HIGH COURT GIVES OLCOTT FULL TERM

Voters' Right to Elect Governor Held Already Asserted.

NO VACANCY, IS BELIEF

Conclusion Based on Chadwick-Earhart Case—Justices Burnett, Harris and Benson Dissent.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Ben W. Olcott, who by virtue of his office as secretary of state assumed the governorship following the death of James Withycombe as governor in fact, and is entitled to serve out the full unexpired term of the late executive, according to an opinion handed down by the supreme court here today in the mandamus proceedings brought by G. M. Roberts, district attorney of Jackson county, to compel the secretary of state to make provision on the ballot for the nomination of governor at the primary election to be held next May. The predominating opinion upholds in every particular the demurrer to the complaint filed by Attorney-General Brown and dismisses the mandamus proceedings from further consideration by the court.

The prevailing opinion, which is a voluminous document and goes practically into every phase of the questions at issue before the court, was written by Justice Johns, with Chief Justice McBride and Justices Bean and Bennett concurring, the latter writing a special concurring opinion.

Three Justices Dissent.

Dissenting from the predominating opinion were Justices Burnett, Harris and Benson, the former of whom prepared a brief dissent in which he held that the Chadwick-Earhart case on which the opinion written by Justice Johns was based, was not parallel in that the same questions were not involved.

The action was brought by Mr. Roberts primarily to determine the status of Mr. Olcott as governor and as today's opinion fully interprets the law relative to the succession of a secretary of state to the governorship, it is expected that Governor Olcott will resign from the former office in the near future in order that he may give his whole attention to the duties of the executive department. It is believed here that if Mr. Olcott resigns as secretary of state Sam A. Kozer, for many years first assistant in the office, will be named to succeed the retiring official. Mr. Kozer also is a candidate for secretary of state at the republican primary election to be held in May.

Chadwick-Earhart Case Basis.

Justice Johns, in holding that Mr. Olcott is governor in fact and is entitled to serve out the full unexpired term of the late Mr. Withycombe, based his opinion entirely on the Chadwick-Earhart case. He says in his opinion that there is no doubt that the questions involved in the Chadwick-Earhart case were in substance the same as those placed before the court in the recent action.

Excerpts from Justice Johns' opinion follow:

"It is significant that since the rendition of the decision in Chadwick vs. Earhart without an exception the annotators of the code, W. Lair Hill, C. B. Bellinger, W. W. Cotton and W. C. Bell, all men of the highest type in their profession, have construed the decision to mean that, under the existing facts, Mr. Olcott should hold office of governor for the remainder of the late Governor Withycombe's unexpired term. Such annotations will be found under section eight of article V of the constitution in every code compiled and published since the rendition of that decision, which for 35 years has not been disturbed.

People's Right Held Exercised.

"It is vigorously contended that the people should have an opportunity of choosing their own governor. In the instant case they have had and exercised that right. Under the express provisions of the constitution, when they elected Mr. Withycombe governor and Mr. Olcott secretary of state, they elected Mr. Olcott to become governor upon the death of Governor Withycombe; and every voter who cast his ballot for Mr. Olcott as secretary of state legally knew that upon the death of Governor Withycombe the duties of his office would devolve upon the secretary of state. There is no such provision in the constitution as to any other state office. Section 16 of article V provides that in the event of the death or resignation of the incumbents, all other offices shall be filled by appointment by the governor. Further, there is no provision in either statutes or constitution for an election to fill an unexpired term of the office of governor. Such a proceeding would have to be read into the constitution, would be based upon implied construction only, and would overrule the precedent of Chadwick vs. Earhart.

No Vacancy Is Opinion.

"Under sections one and seven of article V of the organic law the term for which the governor is elected is absolutely fixed at four years and there is no provision in either the statutes or constitution for the election of a governor for any portion of an unexpired term. Hence, under the constitution, if a governor should be elected at the next general election, he would hold office not only for the remainder of the unexpired term of the late Governor Withycombe, but for a full four-year period from January, 1921, to January, 1925.

"While the line of succession remains unbroken . . . there is no such occurrence as a vacancy in the office of governor."

"The governor is the chief executive officer of the state, in whom only the power of appointment is vested and in the very nature of things a vacancy in that office would destroy the whole plan of state government.

"In face of the decision in Chadwick vs. Earhart, every attempt to change section 8 of article 5 of the constitution has been defeated by a vote of the people."

Justice Bennett, who concurred in the findings of Justice Johns in a separate concurring opinion, said:

"After much consideration and some hesitation, I feel compelled to concur in the opinion of Justice Johns upon the ground of state decisions only. It seems to be that the case of Chadwick vs. Earhart is directly in point and is controlling. If it were not for that case, and if the question was here as a matter of first impression, I should be governed by the reasoning of Justice Harris, when the question was under consideration in the case of Olcott vs. Hoff, which seems to me at present, as a matter of logic, the stronger consideration.

"The reasoning in the Chadwick case does not appeal to me as being, by any means, conclusive in its logic or even very cogent. The court in that case seems to have concluded that the relation of the secretary of state to the office of governor was exactly the same as the relation of vice-president to president in the federal government. There does not seem to me to be such analogy. The president of the United States is elected to a four-year term. There is no provision in the constitution or laws by which, in case of death or resignation, his successor could be elected at any intervening time. It follows as a matter of course that a vice-president shall take his place in case of death and hold his office for the full remainder of the original term, because there are no means of provision by which a successor can be elected at any intervening time.

"Governor's Case Different."

"The case of the governor is different. Here we have general elections every two years over the entire state, when the people may (if the constitution is not construed to prohibit) elect a governor at the same time as the other general officers and the members of the legislative assembly."

Justice Harris holds that the Chadwick-Earhart case is unlike the action under consideration and that the doctrine of state decisis does not apply; also that the material facts in the Chadwick case are different from the controlling facts in the case at issue. In the former case, according to Justice Harris' opinion, the only question submitted to the court was whether Chadwick, who had previously been elected secretary of state, could assume the governship for a period of two days, representing the time intervening between the termination of his term as secretary of state and the inauguration of the newly elected governor.

Former Case Cited.

"The question in the Roberts-Olcott case," said Justice Harris, "was whether Mr. Olcott, whose term as secretary of state will expire on the first Monday in January, 1921, can hold the office of governor two years after his term of office as secretary of state has expired, and in spite of the fact that a regulation election will be held in November, 1920, as well as a second election in November, 1922.

"In the former case a governor had been elected, while in the action at issue no governor has yet been chosen. In the Chadwick-Earhart case the only question decided was that the secretary of state could hold the office of governor until an elected governor can be inaugurated. There a governor was elected at the very first election occurring after the office of governor became vacant, while here no governor has yet been elected; there the court was not called upon to decide when a governor could be elected, while here that is the sole question for decision.

"Since the Chadwick case does not decide or attempt to decide when a governor could be elected our investigation and decision of the question presented here is unhampered and uncontrolled by any prior adjudication; and therefore, we must first look to the constitution itself to see whether it tells us when the governor is to be elected.

Voters' Rights Asserted.

"Upon turning to that instrument we find that article V, section 4, tells us that 'the governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly'; and upon further investigation we find that November, 1920, is the time when, and the voting places throughout the state are the places where the qualified electors of the state will choose members of the legislative assembly. The constitution does not state in express terms nor does it impliedly say, that a governor cannot be elected at the next election and therefore we must, of this account, ascertain what the general rules of law are.

"The rule in this jurisdiction has always been that when an elective office becomes vacant the legal voters have the right, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, at the next election, if there be sufficient time to m. use of the election machinery, to elect some person to the office. This rule has been enforced by the court in previous cases and observed by the voters, notably when Ben W. Olcott was elected secretary of state to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank W. Benson. Applying the general rule which governs elective offices, we are then brought to the conclusion that the legal voters are entitled to elect a governor November, 1920."

Justice Burnett, a separate dissenting opinion, said he concurred in the argument of Justice Harris in his limitation of the Chadwick-Earhart case, and likewise in the result of the opinion.

Resignation as Secretary Possible.

"If the present secretary of state is now indeed the governor he can resign the latter office," said Justice Burnett. "Such a resignation would not affect the duties imposed upon a governor, for there would still be in office the present elected, qualified and acting secretary of state, who is charged by the constitution with the performance of those duties until a governor shall be elected. The secretary of state's tenure of office as such is the utmost limit of his authority to discharge the duties of the governor's office.

"It is further limited by the right of the people to choose their governor at the first opportunity afforded by a general election. The secretary of state has no other or additional hold on the gubernatorial office. It is only because he is secretary that he can perform the duties of governor.

"Election is the rule and appointment is the exception in filling vacancies in constitutional offices. The exception ought not to be expanded by construction so as to narrow the rule. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the people are entitled to elect a governor at the next general election and that the writ should be made peremptory."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Eyes Strained?

If your eyes are work-strained or tired; if your vision is dim or blurred; if it bothers you to read; if your eyes burn or itch or ache; if you wear glasses, get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets from your druggist, dissolve one in a fourth of a glass of water and use from two to four times a day to bathe the eyes. Bon-Opto has brought comfort and relief to thousands and thousands.

Note: Doctors say Bon Opto strengthens eyesight 50% in a week's time in many instances.

Willamette Delegates Return.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The Willamette student delegation to the international student volunteer convention at Des Moines has returned to the campus, highly enthusiastic over the meeting, which was attended by nearly 8000 students and leaders from all parts of the world. The local representatives remained in the convention city for an extra day in order to attend the national intercollegiate prohibition contest, where they witnessed the triumph of Miss Margaret Garrison, the Willamette orator, over the other speakers.

BOILING POINT TEST BILL IS INTRODUCED

Act Would Repeal Gasoline Gravity Requirement.

MR. DENNIS IS SPONSOR

Salem Measure Proposes Oregon Standard Similar to That of Federal Government.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Specifications similar to those prescribed by the United States government will be required in the manufacture of gasoline offered for sale in Oregon, in the event a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Dennis is enacted into a law.

The proposed bill provides that the gasoline shall be of high grade, refined and free from water and all impurities, and shall have a vapor tension not greater than ten pounds per square inch at 100 degrees Fahrenheit temperature, same to be determined in accordance with the current rules and regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by freight, as issued by the interstate commerce commission.

Samples will be taken at random, under the act, and immediately thereafter will be retained in a clean, absolutely tight closed vessel and applied to a test. The boiling point must not be higher than 60 degrees centigrade (221 degrees Fahrenheit), and 20 per cent of the sample must distill below 105 degrees centigrade (221 degrees Fahrenheit). Fifty per cent must distill below 140 degrees centigrade (284 degrees Fahrenheit). Ninety per cent below 19 degrees centigrade (374 degrees Fahrenheit), and the end or dry point of distillation must not be higher than 225 degrees centigrade (437 degrees Fahrenheit). Not less than 95 per cent of the liquid will be recovered in the receiver from the distillation.

Enforcement of the act is vested with the sealer of weights and measures and any manufacturer, distributor or dealer who violates the law is subject to a fine of not more than $2000 or less than $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or less than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any petroleum products sold or offered for sale as gasoline which do not comply with the provisions of the law shall be condemned and destroyed by order of the court. To enforce the act there is to be allowed the sealer of weights and measures the sum of $10,000, to be paid out of the general fund.

This bill, if approved, will repeal parts of the present gasoline law relating to the gravity test, now in operation in this state.

"MOVIE" MAN ACQUITTED

(Continued From First Page.)

related the incident in which Mrs. Colwell called a policeman and ordered the film taken off. He admitted he had said certain things to her at that time for which he apologized later.

J. Fred Larsen, Mrs. G. J. Frankel and Mrs. H. L. Vorse testified concerning the censoring of the picture by the viewers and afterwards by the board itself. It was stated that the board merely delivered its verdict verbally. The women also testified that it was not the habit of the board to deliver a verdict in an appeal from the viewers' decision in any other way.

Mr. Hill said that at the time of sending a letter of resignation he had added strong criticism of the board. The defense used this statement in an attempt to show that there might have been animosity in his arrest, which took place only two days following the mailing of this letter.

The fact that the picture was not rented by Mr. Hill personally, but by a representative of the same firm in Seattle, was also used by the defense. The prosecution, however, maintained that as manager of the company here Mr. Hill was nevertheless responsible for the acts of his concern and for anyone who might be employed under him.

Before the judge, jurors, courtroom attaches and a courtroom crowded with clubwomen, moving picture representatives and courtroom habitues, the film with the alleged "naughty" scene in its entirety was shown by an operator. The scene, as it is declared to have been cut before being shown in the Columbia theater, was then followed by the scene as it is said to have been finally cut in compliance with orders of Mrs. E. B. Colwell, secretary of the censorship board, who is making the charges against Mr. Hill.

Instructions Held Lacking.

T. D. Hall, attorney for Mr. Hill, in his opening statement to the jury, declared Mr. Hill had not been instructed to cut the film, that he did not rent it and had nothing to do with it.

"We will show that there never was an immoral scene in the picture," he said, "that as originally produced it was not suggestive, but that as cut by Mrs. Colwell there was an immoral scene."

Mrs. Colwell, who was put on the stand for the prosecution, declared that the picture had originally been viewed and censored by three viewers who demanded a cut from a point in the fourth reel "where he takes the girl in his arms to where he leaves the apartment."

The jury comprised James A. Coon, W. S. Dirker, W. D. McWaters, J. L. Wright, J. N. Buntin and William A. Montgomery.

The controversy over the film first came up a week ago Monday, when the show was then running at the Columbia theater. It was on that day that Mrs. Colwell demanded that the film be taken off and eliminations made.

A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Hill was issued on the following day and served on him.

ACTRESS AT PANTAGES MAKES STUDY OF CHARACTER TYPES.

Mary Dorr.

When Mary Dorr wants to create a new character with which to entertain her audiences, she gets in personal contact with her subject.

Miss Dorr is the clever little comedienne at Pantages this week who keeps her audiences in a gale of laughter with her quaint character parts. Her Italian girl is a gem and she watched the original in the slums of New York.

Her summer vacation last year netted the role of the "rube," which Miss Dorr maintains—with her friends—is her best.

REPEAL HELD IMPOSSIBLE

RATIFICATION OF DRY ACT STANDS, SAYS COUNSEL.

New York Governor's Recommendations Cannot Be Followed, as Legislature Held Powerless.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—State legislatures cannot under the law repeal ratification of the constitutional prohibition amendment, Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon league, declared today in a statement discussing recommendations for repeal made to the lawmakers of New York by the governor.

Mr. Wheeler cited the attempt of New Jersey and Ohio to withdraw ratification of the 14th amendment. Congress refused to accept the repeal and both states were counted among those voting affirmatively. Without their ratification the amendment lacked sufficient votes to become operative.

Chief Justice Marshall was quoted by Mr. Wheeler as follows:

"The principle is asserted that one legislature is competent to repeal an act which a former legislature was competent to pass. The correctness of this principle, so far as respects general legislation, can never be controverted. But if an act be done under a law, a succeeding legislature cannot undo it. The past cannot be recalled by the most absolute power."

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 13.—Validity of the action of the Michigan legislature in ratifying the federal prohibition amendment without submitting the question to a referendum was argued in the state supreme court here today.

The question comes into the court following refusal by Secretary of State Vaughn to accept initiatory petitions seeking a referendum on the measure. Attorneys for the petitions obtained from the court an order requiring the secretary of state to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued requiring him to accept the petitions and place the amendment before the people next November.

Assistant Attorney-General Retan, arguing for the state, contended that only acts of the state legislature are subject to referendum. He insisted an act meant a bill passed by the legislature.

Attorneys for the wet advocates contended that legislative power rested solely in the electorate.

BRYAN WOULD AID FOES

DEMOCRATS WOULD PASS THE BUCK LATER IF NECESSARY.

Suggestion Is Made That Party Cooperate With Republicans in Making Changes Now.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 13.—If unable to effect an acceptable agreement with republican senators on the peace treaty and league of nations, William Jennings Bryan here tonight said he would have the democrats permit, and possibly assist indirectly, the republicans in exercising their majority power in the senate in doing what they wish.

Then, if the republicans did not leave in the treaty and league covenant what the democrats thought should be there, Mr. Bryan said he would favor taking the whole matter before the people in the campaign and discussing it along with domestic issues. He would have his party ask the people for authority to replace what the republicans had taken out, he declared, and by that plan, the democratic party could not be held responsible for delay in final declaration of peace.

Mr. Bryan spoke to several thousand Iowa democrats.

Warning to the democrats that if it did prolong the peace treaty issue until the next congress they would find themselves just where they now are was given by Mr. Bryan. He asserted the democrats must have a two-thirds majority to control the senate on the question of peace. Only one-third of that body is to be elected at the coming elections, and many of the one-third from states where the democrats have little, if any, chance of electing their candidates, Mr. Bryan declared.

A considerable part of the speech was an attack on the republican party, which, he said, was ruled by small classes of tariff, financial, monopolistic and trust interests.

UKRAINIANS TAKE ODESSA

Invaders Reported Well Supplied With War Materials.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13.—The Ukrainian insurgents, aided by Galician Ukrainians, have entered Odessa, according to a dispatch to the Ukrainian press bureau from Lemburg.

The dispatch says:

"The Ukrainian insurgents have driven the remnants of the army of General Denikine, the anti-bolshevik leader in south Russia, to the right bank of the Dnieper, and with the co-operation of the Galician Ukrainians have entered Odessa with Denikine's disarmed soldiers.

"The Ukrainians are plentifully supplied with war materials."

Wets to Intervene.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Association Opposed to National Prohibition announced today it would seek to intervene in the suit brought by the state of Rhode Island in the United States supreme court to determine the validity of the 18th amendment. The organization believes this is the quickest way to determine whether the amendment is legally a part of the constitution.

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

ROAD BONDS CONSIDERED

EASTERN OREGON FIGHTS FOR MACADAM ALLOTMENT.

$10,000,000 Bonding Measure Expected to Be Introduced in Legislature Today.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The bill providing for the issuance of $10,000,000 in bonds which which to continue the road improvement programme in Oregon, and the proposed measure to authorize the state highway commission to operate cement plants in connection with the construction of the highways, were taken up at a conference of the roads and highways committee of the house tonight.

The proposed bonding bill is similar to the measure adopted by the people at the special election last June, with the exception that expenditure of the bulk of the funds is contingent upon the success of the resolution introduced by Representative James Stewart extending the road building indebtedness limitation from 2 to 4 per cent. The eastern Oregon delegation made a spirited fight against a clause in the bill providing that all of the money derived from the sale of bonds should be expended in hard surfacing to the exclusion of macadam.

Finally, however, it was agreed that the apportionment of the funds should be the same as under the 1919 law, 75 per cent to be apportioned to hard surface roads and 25 per cent to other highways. Representative Gallagher urged favorable action on his bill providing for designation of a new state highway starting in the vicinity of Ontario, passing south through Jordan Valley and terminating at the Nevada line. The committee divided three and three over the approval of this highway, and the proposal was defeated by the ballot of Chairman Dennis. Representatives Richardson, Wright and Thrift supported the bill.

In connection with the defeat of this bill notice was served on the committee that a minority report would be filed by those favoring the bill.

Representative Schubel's bill giving authority to the highway commission to engage in the cement business also met strong opposition, being approved by a vote of four to three, with Chairman Dennis casting the deciding ballot. It is estimated that this bill, if approved, will entail an ultimate expense of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

It is expected that the bonding bill will be ready to introduce in the house some time tomorrow.

GRAND JURY HOLDS FOUR

California Indictments Charge Liquor Conspiracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 13.—Indictments charging conspiracy to violate the wartime prohibition act in connection with the removal of 399 cases of whisky from a bonded warehouse were returned by the federal grand jury today against Ed Marquette, formerly a Seattle police detective; W. W. Powers, theatrical manager of Seattle; Ed Baker, manager of a wholesale liquor concern; V. A. Sloan, cafe proprietor, and Frank Willy, an expressman, all of San Francisco.

The whisky was seized several months ago at the time of Powers' arrest and subsequent conviction for conspiracy to ship liquor to Seattle, but was released because there was no evidence to show intention to ship this particular lot. The grand jury charged that, although the liquor was released from a bonded warehouse on Powers' promise that he would export it, Powers sold it last week to Marquette.

INCLUSIVE "DRY" ACT AIM

Mr. McNary Would Extend Provisions to U. S. Citizens in China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator McNary, republican, Oregon, today introduced by request a bill which would extend the provisions of the national prohibition constitutional amendment to American citizens living in consular districts in China and other countries where the amendment does not conflict with treaties already existing between those countries and the United States.

It was referred to the judiciary committee.

HERO DIES IN FLAMES

Effort to Cut Off Gas in Factory Fire Costs Life of Worker.

NORFOLK, Neb. Jan. 13.—Chris Kueuch, a gasfitter, was burned to death and two other men were injured today when fire which followed the explosion of an oil tank destroyed the Norfolk gas plant. The city's gas supply is indefinitely cut off.

Kueuch met death after he ran through the flames in the plant's boiler rooms to turn off the valves connecting with large gas reserve tanks near the plant.

PERSHING OFFICE TO OPEN

Presidential Campaign Drive to Start in Chicago May 25.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Presidential campaign headquarters for General John J. Pershing will be established in Chicago about May 25, it was announced tonight by Mark Woods of Lincoln, Neb.

The presidential headquarters here of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio have been given up, it was announced tonight. They will be reoccupied "later on," a statement said.

McMinnville Delegates Return.

M'MINNVILLE COLLEGE, McMinnville, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The eight delegates from McMinnville college who attended the great student volunteer convention at Des Moines which closed January 4 have returned to college. They are Miss Alice Wood, Miss Delia Ingram, Ben Culver, Howard Wood, Mark Rich, Weslon Henry, Elviro Albaladejo and Professor Van Osdel as faculty representative. Sunday night they spoke to a crowded house at the First Baptist church, and will speak at the college chapel exercises four days this week, giving summaries of some of the great addresses of the convention.

Fossil Lodges Install.

FOSSIL, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—At a joint installation of Oddfellows and Rebekahs, held in the Oddfellows' hall Saturday evening at Fossil, the following officers were installed for the coming six months: Noble grand, C. M. Clemons; vice-grand, W. G. Trill; secretary, B. Gaffney; financial secretary, Charles Morris; treasurer, John Van Horn. Blue Mountain Rebekah lodge—Noble grand, Mrs. D. Fleury; vice-grand, Mrs. J. Hughes; secretary, Marjory Nevins; financial secretary, Mrs. Wallace Trill; treasurer, Mrs. J. Clemmer.

After the installation an elaborate banquet was served by the Rebekahs.

A Glove Special At $1.65

Dent and Oliver Gloves in Cape and Suede. Several colors—All sizes

Great Shirt Special at $2.95

They Were Bought to Sell for $4.00

A beautiful line of fine-woven madras shirts in sizes from 14 to 17. Good clean up-to-the-minute patterns—made with soft French reversible cuffs.

See Window Display on Fifth Street

Investigate—Exceptional Shirts Special at $2.95

It'll pay you to lay in a supply for spring and summer.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

GASCO BLDG. FIFTH AND ALDER

HOOVER'S WARNING TIMELY

ENTENTE SCHEME TO GET BIG LOAN FOILED.

Nations Now Have Notice That America Cannot Finance Powers Indefinitely.

(Copyright by the New York World Published by Arrangement.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(Special Cable.)—Herbert Hoover's frank statement on the European financial and economic situation came at a particularly timely moment, as it is understood the reassembled peace conference of Britain, France and Italy in Paris was contemplating putting forward a joint demand on America for large financial help.

They now have notice that America cannot make herself responsible for the financial commitments of powers which are maintaining huge military and naval establishments, or for states which are fighting each other or planning to fight each other 14 months after the armistice is signed with the enemy.

Returns published here show that in the past six months nearly $1,500,000,000 capital has been provided for new British industrial concerns, and the amount is still piling up at the rate of nearly $5,000,000 per day.

CITIZENS TO AID POLICE

Vigilance Committee Formed to Combat Reckless Driving.

Establishment of a vigilance committee of nearly 250 Portland citizens to co-operate with the police and other authorities in combating traffic violations and prosecuting violators was announced yesterday by H. P. Coffin, manager of the Safety First council.

Members of this committee will report violations of traffic laws and do everything possible to bring offenders to justice.

An appropriation has been secured from the city council and a plan has been outlined for a three months' campaign against reckless driving to be known as a campaign of safety, beginning February 1.

Alleged Wife Murderer Held.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 13.—T. E. McCann, whose wife was found dead in her home here last night with her throat cut and wrists slashed, was taken into custody today and lodged in the county jail. The sheriff said McCann declared he slashed his wife after she attacked him with a knife following an argument over religious differences.

British General in Portland.

A distinguished guest at the Arlington club yesterday was Brigadier-General C. H. Powell of the British army, who stopped in the city to call on Samuel Hill. The general is on his way home to England after spending a year in the Siberian campaign. He is a veteran of several wars.

Obituary.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Funeral services for Mrs. Mary E. Savage, a pioneer resident of the valley, who died Sunday morning in Portland, were held here at St. Mark's Episcopal church today. Rev. J. L. Hershner, a pioneer Congregational minister, conducted the service, interment following at Idlewilde cemetery.

Mrs. Savage's husband, E. E. Savage, who died a number of years ago, planted one of the first orchards in the Belmont district. Later he erected business property in the city. Mrs. Savage is survived by two sons, Ralph and Charles, both of Portland. Pallbearers, all pioneers, were: G. R. Castner, W. J. Baker, P. S. Davidson, C. A. Bell, Frank Chandler and Henry L. Howe.

Funeral services for James Joss, a native of Scotland, aged 83, a pioneer of the fruit district, who died Sunday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. R. Steele of the middle valley, were held today at the Anderson chapel, Rev. W. H. Boddy, pastor of the Riverside community church, officiating.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Alfred Slippey, aged 76, who had been a resident of the state soldiers' home since June 15, 1914, died at the home hospital Saturday evening. The deceased was a member of Company C 5, 55th Pennsylvania infantry, during the civil war. He is survived by a daughter, who resides at Salem. The funeral was held at Salem today.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Mrs. Jane West, the oldest woman in Lane county, died at the home of her son, John H. West, of this city, today, at the age of 93. Besides her son with whom she lived, Mrs. West is survived by the following daughters and sons: Mrs. Jane Elneharst, of Canada; Mrs. Anna Walker, of Pleasant Hill; Mrs. Elizabeth Short of Canada; Mrs. Mary W. Bristow, of Montana, and William West, of Nyssa, Or.

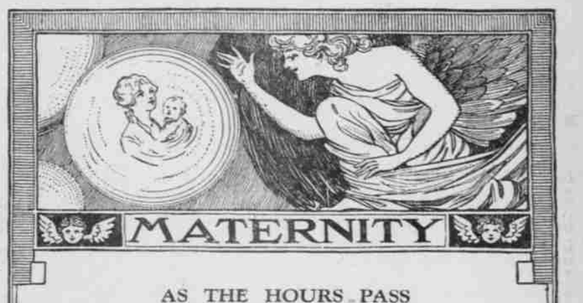
Mrs. West was the grandmother of Amos West, young banker, who died a few days ago at his home here.

While not a pioneer, Mrs. West had lived in Lane county many years.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—George Goddard, nearly 72 years old and a pioneer of this county, died today at home on Salmon Creek, seven miles north of Vancouver. He was a native of Iowa, but had lived in this county more than 30 years. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Goddard, two sons, J. E. Goddard in the east and G. W. Goddard, a daughter, Miss Laura Goddard, at home survive. He also had two brothers, Dr. H. S. Goddard and J. Harvey Goddard of this city, and a sister, Mrs. M. L. Allyn of Goldendale, Wash.

The funeral will be held from the Knapp funeral chapel Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Stark, Methodist, officiating, and interment will be in the Goddard cemetery on Salmon Creek. He gave the land from his farm to establish this cemetery.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mariem C. Jepson, wife of C. Jepson of Mulino, died at the family home yesterday. Mrs. Jepson was a native of Denmark and came to the United States 30 years ago. She was 54 years of age. Mr. Jepson and five children survive. Funeral arrangements await word from a daughter who resides in Arizona. Interment will be in the Zion cemetery at Canby.



AS THE HOURS PASS THE COMING OF BABY DRAWS NEARER—ARE YOU PREPARED?

It is natural to think of the expectant mother's influence upon the unborn babe. Her food, her habits, her hygiene, and even the condition of her mind, all have a part in determining the well-being or ill-being of her infant before birth.

No one can be in doubt that the months which precede birth are of vast importance for the future of the child. It is therefore necessary that the expectant mother prepare herself. Mother's Friend gives comfort to expectant mothers by softening and making elastic the muscles during the anxious months before maternity.

THREE GENERATIONS

of mothers record the virtue of Mother's Friend for not only allaying distress in advance, but for assisting nature in assuring a speedy recovery for the mother. It renders the abdominal muscles pliant as they readily yield to nature's demand for expansion. As a result, the nerves should not be drawn upon with that peculiar wrenching strain.

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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy relieves the lungs, liquifies the tough mucus and aids in its expectoration, allays the cough and aids Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.