STRICT ECONOMY URGED ON BRITONS

Lloyd George Says Country Must Curtail Imports to Meet U-Boat Peril.

TONNAGE ALREADY SHORT

Production to Be Speeded Up by Guaranteed Prices, Higher Wages and Compulsory Cultivation. Ore Problem Serious.

(Continued From First Page.)

with unnecessary commodities from abroad and production of as much food as possible at home."

The only exceptions made in the prohibition of fruit importations will be in the cases of oranges and bananas, in which the amount brought in will be restricted 25 per cent. The same restriction will apply to nuts. Canned salmon importations will be reduced 50 per cent. The importation of foreign tea, coffee and cocoa is prohibited and even the amount of India tea which may be brought in is reduced.

The Premier said it was expected to save 900,000 tons of shipping yearly on foodstuffs.

The Premier announced that the government would guarantee a price of 38 shillings six pence for oats this year; 32 shillings for the next two years and 24 shillings for the three following years. The price of potatoes would be guaranteed for the coming season only at £6 a ton.

Continued High Prices Predicted.

The opinion was expressed by the Premier that food prices were not likely to decrease for a long time after the war, inasmuch as Germany would then be a heavier purchaser than ever before. Therefore it was safe to grant to the farmers a minimum price over a definite period of time, which was the only way to bring about immediate action.

The Premier also proposed a minimum wage of 25 shillings weekly for agricultural workers. For wheat the government will guarantee the farmer the following minimum prices per quarter:

For the present year, 60 shillings; for 1918 and 1919, 55 shillings; for 1920, 1921 and 1922, 45 shillings.

Brewing will be cut down to 10,000,000 barrels annually. A similar reduction will be made in the output of spirits, effecting a saving of 600,000 tons of foodstuffs.

Cultivation Made Compulsory.

The importation of aerated, mineral and table waters will be prohibited. Powers will be given to the board of agriculture to compel land owners to cultivate their ground.

The minimum wage for farm labor announced by Mr. Lloyd George, 25 shillings a week, represents an increase of 50 to 80 per cent over the present prevailing payment.

The importation of paper, the Premier announced, must be curtailed by a further 640,000 tons annually.

All essential articles of food, he continued, would be on the free list, but certain articles would be reduced or prohibited. The stoppage of importation of coffee, tea and cocoa for the time being was due to the fact that large supplies were on hand. The Premier said he regretted very much the cutting off of certain luxuries which came from France and Italy.

As essentials, the Premier enumerated food, clothing, maintenance and equipment of the civil and military population at home and abroad, and raw material for munitions, for war equipment and for industries which are essential to the national life.

"These are essential," declared the Premier. "Anything beyond is a non-essential and unnecessary article which the nation can dispense with. If we cannot, then we ought not to wage war and ask sacrifices of those fine fellows who represent us abroad."

Paper Supply Cut Half.

After referring to the government committees who examined these questions, the Premier turned to the question of paper and said:

"When we have a chance to choose between them and stern necessity, I am afraid we shall have to deprive ourselves of a certain number of their pages and substantially to reduce the imports of paper and material. We propose to halve the present supply of 1,200,000 tons and reduce the annual imports to 640,000 tons, the reduction to be distributed equally between the printing and packing trades. We recognize that it is a serious hardship, but feel that it is imperative."

These restrictions would be imposed immediately, said the Premier. Steps would be taken to prevent speculative buying, and, if necessary, the food controller would take control of the commodity. The restrictions had been carefully considered, and he asked the House to take them as a whole.

The Premier declared he had not the slightest doubt that if the whole programme were carried out, and if all those who could help in production did help, "I honestly can say we can face the worst the enemy can do, and that is what we ought to be prepared to do."

Home Food Stocks Low.

In dealing with the question of production the Premier said:

"Then, there is the question of our home supplies of food. I want the country to know that at present our food stocks are low. This is not due to submarines, but to the bad harvest. It is essential to the safety of the nation that we put forth every effort to increase production this year. There are still a few weeks to sow Spring wheat, oats and barley, to induce the farmer to plow up pasture land immediately. The government proposes to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for a definite period, while a minimum wage of 25 shillings weekly will be fixed for the laborer."

Premier Lloyd George said it was necessary to get as much work as possible out of the shipyards, not merely for the mercantile marine, but for building boats to cope with submarines. Timber to the amount of 6,400,000 tons had been imported, he said, and if this tonnage was to be saved this timber problem must be dealt with. Investigation was being made as to the best methods of economizing timber behind the lines and in England.

France Asked for Sacrifice.

Another method was to make the army in France self-supporting. The French government, said the Premier, already had placed two forests at the disposal of Great Britain, and he was afraid the government must ask the French to make further sacrifices. A third effect was to get sufficient labor to increase the supply of home timber for pit props and other purposes. The next heaviest item of import is iron ore. Regarding this item, the Premier said:

"We are importing millions of tons, but the importation cannot be diminished unless more iron ore is found in our country. There is plenty of low-grade ore, however, in this country, and if the supply of labor can be augmented, we can increase enormously our output. The saving of tonnage would be large, but, unfortunately, it would come late in the year.

"Farmers can increase even now by hundreds of thousands of tons for this year," said the Premier, "the food supplies of the country. If all the plans are carried out a very considerable quantity of tonnage will be saved, but future tonnage is urgently needed. The French Ambassador has been here begging for more ships, and the Italian Ambassador has just left after making the same request. Let us come down ruthlessly on imports which are not essential. It is idle to suggest that we who are comfortable at home should not be prepared to surrender the things unnecessary."

Non-Essentials to Be Sacrificed.

"Now I come to the reduction in food and feeding stuffs," Mr. Lloyd George said. "First, fruit and vegetables are essential articles of diet and will come on the free list, but there are certain articles, largely imported, which are not essential to the national life, although they are very desirable, and which we think it necessary to diminish or prohibit altogether.

"Apples, tomatoes and certain raw fruits, we have reluctantly come to the conclusion we shall have to prohibit altogether and depend on European supplies. Oranges, bananas, grapes, almonds and nuts are restricted to 25 per cent of the 1915 imports. Imported aerated mineral and table waters are prohibited and canned salmon is reduced to 50 per cent. As to tea, we shall have to prohibit foreign teas altogether. They come from considerable distances, and, to a certain extent, even Indian teas will have to be reduced."

Then, saying that there were large stocks of coffee and cocoa in the country, Mr. Lloyd George said the government must, for the time being, prohibit both these articles.

Home Meat Supply Large.

"For meat and feeding stuffs," the Premier continued, "we must to a large extent depend on home-grown supplies. We have, fortunately, larger stocks of meat than ever before. Taking all these categories together, without food and feeding stuffs, we hope to be able to save more than 900,000 tons of cargo space per annum, which shows the extent to which we have had to rely on foreign countries for commodities of that kind.

"These are manufactured articles of luxury. They run into much bigger figures than the House realizes. I did not realize it until I studied the question. We shall have to stop a considerable number of these articles. I regret it deeply in some cases, because a good many of them emanate from France. Undoubtedly it will be a blow to certain French industries, but, unfortunately, we are driven to it for the sake of saving tonnage, not merely for ourselves, but for France and Italy also.

"Now I come to the serious restriction upon our imported luxuries. I am referring to those connected with alcoholic liquors. Our food stocks, as I have already said, are lower than they ever have been before. Under these circumstances, we cannot justify the importation of such large quantities of foodstuffs, except for feeding the people. I say at once that we are not approaching this from the view point of temperance or increased sobriety, however desirable they might be, but purely as a method of competing with the submarine menace.

Beer Output to Be Reduced.

"In 1914 there were 36,000,000 standard barrels of beer brewed in this country. In 1916 that was reduced to 26,000,000 barrels, partly owing to the fact that two or three millions of the adult population had left these shores. Early this year the food controller proposed a further reduction to 18,000,000 barrels."

Paying tribute to the patriotic spirit with which the trade faced restrictions that reduced their profits, the Premier continued:

"It is a powerful trade. Nobody knows better than my old colleagues and myself what it can accomplish if its interests are menaced. But it accepted all this interference in a most laudable spirit of determination to do all in its power to contribute to the safety of the nation. But we must go beyond that. It is absolutely impossible to guarantee the food of the country without making a deeper cut in the barrelage and we must reduce it to 10,000,000 barrels. That means that we shall save 500,000 tons of foodstuffs per annum, which is nearly one month's supply of the cereals entering the country. That is a direct saving, but the indirect saving is a great deal more, and this is one of the most important contributions that can be made at the present moment toward ending the war. But we must guard against the danger in doing this of driving the population from beer to spirits. That would be a serious disaster.

"Therefore, there must be a corresponding restriction upon placing spirits on the market. There are a few other restrictions on leather, raw hides, etc., which will be found in the proclamation and which conclude the main restrictions the government proposes to impose immediately."

LIST OF ARTICLES IMPORTATION OF WHICH HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Official Gazette tonight gives a list of articles the importation of which is prohibited. The decree takes effect today.

The list includes agricultural machinery, boots and shoes of leather, raw fruits except lemons and oranges, hides, leather, gloves, glass manufactures, linen and yarns and manufactures thereof; canned lobsters and salmon, manufactured silk and skins, furs, food articles containing sugar, except condensed milk; tomatoes, typewriters, wine of all kinds, wood and timber.

Other commodities specified are: Aerated mineral and table waters, antimony ware, apparel not waterproofed, works of art, baskets and bamboo basketware, books, other printed matter, including posters and daily, weekly and other periodicals exceeding 16 pages in length; materials for the manufacture of leather boots and shoes, brandy, clocks and parts thereof, cloisonne wares, raw cocoa and preparations thereof, coffee, cotton hosiery, cotton lace and articles thereof, curios, distomine and infusional earth, embroidery and needlework and fancy goods, ornamental feathers and down, fire extinguishers, flowers, artificial and fresh; hats and bonnets, gas mantles, raw jute mats and matting, mops, painters' colors and pigments, perfumery, photographic apparatus, pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps, plated and gilt wares, live quails, quebracho, hemlock, oak and mangrove extracts, rum, soya beans, stereoscopes, straw envelopes for bottles and straw plaiting, tea.

Both wet and dry hides and dressed and undressed leather are included. Silk yarns are exempted. The prohibitions do not apply to goods imported under licenses given by the Board of Trade.

TWO LANDMARKS BURNED

Stevenson Business Block and Old Hotel Are Destroyed.

STEVENSON, Wash., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Fire, starting at 12 o'clock last night, destroyed two of the oldest landmarks in Stevenson, the business-house owned by P. J. Melander and the Stevenson Hotel building, owned by J. J. Meill, San Francisco. The fire department directed its efforts to save the adjacent buildings and the loss was about $3500.

The fire is thought to have been started by fire in a cookstove left by Pete Melander, who was the only occupant of the business house, while he was attending a dance.

Bad Check Made Misdemeanor.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—When a new law goes into effect in May, it will be a misdemeanor in Oregon for a person with insufficient funds in the bank to cash a check, providing he does it with intent to defraud. Heretofore it only has been possible to prosecute for passing worthless checks by charging that money was obtained by false pretense.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

MORE IRISHMEN ARE PUT UNDER ARREST

Gaelic League Members Are Taken to Prison in Dublin Barracks.

SINN FEINERS NUMEROUS

Increase in Capital Enormous in Last Year, but City as Whole Is More Friendly to England. Country Prospers.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—More arrests of members of the Gaelic League and of persons identified with the recent rebellion have been made in Ireland, says a Central News dispatch from Dublin, which adds that other arrests were expected later today. Several of those arrested have arrived in Dublin and have been lodged at Arbour Hill Barracks.

Thirty-two arrests of members of the Sinn Fein and Gaelic League in Ireland were reported last night.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Arrests under the defense-of-the-realm act are again directing the attention of Britain to Ireland. The number of Sinn Feiners in Dublin has increased enormously in the last year, although the city as a whole is more friendly to England than was the case a year ago.

Signs of Uprising Remain.

The rebellion is still very near to the people of Dublin. The center of the city still looks much as it did after the rising was crushed. Almost every corner house lies in ruins. The postoffice and many other great buildings remain total wrecks from shell and fires. Beyond clearing the streets, nothing has been done to remove the debris or rebuild the city. Every moment some incident of the black week is recalled to the residents of Dublin.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the number of Sinn Feiners here, but 40 per cent of the male population would be a moderate figure. To these may be added a great many people Nationalistic in politics, who, from a constitutional dislike of England, developed for the time being feelings of hatred in consequence of the methods of suppression employed in the rebellion. Until last month active sympathizers with Great Britain were in a small minority.

Feeling Greatly Changed.

At the beginning of last December the outlook seemed exceedingly black. All efforts at conciliation had failed and the Nationalist members of Parliament had gone into opposition of the Lloyd George government. The general feeling was one of hopelessness—even of helplessness. The anti-English feeling was growing among the majority, while the loyalist section was crying out for a stronger administration of the country.

Yet with all this the last two months have witnessed a strong change of feeling. Despite occasional clashes with the authorities, as witnessed in the latest arrests here, the causes of the change are already making themselves evident.

Prosperity Beginning to Be Felt.

In the first place the great general increase in prosperity throughout Ireland has just begun to take its effect in Dublin. The north of Ireland, with its great shipbuilding industry, working at the highest possible pressure, and with many other industries also coining money out of war necessities, is, of course, making money as it never did before.

But even Ulster has not, proportionately, increased its wealth to the same extent as the Irish farmer. Cattle are fetching unheard-of prices, butter and eggs are beginning to be worth their weight in gold. Crops of all kinds are yielding prices hitherto undreamed of.

BODY IS LYING IN STATE

ALL SAN FRANCISCO HONORS MEMORY OF FUNSTON.

City Prepares for Military Funeral Today—Bluejackets to Join With Army and Veterans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The body of Major-General Frederick Funston is lying in state tonight in the rotunda of the City Hall. The flag he loved so well draped the casket, which rested on a catafalque covered with jonquils.

Thousands of citizens of San Francisco, which claimed the brilliant soldier as its own, passed in review throughout the night. They paid silent tribute.

A death watch of 32 corporals, many of whom had served with Funston, guarded the body. They were relieved at intervals of 20 minutes.

The casket was not opened, by the express wish of his widow. It will be opened for a few moments tomorrow morning at the First Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services will be held, in order that near relatives may look on the face of General Funston for the last time.

Messages of condolence from all sections of the country were received today by Mrs. Funston. They came from Army and Navy officers of high rank, including Major-General Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the Army; his assistant, General Tasker H. Bliss, and from staff officers of the Southern Department, of which Funston was commander when fatally stricken at San Antonio, Tex., last Monday night. Organizations of war veterans and the Governors of Arizona and Kansas sent condolences.

Mrs. E. H. Funston, the mother of Funston, and his brother, John, arrived tonight from Iola, Kan.

The funeral procession, composed of two regiments of Coast Artillery, headed by Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, his aides and members of his staff, together with a contingent of bluejackets from Yerba Buena Island, representatives of military and veterans' organizations, will leave the City Hall tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for the church. Interment will be made at the National Cemetery in the Presidio reservation with full military rites.

The body arrived here at 1 P. M. today. Escorted by four companies of Coast Artillery in full dress uniform and under arms, it was borne to the City Hall, where it was received by Mayor Rolph in the name of San Francisco. A drizzling rain was braved by thousands of civilians who blocked entrances and exits in their desire to express their reverence.

AVIATOR UNDER INQUIRY

OFFICER ACCUSED AS PRO-GERMAN DEMANDS TRIAL.

Military Board to Be Convened in San Diego to Hear Charges Made by Commanding Officer.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Preparations were made today at the Army aviation camp on North Island in San Diego harbor for the convening of a board of inquiry to sit here next week and hear the case of Lieutenant George W. Krapf, of the Army. He has asked for the court of inquiry to look into charges that he has shown a pro-German attitude. Lieutenant Krapf, who is a student aviator, it is said, also is charged by Colonel William M. Glassford, his commanding officer, with being pro-German in his attitude.

It is known that the accused Army officer has been cautioned repeatedly against holding conversations regarding international affairs. Despite a Presidential order instructing officers of the Army and Navy from voicing any opinion regarding military matter, it is reported Lieutenant Krapf continued his offense until news of his dereliction reached the ears of his commanding officer.

He was then sharply reprimanded. At the time of the reprimand a letter from Washington said to contain charges of disloyalty against Lieutenant Krapf, was read to him by Colonel Glassford, the signature being withheld. This incensed Lieutenant Krapf. He then left North Island and telegraphed Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Western Department, requesting a special board of inquiry to sift the charges.

RECALL PETITIONS OUT

REMOVAL OF FOUR OREGON CITY COUNCILMEN IS ASKED.

Reinstatement of Chris Schuebel as City Attorney Prompts Movement for Removal of Supporters.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Petitions asking for a special election to vote on the proposed recall of Councilmen J. F. Albright and F. A. Metzner, First Ward, and A. B. Buckles and Roy B. Cox, Second Ward, were put in circulation here tonight. Names of 25 per cent of the voters in the two wards are necessary before the election can be called. The City Recorder is required to call the election 20 days after the petitions with the legal number of names are filed with him.

The action for the recall is the outgrowth of the recent meeting of five members of the Council, who reinstated Chris Schuebel as City Attorney after he had been removed by a majority of the Council. At the last election George L. Storey was elected City Prosecutor. The Council then named Mr. Schuebel as City Attorney to complete pending litigation. Afterwards Mr. Schuebel was removed and later reinstated by his friends.

No candidates have been named by supporters of the recall movement, but it is proposed to name candidates by petition after the recall petitions are completed. Twenty-five voters in each ward can nominate candidates for the Council.

50 GUARDSMEN JOBLESS

CONCERTED EFFORT IS MADE TO PLACE ALL RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Troop A Reduces Number of Unemployed From 41 to 17—Battery Men Now Are Registering.

Nearly 50 members of Troop A and Battery A are still without positions, but with concerted efforts on the part of Oregon National Guard officers, the United States Immigration Service and a committee of the Chamber of Commerce it is expected all the wants will be provided for in a few days.

When Troop A returned last week there were 41 men out of employment, but by last night positions had been found for all except 17 men. Adjutant-General White, who then was Captain of Troop A, made special efforts to find jobs for his men, and with the assistance of other agencies gratifying results have been obtained.

All members of Troop A who desired work had registered at the office of the Immigration Service, in the Railway Exchange building, two or three days ago. Members of Battery A are now registering, and as soon as the list is complete it is probable that a canvass among the business houses and plants will be made in behalf of the guardsmen still without positions.

STUDENTS SUSPEND TWO

STANFORD COUNCIL PUNISHES FOR DRUNKENNESS AT DANCE.

Senior and Junior Are Ousted From University With Sanction of President and Faculty Members.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Action just taken by the men's student council and ratified by the chairman of the faculty committee on student affairs and by President Wilbur, suspends a senior student and a junior student from the university as discipline for objectionable conduct at a campus dance while under the influence of liquor. The names of the offenders are not made public.

Repeated warnings have been given that such action would be taken by the council if such acts of "barbarism" as throwing an egg into a campus dance or leaving the print of a dirty hand on the gown of a co-ed were continued.

This action is evidence that the student council is still in control of student affairs, and is capable of doing more than warning students to stop "barbarous practices."

STAMPS! STAMPS!
TWENTY EXTRA STAMPS TODAY WITH THE COUPON

TOILET PAPER SPECIAL
TODAY ONLY.
Good-Size Roll of Crepe Toilet Paper—special, per dozen..... 77c Case, 100 rolls.....$5.50

BRING THIS COUPON AND GET 20—EXTRA—20 S. & H. Trading Stamps on your first $1 cash purchase and double stamps on the balance of purchase. Good on first three floors today, February 24.

RUBBER GOODS

$2.25 COMBINATION HOT-WATER BOTTLE AND FOUNTAIN SYRINGE, WITH FLANNEL BOTTLE COVER. GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR, $1.59
"WOOD-LARK" HOT-WATER BOTTLE, two-year guarantee. One of the best bottles on the market. Priced at..... $2.00
$1.25 FOUNTAIN SYRINGE, special now at..... $1.00

PURE WHOLESOME CANDIES
25c box Hershey's Chocolate Cigars now at..... 17c
$2.00 box Johnson's Chocolates on sale now at..... $1.48
50c pound Cream Caramels on sale now at only..... 33c
Dainty Gum Drops, assorted flavors, at, the pound..... 23c

SPECIAL TODAY

One ounce Pure Extract Licorice Stick (imported), at only..... 10c
One pound Agar Agar, cut or uncut, on sale now at... $1.10
Five pounds Sea Salt on sale now at..... 19c
Senreco Tooth Paste—a dentist's formula—on sale now for..... 25c
25c Benetol Tooth Paste on sale now for..... 20c
50c Java Riz Face Powder on sale now for 37c
One pint Crude Carbolic Acid on sale now at... 19c
Three ounces Glycerine on sale now for..... 21c
One pound Sassafras at.. 27c
Six ounces Camphorated Oil now for..... 19c
50c Muriné now for..... 40c
50c Lablache Face Powder on sale for..... 39c
50c Santiseptic Lotion on sale now for..... 45c
50c Forhan's Pyorrhea Preparation on sale now for only..... 45c
35c Fletcher's Castoria on sale now at..... 25c
35c Freezone now at..... 29c
25c Wood-Lark Bronchial Troches at 15c; Two for..... 25c
$1.00 Sal Hepatica on sale now for only..... 79c
$1 Nuxated Iron on sale now for only..... 79c
$1.50 Fellows' Syrup Hypophosphites on sale now at only.. $1.15
50c Canthrox on sale at... 36c
50c Pebeco now for..... 39c
25c Kolynos on sale now for only..... 20c
25c Colgate's Dental Ribbon on sale for..... 20c
25c Euthymol Tooth Paste now for..... 15c
Pepsodent on sale for..... 50c

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OREGON SITES PUT FORTH

Investigation for Location of Nitrate Plant Is Requested.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Chamberlain, at the suggestion of J. N. Teal, today requested the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture to examine water-power possibilities on the Columbia and Snake rivers when investigating to determine a proper site for the proposed Government nitrate plant.

This Government board has decided to accept no site lying within 250 miles of the boundary or Coast. It is understood that large power sites on both the Columbia and Snake rivers more than 250 miles from the Canadian line will be investigated before any selection is made.

SCRIPTURAL PLAN IS TOLD

Evangelist Says Salvation Not Won by Observing "Day of Rest."

"The idea that any person can obtain salvation through the observance of any fixed day of the week such as Sunday is wholly foreign to the plan of the scriptures," said Evangelist Phil C. Hayward in his lecture at Arcanum Hall last night. "There are some," he said, "who are so possessed with this idea of a day of rest as a means of salvation that they even go about to secure the passage of laws which would compel men to rest upon a stated day whether they wanted to or not. This also is an unscriptural idea."

The subject for tonight is "The Covenants; Are We Under the Old or the New?"

POLICY SUIT BEFORE JURY

Whiteson Hotel Owner Wants Damage Done by Fire Paid.

The case of Mathilda Lessing and Mary A. Barkas against the Commonwealth Insurance Company, of New York, an action to collect $1750 insurance alleged to be due on a hotel and furniture destroyed by fire at Whiteson, Or., in February of last year, went to the jury in Judge Kavanaugh's court late yesterday.

The hotel was the property of Mrs. Lessing, but a mortgage for $850 was held on it by Mary Barkas and a claim on the insurance money for that amount was assigned to the latter.

The insurance company refused to pay on the ground that the fire's origin was under suspicion.

DAVID CAMPBELL TO PLAY

Musical Society and College Folk to Hear Recital Tonight.

Musical, society and college circles are interested in the high-class recital which David Campbell, the distinguished young pianist, gives tonight at 8:15 o'clock at the Little Theater, Twenty-third street near Washington.

Mr. Campbell is a piano student of Rudolph Ganz, the celebrated Swiss piano virtuoso.

Railway Club Entertains.

Members of the Employes Club of the O.-W. R. & N. Company will have an entertainment tonight at the new Shattuck school building, Park and College streets. There will be a general programme, including vaudeville offering.

Weak Lungs and Chest Troubles respond more quickly to the blood-enriching oil-food in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

than to any other one medicine. SCOTT'S is a rich, nourishing food to strengthen tender throats and bronchial tubes. It is of peculiar benefit to the respiratory tract and is liberally used in tuberculosis camps for that purpose.

You get no alcohol in Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 16-23

LOANS BEING SOUGHT

Rural Credit Fund Is Not Expected Long Before April 1.

DIRECT PLEA IS USELESS

Treasurer Kay Says Proposal to Reduce Interest on School Fund to Keep It Loaned Out Will Not Be Necessary.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Applications still continue to come in for money under the rural credits act, but it was reiterated by members of the State Land Board today that probably money for loaning purposes will not be available long before April 1.

It also is pointed out that applications should not be made directly to the members of the Land Board, but rather to the various attorneys of the board in the counties themselves. The attorneys now acting for the board in handling school fund moneys will also handle the rural credits money and consequently all applications should be filed with them.

While a law passed the Legislature giving the State Land Board discretionary power to change the interest on school fund loans from 6 per cent to 5 per cent, or any fraction thereof, nevertheless it is believed by members of the board that it will be unnecessary to make such a change.

The act was passed to protect the school fund against going begging for loan applicants, in event it was found that the 5 per cent money of the rural credits fund was cutting into the loans of the school fund.

Apparently no such thing will happen, however. The school fund is now loaned up to the limit and in addition there are a number of applications beyond the amount of money on hand.

The belief was expressed by State Treasurer Kay today that the restrictions thrown about the rural credits loans, from which the school loans are free, will probably make the 6 per cent money of the school fund always welcome to many farmers.

"The amortization plan provided for in the rural credits amendment will cause many farmers to prefer loans from the school fund," he said today. "Under the amortization plan the borrower must repay a portion of the principal each year, as well as paying the interest. For instance, if he secures a 20-year loan he must repay one-twentieth of the principal each year, as well as paying the additional 5 per cent interest. Loans may be made for as long a term as 36 years. If a loan is made for that length of time the borrower must repay one-thirty-sixth of the loan annually. The same rule will apply on a loan for any shorter length of time, the borrower being compelled to pay each year a fraction of the principal. This provision, I believe, will keep many farmers from using the fund, and make them prefer the easier, but possibly a little more expensive method, of borrowing from the school fund.

"As far as I know now, there is no contemplation of exercising the provisions of the new act relative to cutting down the interest on school fund loans."

Instead of an inner tube a new punctureless automobile tire has a removable rubber core that is solid except for cup-shaped air spaces at each side to afford resiliency.

Three Dollars

is a popular price for a man's hat.

For years our "Bristol" Hats have indicated the highest grade possible to produce for the price of Three Dollars.

Regardless of advancing cost, we shall maintain the same high standard of quality characteristic of the "Bristol" Hat, and hold to the same popular price of Three Dollars, all during the coming Spring season.

Favorable contracts allow us to do this.

New Spring styles of "Bristols" are here in variety, including a number of especially beautiful colors.

Ask for the "Bristol."
In Portland only of us.

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127 SIXTH STREET
30 Easy Steps From Washington
F. N. Pendleton.
Winthrop Hammond.

Winter Sports
Along the Columbia

SUNRISE TRIPS TO LARCH MOUNTAIN

Please do not hold the idea that only "old timers" enjoy these mountain trips. Amateurs get lots of fun and worth-while experience, especially when they go with organized parties such as the Mazamas. If you enjoy the great out-doors and crisp, clear air, we will be glad to help you find an opportunity to go.

Round-trip tickets to Bridal Veil—good on train leaving Union Station 11:20 Saturday night, return to be made Sunday afternoon. $1

MT. HOOD LODGE ROUND TRIP $5
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