KAISER HATED U.S. AT START OF WAR

Audiences at Court Refused. Army Officers Who Come as Observers Insulted.

NATION TREATED AS ENEMY

Ambassador Gerard Taken by Back Stairways at Night to Confer With Von Tirpitz at Rooms in Navy Department.

(Continued From First Page.)

the members of the General Staff, came to me about February 8, with a statement that Germany desired peace and was ready to open negotiations to that end. It was, however, to be made a condition of these peace negotiations that this particular American should go to Paris and to Petrograd and inform the governments there of the overwhelming strength of the German armies and of their positions, which knowledge, it was said, he had obtained by personally visiting both the fronts. It was further intimated that Von Tirpitz himself was anxious that peace should be concluded, possibly because of his fear that the proposed blockade would not be successful.

Of course, I informed the State Department of these mysterious maneuvers.

"Gott Strafe England."

I was taken by back stairways to a meeting with Von Tirpitz at night in the rooms in the navy department. When I was alone with Von Tirpitz, however, he had nothing definite to say or to offer; if there was any opportunity at that time to make peace nothing came of it. It looked somewhat to me as if the whole idea had been to get this American to go to Paris and Petrograd, certify from his personal observation to the strength of the German armies and position, and thereby to assist in enticing one or both of these countries to desert the allied cause. All of this took place about 10 days before the 18th of February, the time named for the announcement of the blockade of England.

Medals were struck having the head of Tirpitz on one side and on the other the words "Gott strafe England," and a picture of a sort of Neptune rising from the sea to blockade the distant English coast.

Kaiser Refuses Audiences to Gerard.

The Ambassador is supposed to have the right to demand an audience with the Kaiser at any time, and as there were matters connected with the treatment of prisoners as well as this coming submarine warfare which I wished to take up with him, I had on various occasions asked for an audience with him; on each occasion my request had been refused on some excuse or other, and I was not even permitted to go to the railway station to bid him good-by on one occasion when he left for the front.

When our military attache, Major Langhorne, left in March, 1915, he had a farewell audience with the Kaiser, and I then asked him to say to the Kaiser that I had not seen him for so long a time that I had forgotten what he looked like. Langhorne reported to me that he had given this message to the Kaiser and that the Kaiser said, "I have nothing against Mr. Gerard personally, but I will not see the Ambassador of a country which furnishes arms and ammunition to the enemies of Germany."

Americans Not Allowed to See Much.

Before the departure of Langhorne I had succeeded in getting Germany to agree that six American Army officers might visit Germany as military observers. When they arrived I presented them at the Foreign Office, etc., and they were taken on trips to the east and west fronts.

They were not allowed to see much and their request to be attached to a particular unit was refused. Nearly everywhere they were subject to insulting remarks or treatment because of the shipment of munitions of war to the allies from America, and finally, after they had been subjected to deliberate insults at the hands of several German generals, Mackensen particularly distinguishing himself, the United States Government withdrew them from Germany.

Colonel Kuhn American Observer.

Colonel (now General) Kuhn, however, who was of these observers, was appointed military attache in place of Major Langhorne. Speaking German fluently and acting with great tact, he managed for a long time to keep sufficiently in the good graces of the Germans to be allowed to see something of the operations of the various fronts. There came a period, in 1916, when he was no longer invited to go on the various excursions made by the foreign military attaches, and finally Major Nicolai, the general intelligence officer of the great general headquarters, sent for him early in the Autumn of 1916 and informed him that he could no longer go to any of the fronts. Colonel Kuhn answered that he was aware of this already. Major Nicolai said that he gave him this information by direct order of General Ludendorff, that General Ludendorff had stated that he did not believe America could do more damage to Germany than she had done if the two countries were actually at war and that he considered America and Germany virtually were already engaged in hostilities. On this being reported to Washington, Colonel Kuhn was quite naturally recalled.

Patience and Tact Shown.

I cannot praise too highly the patience and tact shown by Colonel Kuhn in dealing with the Germans. Although accused in the German newspapers of being a spy and otherwise attacked, he kept his temper and observed all that he could for the benefit of his own country. As he had had an opportunity to observe the Russo-Japanese war, his experiences at that time, coupled with his experiences in Germany, made him perhaps our greatest American expert in modern war.

It was with the greatest pleasure that I heard from Secretary Baker that he had determined to promote Colonel Kuhn to the rank of General and make him head of our War College, where his teachings will prove of the greatest value to the armies of the United States.

Colonel House Arrives in Berlin.

Colonel House and his wife arrived to pay us a visit on March 19, 1915, and remained until the 28th. During this period the Colonel met all the principal members of the German government and many men of influence and prominence in the world of affairs, such as Herr von Gwinner, head of the Deutsche Bank, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, who succeeded his father as head of the General Electric Company and hundreds of other corporations. The Colonel dined at the house of Doctor Solf, the Colonial minister, and lunched with Von Gwinner.

In April negotiations were continued about the sinking of the William P. Frye, an American boat loaded with food and destined for Ireland. The American Government, on behalf of the owners of the William P. Frye, claimed damages for the boat. Nothing was said about the cargo, but in the German answer it was stated that the cargo of the William P. Frye, consisting of foodstuffs destined for an armed port of the enemy and, therefore, presumed to be destined for the armed forces of the enemy, was, because of this, contraband.

I spoke to Von Jagow about this and told him that I thought possibly it would seem to amount to a German justification of the British blockade of Germany. He said that this note had been drawn by Director Kriege, who was their expert on international law, and that he would not interfere with Kriege's work. Of course, as a matter of fact, all foodstuffs shipped to Germany would have to be landed at some armed port, and, therefore, according to the contentions of Germany, these would be supposed to be destined to the armed forces of the enemy and become contraband of war!

(Continued Tomorrow.)

'NATIONAL GUARD ARMY' IS NEW NAME OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Force Is to Retain Its Identity—Soldier Posted as Deserter Proves to Be One of Most Patriotic Men Answering Call to Colors.

BY WILL G. MACRAE.

WITH THE THIRD (BEAVER) REGIMENT, OREGON INFANTRY, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Just to furnish the worry boys, "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader" and the rest of their kind with the straight "dope" here is what Uncle Sam is calling his armies.

First of all, the Army is divided into three parts, all to be known under the general head of the Army of the United States, composed:

First—Of the regular Army of the United States.

Second—The National Guard Army of the United States, and

Third—The National Army of the United States.

The last on the list, but not the least, the National Army, is to be composed of the young American manhood who have been called to the colors under the selective draft.

There is to be also a change in the color armaments that are worn by the National Guardsmen. The color emblem worn by the officers will have the usual "U. S." a narrow bar will connect the two letters upon which will be the letters "N. G." The N. G. will occupy the same snug position between the U. S., but the N. G. will be monogramed.

* * *

It is wretchedly bad business to be branded as a deserter from the United States Army, but when a good soldier is so branded due to carelessness, it is bad, indeed.

Sergeant Ray J. Minnier, Company H, is an innocent victim, his name having been included in an official list of technical deserters through failure of some officer's office to remove his name on hearing from him. Yet Sergeant Minnier is not a deserter, and never was. Quite the contrary, for by his actions he has proved himself 100 per cent loyal. He served with the Third Oregon and joined the regiment as a recruit while the regiment was on the Mexican border. When it came home, Sergeant Minnier was furloughed to the reserve, and had he wished, he would not have had to return to the colors when the call came. He was, however, one of the first to respond when the call came. He has been in active service ever since. Truly some class to this new kind of a deserter.

* * *

Sergeants Herman E. Morris, Company F, James E. French, Company L, John G. Manning, Company A, and Ralph H. Hawley, Company K, of the detail of non-commissioned officers that went to the officers' training camp at the Presidio, returned today. All are mighty pleased to get back to their regiment and are glad to have had the chance to get the training they did while at the Presidio.

What was once said about John Brown can be applied to things as they were at the training camp—that the method of training was right, but some of the officers selected as instructors were the wrong kind. Out of the 400 National Guard non-coms detailed at the camp, some 25 were slated for commissions. In one company 18 out of 2[illegible] went up, while in another company—it all depended upon how the captain viewed the National Guard—less than half a dozen were selected. So far, of the 25 non-commissioned officers of the Third Oregon sent to the Presidio six have been named for commissions. They are Sergeant-Major Harold P. Vickery, Sergeant Elmer U. Wooten, Company B; Ellis Van Atta, Company A; Fred L. Brace, Company E; Ward E. Ackley, Company E, and Albert N. Closterman, Machine Gun Company.

* * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Carl A. Abrams, who began his examinations this morning, remarked at breakfast that he did not feel that he was in the United States until he passed The Dalles yesterday morning. All the while he was in training school at Fort Sill, the weather in Oklahoma was doing some "weathering." The heat was so intense that even the natives complained bitterly. Colonel Abrams was mighty glad to get back to where he could get his lungs full of cool air.

* * *

Work on the weekly schedule which suffered a brief break during the arrival of the eight companies that were out on detached duty has begun with the same vigor that has characterized the working out of each weekly schedule since the regiment went into camp. Getting oriented and settling down to work is one thing the Third Oregon does without fuss and feathers, showing that underlying the whole thing is the answer to the great problem—team work. With Army officers, the greatest achievement to be obtained was teamwork. Officers in the Beaver Regiment know this and they have from the beginning sought also to obtain this. They are well along and will, under the guidance of the instructors in command, continue to do so.

* * *

One part of the memoranda orders for this week requires that at the least one hour or more of each drill day be given over to field problems. To accomplish this commanders will take their commands of the reservation and will start an exercise as they go through the gate. The following method is suggested by Colonel May:

(a) Either an advance or rearguard.

(b) Go from these into occupying a position.

(c) Send out patrols from the position.

(d) Establish visual signal communications.

(e) Have route sketches and position sketches made.

(f) Put out an outpost.

(g) Assume the outpost is to act as advance or rearguard in returning (X); in other words, have a sequence series of exercises.

(3) Use written F. O.'s (field orders) to carry out this to include written F. O.'s from patrol leaders and be sure to see that every F. O. (a) covers the mission and (b) makes plain the teamwork.

(4) Organizations should wear a handkerchief in such a way as to enable men of one organization to be distinguished from men of other organizations.

* * *

William Riedt (father of the regiment), was out again yesterday. That means he came with his car loaded with good things to eat. His frequent trips of last week brought much joy to the various companies, for he never comes to camp without an automobile load of fruit or fresh vegetables. Bill Riedt knows every farmer and truck gardener in both Multnomah and Clackamas counties. His usual trick is to buy all the vegetables they have ready for the market. They would sooner sell to him right on the ground than cart it to town and sell it to commission merchants or to hucksters. This morning he was again on the job. This time the tonneau contained enough freshly cut cabbage to supply all of the infantry and auxiliary companies in camp.

23 CLACKAMAS MEN PASS

Eleven of Eligibles Put in Exemption Claims.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Phillip L. Hammond, serial No. 437, was the first man in Clackamas County to pass the physical examination for military service under the conscription act.

During the day there appeared before the examiners 33 men. Of these 10 were declared by the board to be physically unfit and 23 were passed. Of the 23 passed by the board 11 claimed exemption for various reasons.

Those passed were Frank Zielinski, Deschutes County; Phillip Hammond, Oregon City; Will H. Foster, Oswego; Richard Bell, Boring; Fred Blackmar, Mulino; Steven Feather, Estacada; Edgar Stewart, Oregon City; Heppell Shipley, Oswego; John Lau, Oregon City; Josiah Warren Rogers, Willamette; Hector Morrison, Oswego; George Mitta, Canby; Dorcy Oran Smith, Boring; William E. Simons, Mulino; Lawrence Barnes, Sherwood; Carl Newburger, Oregon City; Alex Anderson, Hoffs; Albert Zerkel, Willamette; Phillip Young, Oregon City; Samuel Phillips, Oregon City; Fillmore Arnold, Parkplace; Earl Latourette, Oregon City; Ernest Douglas, Barton.

PROMINENT MEN DRILLING

Albany Home Guard Has More Than 140 Members.

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Prominent business and professional men and city and county officers marched with the vim of boys in the first military drill of the Albany Home Guards in the armory here last night.

The local company has 148 men enrolled, and the number is being increased daily.

Drills will be held once a week. An effort will be made to supply them with arms. Captain Ballack appointed Willard Marks, a local attorney and ex-Lieutenant in the Oregon National Guard, as drillmaster.

Reproductions of Paper Money Stamped "Got Strafe England und Amerika."

CONTRACTS LET BY STATE ROAD BOARD

Lumbermens Bid on First of $6,000,000 Highway Bonds Highest, Is Accepted.

OTHER OFFERS REFUSED

State Board of Control Will Readvertise $400,000 Issue Under Bean Barrett Bill—Failure Charged to Market's Condition.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 7.—The State Highway Commission today opened bids and awarded contracts for road and bridge construction projects and accepted the bid of the Lumbermens Trust Company, of Portland, on the $500,000 bond issue, the first sale of bonds under the $6,000,000 bonding enactment of the last Legislature. The bid was $471,300 with accrued interest, the bonds dated August 1.

Bids on $400,000 issue dated December 1, under the Bean-Barrett law, opened by the State Board of Control, were all rejected and the Board will readvertise for bids on August 18. The Lumbermens Trust Company also submitted the highest offer on this issue. All bids were below par except one for $2000 of the larger issue, which was at par.

Decision of the board to readvertise is based on the belief that more satisfactory bids will be received if the bonds are changed to serial form. This is to be done. The sum of $100,000 will be payable in five years and the same amount in the sixth, seventh and eighth years.

"In making their discount on the bonds the bidders have figured on an interest of 4½ per cent," said Governor Withycombe, "though the bonds called for 4 per cent. The securities of the state are not questioned. It is merely a reflection of financial conditions and the unstable condition of the bond market."

Highway Commissioners Agree.

Chairman Benson, of the Highway Commission, said of the bids submitted on the $500,000 bonds:

"The bids were better than we expected and should we readvertise I do not think we could do as well."

This was the opinion of Commissioner Thompson, who, in reply to a question by Governor Withycombe, advised accepting the high bid, saying that he felt certain that if the Commission should readvertise the resultant bids would be lower. The Commissioners said the bids were on a 4½ per cent basis.

State Treasurer Kay advised readvertising on the $400,000 issue and changing the payment dates.

Bids opened on the bonds were: Issue of $500,000, Lumbermens Trust Company, $471,300; Keeler Brothers, Denver, $459,200; Oregon Fire Relief Association, McMinnville, $2000 at par; Clark Kendall Company, Portland, $460,150; John E. Price & Company, Seattle, $469,375.

Bridge Bid $9000 Under Estimate.

Issue of $400,000, Lumbermens Trust Company, $372,720; Clark Kendall Company, $362,640; John E. Price & Company, $369,080; Keeler Brothers, $360,060.

In addition to bids on highway work, bids were received for both wood and concrete construction of 10 bridges along the Columbia Highway in Columbia and Clatsop counties. A bid of $36,959 for concrete by L. O. Herrold, of Salem, was accepted. The bid was $9000 under the estimate.

For highway improvement the Commission rejected in all cases where there was but one bidder and let the contracts by force account. Contracts were let as follows:

Awarded on lowest bid: Coast Highway in Tillamook County, five miles grading and bitulithic paving, Oskar Huber, Portland; $110,644.64; estimate, $97,824.

Columbia Highway in Columbia County, from Multnomah County line to Scappoose, two and three-fourths miles, bitulithic, Warren Construction Company, $36,667.55; estimate, $39,730.

Contracts Let by Force Account.

Columbia Highway in Columbia County from Clatsop County line to Goble, 17¾ miles, macadam, Clark & Flippan, of The Dalles, $109,891; estimate, $92,620.

Awarded on force account: John Day Highway, in Wheeler County, three and one-half miles, crushed rock macadam, Warren Construction Company, bid of $19,179.40 rejected and contract awarded the company on force account; estimate $15,714.

Columbia Highway in Clatsop County, between Svenson and Westport, 15½ miles, macadam. Warren Construction Company's bid of $124,576.30 rejected and contract let to the company on force account; estimate, $84,737.

Deschutes County, Bend to LaPine, 17 miles, cinders. Warren Construction Company's bid of $47,810 rejected and county allowed to expend $17,000 appropriation on project by force account. No estimate was made.

Clackamas Work Ordered.

Gilliam County, between Condon and Thirty-Mile Creek, five and seven-tenths miles, broken stone and macadam. Warren Construction Company's bid of $23,344 rejected and contract awarded company on force account on guaranteed unit price cost basis with 12 per cent profit allowed.

Clackamas County, grading from New Era to Oregon City, two and one-half miles. Warren Construction Company's bid of $33,125 rejected and contract let to company on guaranteed unit price cost basis with 12 per cent profit allowed, state and county appropriating $30,000 for project; estimate, $25,590.

Columbia Highway in Wasco County, four and one-half miles. Wolfe & Gibbons' bid of $25,145 rejected, county to do work by force account, state and county appropriating $10,000 each; estimate, $24,026.

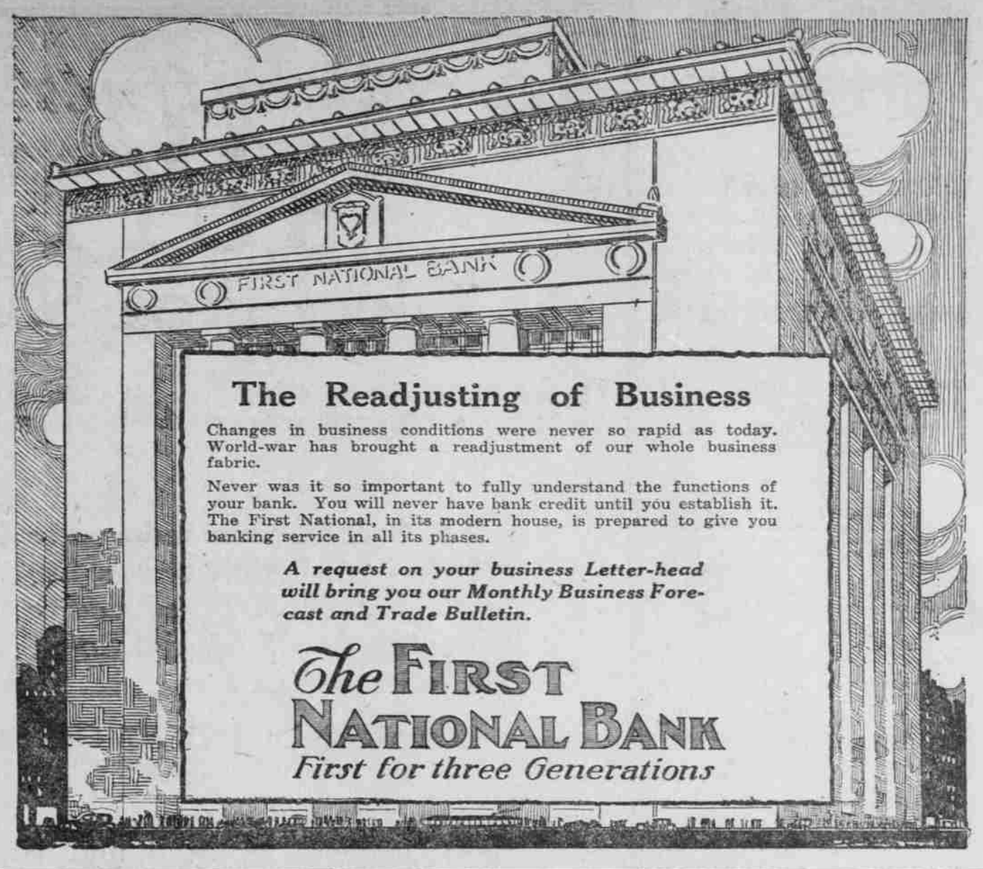
W. C. T. U. AWARDS PRIZES

Miss Dorothy Lewis Wins First in Prohibition Essay Contest.

Miss Dorothy Lewis, a pupil in the Benson Polytechnic School, Portland, is to receive first prize in the essay contest conducted by the Oregon W. C. T. U. in the high schools throughout the state. Her subject was, "A Prohibition Home and Family." The prize will be presented at the state convention of the W. C. T. U. to be held at Albany in October.

Others given honorable mention were: Elizabeth Eagles, of Albany; Emerson R. Easterling, of Ashland; Nina Brower, of Ashland; Edna Blake, of Portland; E. Verne Palmer, of The Dalles; Florence Hansberger and Margaret McGowan, of Portland.

In the grade school essay contests first prizes are to be presented at the state convention to Ward W. Curtis, of Beech Creek, Or., and Frances Burnett, of Eugene.



CHORUS GIRLS LOSE

80 Young Women Creditors of Joe Howard, Actor.

BANKRUPTCY IS ALLEGED

Dashing Vaudeville Artist Sued in Portland for Breach of Promise, but Judgment Is Unpaid. Resources Given at Zero.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Joseph E. Howard, actor, playwright and song writer, who was the husband of Mabel Barrison and once the husband of the Countess Monrick de Beaufort, of Chicago, who shot and killed herself four weeks after marrying him, and even before that the husband of Ida Emerson, today filed a petition in the United States District Court, asking to be declared a bankrupt. Howard places his liabilities at $127,238, and his assets at zero. Those to whom he said he owed money are about as varied a group of persons as possible.

In point of number chorus girls lead the list. Out of 160 creditors 80 of them are young women who lend atmosphere to musical comedies and money to Howard. These amounts vary from $5 to $50. But when Howard wanted to borrow money he must have been able to do so. The petition recites that he owes the Woodstock Hotel $12,000 and the Shuberts $5000. Then the amounts drop to $385 borrowed from Miss Emma Carus.

That Howard is "stone broke," no one would doubt after reading the petition. He has only two suits of clothes, one a much worn street suit, while the other is described as an "evening suit which long ago lost its usefulness." Howard, in his petition, did not offer to account for the money or explain how it was used.

For years Howard has been playing in vaudeville, meeting the second Mrs. Howard while in Los Angeles. They were married suddenly only to separate, while he continued his act, going to Denver, Mrs. Howard, who was the Countess de Beaufort, of Chicago, following him there, killing herself one night just as the curtain was about to rise for Howard's act. Although told of his wife's death Howard continued the act.

At the time the Countess de Beaufort took her life it was said she had seen her husband only twice after she married him. Her father, Michael Kilgallon, the Chicago steel manufacturer, claimed the body, while Howard continued with his vaudeville act.

Joe Howard, Who Owes 80 Chorus Girls, Among 160 Creditors.

Joe Howard cut a dash and made a sensation in Portland when Mrs. Edah Witherspoon, a pretty young widow, of this city, brought suit against him for breach of promise. Mrs. Witherspoon asserted that the heart-smashing Joe had wooed her in a rapid but fervent campaign in which he had won her heart and her promise to wed. She declared that while Joe was here as headliner at the Orpheum he had been introduced to her and had been captivated immediately and had proposed marriage.

She declared, too, that she had consented, had made preparations and bought a trousseau and had been put to considerable expense getting ready for the wedding. In answer, Joe maintained that he had not meant to make love to the lady in a serious way, and disclaimed any intention of wedding her.

After considerable publicity and many protestations of her sincerity, Mrs. Witherspoon finally was awarded judgment, but as the wily Joe never returned to Portland she so far has not collected.

PORTLAND WOMAN HELD

Mrs. Caroline S. Ruland Under Observation at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Caroline S. Ruland, a well-dressed woman about 40 years old and supposed to be a music teacher of Portland, was taken from the Hotel Plaza to the Central Emergency Hospital tonight for observation, while detectives are trying to locate her relatives.

Her 7-year-old daughter remained at the hotel.

Mrs. Caroline Shindler Ruland formerly lived at 495 Marguerite avenue, this city. She was a teacher of singing, but for several years has not sung in public. She had at one time a soprano voice of remarkable beauty. She studied for some time in Italy, and is widely known.

Mrs. Ruland is the daughter of the late Gabriel Shindler, who was president of the Shindler Furniture Company, 166 First street. He also was a well-known patron of music here and a member of the Congregational Church.

D. A. Shindler, of Portland, a brother, lives at 695 Upshur street. He received word yesterday that Mrs. Ruland was in the care of another brother, D. T. Shindler, at San Francisco.

WOMAN FIRES ON THIEF

Mrs. W. S. Edens, of Baker, Gives Chase to Prowler.

BAKER, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. S. Edens took the law and a shotgun in her hands early this morning and gave chase to a thief.

The thief was attempting to enter the Edens barn, and was seen by little Wilbur Brashfield. The boy's father, George, chased the man across the Baker Country Club golf links, but the thief escaped and came back to the Edens barn at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Edens, who was alone with her two small children, kept watch from the house, and when she saw the prowler she ran out and opened fire with the shotgun. After the first shot he ran and she ran after him, using the other barrel. The man disappeared and did not return.

SERGEANT BARTLETT WEDS

500-Mile Trip Taken for Bride and Return Is Made in Time.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Sergeant Stanley P. Bartlett, of the Third Oregon Regiment, on a furlough of four days, made a 500-mile trip, took a war bride and returned to his regiment at Clackamas on time.

The bridegroom was a former resident of Coos County and his bride was Miss Christina McIntosh, of Bandon, chief telephone operator at the Coquille station.

Mayor E. E. Johnson, of Coquille, and F. L. Greenough, of Bandon, accompanied the bridal party to the parsonage, where Rev. Mr. Law united them.

I. W. W. SEND EDICT

Montana Governor Receives Protests From East.

LYNCHING IS DENOUNCED

"Deadly Results to Ruling Classes" Threatened and General Strike to Be Voted if More Members Are Lynched.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 7.—"Deadly results to the ruling classes" are threatened in telegrams received by Governor S. V. Stewart from Eastern locals of the I. W. W., should other I. W. W. members be lynched.

Philadelphia members threaten a strike throughout the East in the event another I. W. W. is lynched or deported.

A telegram was sent by the Detroit Workers' Defense League, addressed to the Governor of Montana and reading as follows:

"The act of law and order mob in lynching of Frank Little in Butte forebodes strife and disorder for the states, and unless these acts of law and order mobs are stopped a repetition of the Russian revolution will be enacted here with its deadly results to the the ruling classes. Remember, we never forget."

From Philadelphia came a telegram signed by Denaco Pazos, secretary of the Marine Transport Workers, and E. F. Dorre, secretary of the Textile Workers, to this effect:

"Our members denounce most vigorously the brutal murder of Frank Little and demand that every means be used to apprehend and punish his murderers. Our members further demand that absolute protection be given other men active in the strike, that no further lynchings take place. In the event of another lynching, deportation, or any other manner of outrage we shall be forced to consider favorably a strike vote among all I. W. W. members in the East."

Workingmen's Circle, branch No. 250, telegraphed from Pittsburg:

"We, the undersigned of branch 250, Workingmen's Circle, hereby protest against the crime of F. Little, leader of the I. W. W., which was committed on Tuesday, July 31. We hope for immediate action against those who committed the crime."

Corn Production Bill Passes.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The corn production bill, which prrposes to pay fixed prices to farmers for cereal crops for a number of years after the war, passed the third reading in the House of Commons today. The vote was 108 to 14.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6095.