western Union Company. He had helped build many of the company's lines in California. He was born in Iowa in 1851.

Mr. Morrison is survived by the following brothers and sisters: George Morrison, of Crescent City, Ia.; Robert Morrison and Mrs. Alice Simpson, of Oklahoma; Mrs. J. J. Skelton, of Molalla, and a sister in Spokane, Wash. The funeral will be held here Thursday.

Mr. Simonton, 39, is survived by his widow, his father, J. S. Simonton; a brother, J. C. Simonton, of the Oak Grove district; and a sister, Mrs. Maude Ferris, of Portland. Burial will be here at Idlewilde Cemetery.

Camas Prairie Line Cleared.

GRANGEVILLE, Idaho, Jan. 8.—(Special.)—After having been shut off from the outside world for several days on account of snow drifts on the Camas Prairie Railroad, two snow plows and four locomotives have broken through the drifts. A fifth locomotive, with specially constructed flanges for forcing the snow backward from the ends of the ties, has been brought from Spokane to clear the track further for the operation of trains.

NEW FORM OF GUN BEING USED BY THE FRENCH.

—Photo Copyright by Bain News Service.

SHORT FRENCH "120" GUN.

This is a new form of gun being used by the French in the war. It is a short model of the 120-centimeter gun.

PAY RETURN ASKED

Stockholders Accuse ex-Head of Phone Company.

OFFICE FIXTURES SOUGHT

Minority Holders in Oregon-Washington Telephone Company Say W. N. Winters Drew Unearned Salary and Took Furniture.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Minority stockholders of the Oregon-Washington Telephone Company, which operates exchanges here and at White Salmon and Goldendale, Wash., have applied formally to the board of directors of the company to make demands on W. N. Winter, ex-president of the concern, for the return of $1200 paid him as salary in 1915, when Mr. Winter was absent for six months engaged in the organization of the Puget Sound Telephone Company, of which he is now general manager and president.

The minority holders, who are represented by J. H. Ferguson and J. H. Koberg, local men, further demand that Mr. Winter be made to return to the Oregon-Washington Company $300, which, they say, was improperly advanced to him over and above his salary of $150 a month in 1914. The demands of the minority stockholders were learned today at the annual meeting of stockholders, when a letter from Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Koberg was read.

Furniture Alleged Distributed.

The letter declared that Mr. Winter, in addition to having paid himself a greater salary than was earned, had distributed furniture belonging to the Oregon-Washington Company, having taken some to Everett, the location of the head offices of the company, which he now manages. Mr. Koberg and Mr. Ferguson also protested against the salary of $200 a month that is paid J. E. Smithson, manager of the Oregon-Washington Company.

It was learned today they have written to President McFarland, of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, asking that $30,000 worth of stock said to have been given as a bonus for $90,000 worth of bonds sold at 80 cents on the dollar, be canceled. It is alleged that this stock is held by Manager Smithson, who pays out of his salary $50 a month to the Pacific Company. The stock, it is said, is really owned by the Pacific Company.

If Mr. Winter refuses to return to the board of directors the money and furniture asked, the minority stockholders say they will carry the matter into the courts.

Directors Are Chosen.

The board of directors named for 1917 is as follows: E. O. Blanchar, C. K. Marshall, J. E. Smithson and C. Dethman, of this city, and W. H. Dean, of White Salmon, Wash. All were re-elected except Mr. Dethman, who succeeds John Goldsbury, of Parkdale.

CHARGES ANNOY MR. KAY

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RURAL CREDIT DELAY DENIED.

State Treasurer Suggests Necessary Definition for Application to Irrigated Area.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—State Treasurer Kay takes exception to published statements of C. E. Spence, master of the State Grange, and of Professor Macpherson, of Corvallis, to the effect that the rural credits amendment went into effect yesterday, and charging Mr. Kay with being responsible for delaying the operation of the amendment.

"The State Land Board has the opinion of the Attorney-General's office that the law does not become effective until February 5. We must abide by that opinion. In addition the amendment plainly declares that the Legislature shall make provision for handling the details of the work under the amendment. It would be most presumptuous on the part of the board to go ahead and prepare rules and regulations for handling the amendment when the Legislature is in session and when the amendment makes it mandatory that the Legislature shall prepare such rules and regulations and the Land Board is to act only in the absence of a law being prepared.

"If there is any blame to attach to the board, I am but one member of it. All three members were of the same mind and I fail to see why I should be singled out, other than through the fact that a Portland evening paper takes every opportunity it can find to attack me."

Mr. Kay also mentioned today the fact that no definition of land is provided for in the rural credits amendment and suggested that when legislation is drafted some definition be included in such legislation.

"The definition is highly important to the people of Eastern Oregon in the irrigated sections," said Mr. Kay. "Whether water shall be classed as appurtenant to irrigated lands, in making loans on such lands, or whether the desert land alone is to be taken into consideration is a question which has not been given consideration in the bill and is one that should be adjusted, as every Eastern Oregon county, which has irrigated lands, is vitally interested."

Progress of the War.

ANOTHER of Roumania's fortresses has fallen into the hands of the Teutonic allies. Keeping up their intensive forward movement along the railroad line northward into Moldavia, Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops have taken Fokshani and with it nearly 4000 prisoners and some cannon and machine guns. At last reports the invaders were pursuing the defeated Russians, while, in spite of the snow and cold weather, the troops of Archduke Joseph of Austria were pressing back the Roumanians eastward into Moldavia between the Putna and Oituz valleys.

The capture of Fokshani, which lies on the railroad 45 miles northwest of Galatz, apparently places this important town in great jeopardy.

The Russian War Office, in its last communication, does not mention the capture of Fokshani, but records a repulse of the invaders northwest of the town in the region of Pontischeschi, where they are said to have suffered heavy casualties. The repulse of Teutonic allied attacks at several other places, notably a short distance from where the Buzeu River enters into the Sereth, a short distance southwest of Galatz, also is announced.

Up in the region of Riga the Russians have taken trenches from the Germans near the village of Kalnzem and, in addition, captured prisoners, machine guns, trench mortars and one heavy battery. In a three-days' battle in this region the Russians have taken 16 cannon and about 800 prisoners.

In Volhynia, near Novo Selki, and Galicia, north of Zborow, the Germans have attempted advances against the Russians but were repulsed, according to Petrograd.

In the other theaters there still is little activity, except by the artillery and patrol parties.

DAKOTA LAW IS DEFIED

CHIEF JUSTICE ORDERS BISMARCK STORES OPEN ON SUNDAY.

New Attorney-General Promptly Directs That Statutes Be Enforced. One Poolroom in Trouble.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 8.—When Justice Robinson, of the State Supreme Court, found the "blue laws" enforced so stringently yesterday that he couldn't buy even a newspaper it so aroused the judge's ire that he issued a written order directing the Sheriff and police chief to "allow all business places, drug stores, news and cigar stands to remain open on Sunday."

William Langer, new Attorney-General, then sent out notice that all laws were to be enforced.

"It's a rank outrage which should not be tolerated by any free-born citizenry," said Justice Robinson.

One poolroom owner opened his place after the order of Justice Robinson, but closed when he learned an order had been issued for his arrest.

The Attorney-General and State's Attorney say they intend to prosecute the poolroom owner regardless of the justice's contention. Several legislators who bought cigars at the poolroom will be subpenaed as witnesses, it is said.

SPANIARDS ARE AROUSED

STEAMER SAN LEANDRO TORPEDOED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Crew Reports Spending 26 Hours in Open Boat—Situation at Canaries Described as Grave.

MADRID, via Paris, Jan. 8.—Public indignation has been aroused through the publication of a telegram received by the manager of the Cartagena Navigation Company confirming the report that the steamer San Leandro was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The crew of the ship has arrived at Hendaye, France, where they made statements before the Spanish Consul, in which they said that they were 26 hours in an open boat before reaching the French coast.

The situation at the Canaries is described as grave by the latest dispatches from the islands. Only 223 ships called at Las Palmas in the month of December as against a normal average of 700 for that month.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

DIVISION PLAN UP

Eastern Clackamas Wants to Be Separate County.

ALL DIVISIONISTS TO HELP

Oswego Also Wants to Get Out of County and Clackamas Would Lose Many Square Miles and Much Rich Territory.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—If the efforts of the people of Oswego, some of whom are trying to induce the Legislature to authorize the annexation of 13 square miles of Clackamas County territory, are successful, and the people of Estacada succeed in having the new county of Cascade carved out of Clackamas, this county will be in a somewhat amputated condition.

It was reported here today that the effort for the creation of the new county of Cascade will have the backing of delegations from a half dozen other counties, where a similar scheme has been hatched, and that the promoters of all the county division and annexation plans in Oregon will work in close harmony for a common end.

The proposal to create Cascade County was placed before the people of Oregon under the initiative six years ago, but failed to get a sufficient number of votes. The people living within the boundaries of the proposed county failed to indorse the measure, through the opposition of residents of Boring and Sandy, some of whom were jealous of the ambition of Estacada to obtain the county seat.

Gresham Wanted as Seat.

Others opposed for the reason that it is their ultimate expectation that at some time territory will be carved from Clackamas and Multnomah and a new county created, with a county seat at Gresham, providing the oft-mentioned plan of creating a city and county of Portland is adopted.

In the proposed county of Cascade there will be about 600 square miles, with a population of 4500 and an assessed valuation of more than $6,000,000. The district has 17 townships, more than half of which are in the forest reserve and seven of these townships are unsurveyed.

The lines do not include Boring and Sandy. The promoters of the plan propose to start at the northwest corner of section 10, township 2 south, range 3 east, and run south on the township line to and including Colton, running east from that point to the forest reserve line and south to the boundary line of Clackamas County. The line of the proposed county runs east of the Highland store, which is not included, but the Highland School is within the boundaries of the proposed county.

Watershed to Be Followed.

The dividing line in a general way is the watershed between the Clackamas and the Molalla Rivers and between the Sandy and the Clackamas Rivers. Part of the upper Logan territory is taken in, but none of the lower Logan district. Kelso is just outside, but the towns of Firwood, Cherryville and Springwater are in the new county. The east line runs to the summit of the Cascades, the present boundary between Clackamas and Hood River counties. The boundaries give the people interested a valley county along the Clackamas River up to a point west and near Barton.

It is understood that two of the three Clackamas members of the House have promised to support the measure. No effort has been made here to resist the creation of the new county.

BOTTLE RATE WILL BE UP

Interstate Commerce Commission Grants Coast Shippers Hearing.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today notified the Public Service Commission that a hearing will be granted at Portland January 25 to those interested in shipments of glass bottles from the East to the Coast.

A hearing already has been set for Chicago, but request from the commission here for a Coast hearing resulted in the Interstate Commerce Commission designating W. H. Brown, examiner, to appear at Portland. The question of a suspension of the new rate on such shipments is of especial interest to loganberry juice manufacturers, who declare that the new rate will greatly increase the cost of putting their product on the market.

Department Salaries Raised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Ten per cent increase in salaries of all Agricultural Department employes now receiving $1200 a year or less and 5 per cent for those who get from $1200 to $1800 is authorized in the annual agricultural appropriation bill, passed by the House today. The measure carries $25,694,685.

LAWSON ACCUSES CABINET MEMBER

Committee Considers Citing Witness for Contempt in Committee Hearing.

OPEN DEFIANCE IS SHOWN

Bostonian Uses Strong Language and Says He Has Proved His Case—Tumulty and Lansing Deny Stock Market Deals.

(Continued From First Page.)

tions, but not until he had told another story, at first hypothetically and then as a report related to him, to the effect that a member of the Cabinet, a United States Senator and a New York banker had a joint stock gambling account which was shared among them.

Information Is Refused.

He flatly refused, despite persistent efforts of the committee, to reveal these names, declaring, first, he would not besmirch the names of men in high places at a preliminary inquiry, and, secondly, that he did not feel called upon at this stage of the inquiry to give information which would permit criminals to escape or information to be destroyed.

Mr. Lawson repeated his public assertions that Congress was "wallowing in the mire" of stock speculation, and declared members of Congres were wise dealers in stocks but he did not accuse them of benefiting by advance information on official acts, and persistently refused to make any personal charges or make public the name of anyone, official or otherwise.

He cleared the State Department and White House of any "leak" on the peace note, so far as his knowledge was concerned, but insisted there had been a "leak"; that there had been advance information in Wall street for years on Supreme Court decisions, Presidents' messages and Congressional matters which were used to the advantage of the stock gamblers. Regarding Supreme Court leaks, the witness, when questioned closely, said he meant to insinuate no irregularity against the justices themselves.

Lawson Says He Is a Farmer.

When Mr. Lawson took the stand this morning he began by asking if he would be stopped at any point in his talk. Chairman Henry replied that would depend on whether he confined himself to the subject before the committee.

"My name is Thomas W. Lawson," he said. "My home is Boston. My occupation, you might say, is that of a farmer."

The crowd burst into a roar of laughter and Lawson hastened to explain.

"I don't say I am a farmer to be facetious," he said. "In a way also I am connected with financial matters."

"I will give testimony," he said, "regarding the damnable condition which has existed for two years for the purpose of finding remedy for conditions which caused hundreds of thousands of persons to be driven to enormous losses."

Lawson flew into a rage after he had proceeded for half an hour when interrupted by Representative Chiperfield. He declared he proposed to say all he had to say regardless of consequences.

Penalty Accepted in Advance.

"What's the penalty?" he shouted, "and I'll take it in advance.

Pacing up and down before the committee he declared that all he had said in the public press regarding the leak he believed to be true.

"I repeat it all now," he declared. "It is one of the commonest things in Wall street—advance information from Washington about Government affairs—affairs of such importance that they frequently affect the country's securities. I mean also leaks from the Supreme Court, advance information on decisions, advance information on important Senate matters, action on Congressional committees, Cabinet affairs and advance information direct from the White House itself."

From that he led into charges of a "premeditated, deliberately figured out, deliberately worked-out robbery of the American people through its stock gamblers."

He said he knew who was responsible for the leak and reiterated he was convinced the committee did not want an investigation.

Witness Grows Profane.

"I came to Washington," said he, "to aid in an honest investigation, only to have hell lambasted out of me as soon as Congress convened. Promptly when the Senate met, a leather-lunged, sewer-mouthed old blatherskite——"

The chairman stopped Lawson there, and then followed a row between Lawson and Representative Chiperfield which was unintelligible even to the official stenographer.

Chairman Henry rapped for order, and Lawson roared:

"I don't propose to be bulldozed, and I will not be intimidated."

"You stated that there was a leak. Will you give the committee the name of the person who carried the leak to Wall Street from Washington?" asked the chairman, finally.

Lawson replied that the only way he could give the identity of the bearer of the "leak" would be to violate a confidence, and he could not do so.

"Do you know any names?" demanded Chairman Henry.

"Not in a legal sense."

Direct Answer Avoided.

"Do you know of any in any sense?"

"I know there was a leak," Lawson returned, "and knowing there was a leak, I must have some information."

Asked if he refused to answer the question, Lawson avoided a direct answer.

"Do you know any persons who profited on the day of the leak?"

"I probably do," Lawson said. "I probably profited myself."

He declined to say how much.

Asked if he knew of any leak in the Secretary of State's office, Mr. Lawson replied:

"I have no information regarding anyone in the State Department which I would give in public. I would give it to the chairman. But you don't need any more information than you have to warrant an investigation.

"I cannot give the committee names in a court knowledge way as having been principals to the transaction," said Lawson. "I could give names that were given to me by people I considered responsible, but I won't—not at this time."

"Will you give them to me?" asked the chairman.

"No, I will not give them at all unless it is absolutely necessary."

Names Are Refused.

"The chair requests you now to give me the names," continued Mr. Henry.

"I started out with the determination and I say again that I will not blunder up your record with names to furnish headlines for the newspapers."

"Then you flatly decline?"

"Yes I decline to furnish names given me by others—not now."

At this point the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock. At the opening of the afternoon session, Lawson suggested that Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, be examined about his prediction that Ambassador Gerard was bringing home Germany's peace terms and about a U-53 raid.

"It was generally accepted in the district," said Mr. Lawson, "that Mr. Sabin had some knowledge from Washington. I am not prepared to say whether it was about the U-boat or peace. As it turned out it seemed to have been more U-boat than peace."

"What did you mean?" asked Representative Campbell, "when you referred to Supreme Court leaks this morning?"

"I meant that advance information regarding decisions got to the Street and that it might have come through officers or attaches of the court," said Lawson.

"Did you mean to include the justices?"

"Oh no."

Court Decisions Not Recalled.

"Have you in mind any specific Supreme Court decisions advance information which affected the market?"

"No, I don't recall such specific cases, but there have been a number of important railroad and labor cases the decisions on which were known in advance."

Lawson, asked about other leaks, said that the President's messages were always known in advance in Wall street.

"Another sort of a leak," he continued, "is when some executive officer of the Government, some Cabinet official or member of the Senate or House may be interested in stocks or bonds—they are all human like the rest of us—acquiring information that will affect the market, passes the information on to his friends."

Lawson told the committee that a member of Congress had told him a member of the Cabinet had speculated on the falling market caused by the leak, but he flatly refused to give the committee the name of the Cabinet member or of the member of Congress who told him.

Name of Cabinet Member Withheld.

"Who told you that and who was the member of the Cabinet?" demanded Representative Campbell.

"I am not going to answer," said Lawson determinedly.

Representative Campbell declared that the committee had the power to compel him to answer.

"When I say that the name was given to me in confidence on honor not to be repeated do you still insist upon an answer?" asked Lawson.

"Yes," said Campbell.

"Well, I shall not answer," said Lawson. "It seems to me that it could serve no good purpose to use the name of a high official of the Government at a time when it might bring serious consequences to the people and to the Nation and perhaps to the Administration itself."

Representative Chiperfield then moved to report Lawson to the House for contempt, and after getting the motion into the record, withdrew it temporarily while Lawson went on giving his "formula" for finding the "leak." It embraced chiefly a plan for bringing the sales slips of the Stock Exchange before the committee.

As the examination proceeded, Mr. Lawson once declared that he "didn't give a damn" what the committee did about his method of answering questions.

On two occasions, Representative Campbell reminded him that women were present and that he was not in "a barroom." Lawson's ire was aroused.

"That's twice you've said that," he said, "and now I want to lecture you a little bit."

Chairman Henry stopped the "lecture."

"Was it a case within your personal knowledge?" asked Representative Garrett. "I don't want to ask you for hearsay."

"I appreciate your attitude," answered Lawson, "and I meet it by saying that I might explode many sensations if I desired. I don't think this has reached the stage for giving names. It is not within my personal knowledge."

"Did the person who told you claim to have personal knowledge?"

Boast of Banker Asserted.

"No, but I corroborated it later and had a reputable banker, a friend of mine and friend of the banker, go to see this banker. He mentioned this matter and said, 'What do you know about it?' He said the banker told him that he not only had this account but others and that he had this Cabinet under such absolute control that he could bring the Cabinet member from Washington to New York or to the telephone at any time of the day or night, and he offered them and there to call him on the telephone to demonstrate it. Now I am sorry to have gone that far."

Representative Garrett asked Lawson if the Cabinet officer referred to as connected with the leak had profited by it.

"He was as closely connected with it as if he had speculated," Lawson replied.

"You would be willing to say under oath that members of Congress were beneficiaries under the leak?" asked Lenroot.

"No, I wouldn't say that," replied Lawson, but added that he knew who were supposed to have benefited and that he "might know of others."

"If an inquiry were ordered," Lenroot inquired, "are you prepared to show that Congressmen buy and sell stocks and profit by advance information regarding governmental affairs?"

"No, I will show that they buy and sell stocks," Lawson answered.

Lawson pointed out that the rules committee was sitting merely to decide whether to report an investigation resolution, adding:

"I've given you a lot of information already, in my opinion. I think it sufficient to make clear to the committee whether there should be a real investigation. I don't intend to disclose my hand in an investigation that goes no farther than to decide whether there is to be an investigation and thus let the criminals escape or destroy their records."

Eugene Debt Reduced.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—The total obligations of the city of Eugene on January 1, 1917, including the balance of $80,000 due the Oregon Power Company for the power business purchased last year, was $1,491,413.62, compared with $1,510,180.52 on September 30, 1915, according to the report of City Treasurer Fred G. Stickels, filed today with the City Recorder. The total obligations on January 1 was the lowest since the purchase of the power lines.

"The Morning After"

(BY DR. L. W. BOWER.)

One of the characteristic headaches due to uric acid in the system, which acts as a poison when it accumulates, is due to alcohol taken the night before. The kidneys do not succeed in throwing off this poisonous accumulation, the stomach is nauseated, or the blood congests in the head, causing throbbing pain, called headache — the heart is depressed, circulation of blood poor to the extremities, the muscles feel tired, or twinges of pain here and there are felt, and when this uric acid is deposited in the tissues or joints it causes rheumatism or gout. I always advise the drinking of hot water, a half pint in the morning, and a little Anuric. Sometimes the "blues," or a sort of rash, or a pimply face, gives warning of an "uric acid storm." At such times always take Anuric (double strength), which can be obtained at almost any drug store, and which you will find dissolves the uric acid almost as hot water does sugar.

Avoid too much meat, tea and alcohol. Drink an abundance of water, both hot and cold. Take Anuric three times a day until the bad symptoms all subside. This is the best way to avoid rheumatism and many of the pains and aches due to a uric acid condition. If you drink any alcoholic beverage you should keep the kidneys and liver active with Anuric, so as to throw off the poisons which accumulate. If your tongue is coated—a dark brown taste, breath foul, followed sometimes by colds, indigestion, biliousness, constipation or sour acid stomach, you should take some vegetable laxative. Such a one is made in sugar-coated form from the May-apple leaves of aloe and root of jalap, and commonly sold by almost all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are standard and have been in ready-to-use form for nearly fifty years.

Don't try to Cover up a bad Complexion! *clear it with* Resinol Soap

If your complexion is rough, red or pimply, don't try to cover up the defects! It deceives no one and only makes bad matters worse. Begin today to clear your skin with Resinol Soap.

Just wash your face with Resinol Soap and hot water, dry and apply gently a little Resinol Ointment. Let this stay on for ten minutes, then wash off with more Resinol Soap. In a very short time you will usually find your skin becoming beautifully soft, clear and velvety

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Try them and see how beneficial they are not only for the skin but for the hair, too.

NEWBERG RACE IS CLOSE

GEORGE LARKIN DEFEATS JESSE EDWARDS FOR MAYOR.

Women Play Influential Part in City Election and Re-elect Miss Ida Wood as Recorder.

NEWBERG, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—George Larkin, a prominent hardware man, today defeated Jesse Edwards by 31 votes for Mayor. Mr. Edwards ran for re-election. The contest was one of the most interesting this city ever has held, the women voters playing a most important part in the balloting during the day.

Though Miss Ida Wood, Recorder, had Mrs. Cora Dietrich and Mrs. Delta Porter as competitors, she was returned to office with several hundred votes to spare, almost all of the 800 women voters favoring her.

W. H. Woodworth, president of the First National Bank, was re-elected Treasurer without opposition.

For Council Omer Fendall won in the First Ward and W. W. Silver in the Second. The latter had a fight on his hands, with Mrs. Maria Evans as a contestant. In the Third Ward Thomas Sutton defeated D. A. Hart by 20 votes.

Major Amos A. Fried Ordered Here.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 8.—Major Amos A. Fried, of the Engineer Corps, now stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, was today ordered to Portland for duty. It is assumed he will be detailed to the engineer's office there for work on river and harbor improvements.

Democrats Win Disputed Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The board of canvassers today finally decided the disputed election in the Third Congressional District by giving a certificate of election to Thomas J. Scully, Democrat.

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