CLARA SMITH HOLDS TALES EXAGGERATED

Woman Accused of Murder Criticises Press Unit.

CONFERENCE IS HELD

Alleged Slayer of Jake L. Hamon Meets Her Lawyers in Fort Worth Behind Closed Doors.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Denial that she had signed any statement whatever since she left Ardmore except for letters to her attorneys, and characterizing of purported interviews by a press association as "highly colored, exaggerated and in many places inaccurate," were made by Mrs. Clara Smith Hamon, charged with the murder of Jake L. Hamon, in a statement given to the correspondent of The Associated Press aboard her train shortly before her arrival late today.

The statement was handed to the correspondent, who had accompanied her party from El Paso, by one of her attorneys, W. P. McLean Jr., of this city, with the following comment:

"This statement was signed by Mrs. Hamon in the presence of nine witnesses, including her attorneys. I guarantee the genuiness of the signature."

Sheriff Garrett of Ardmore, Okla., where he is to take Mrs. Hamon to face trial, and his party left the train at Benbrook, 10 miles west of here, shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded to Fort Worth in automobiles that were awaiting them. They drove immediately to the law offices of McLean, Scott & McLean, where a conference with Mrs. Hamon was held behind closed doors.

Mr. McLean said their client would remain in Fort Worth with friends until she was "needed in Ardmore."

FAMILY SORROW REGRETTED

Clara Smith Says Life Will Be Devoted to Atonement.

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Dec. 23.—(Delayed.)—(By the Associated Press.)—Consecration of her future energies to atoning to her family "for the sorrow she has brought it," and determination never again to waste another hour of her life, were avowed late today by Clara Smith, en route to Ardmore, Okla., to answer a charge of murder in connection with the death of Jake L. Hamon.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press lasting nearly an hour, she spoke earnestly on religion, philosophy, psychic research, art, fancy work and most earnestly of all her impressions of Mexico, where she stayed three weeks before giving herself up to the custody of Sheriff Buck Garrett of Ardmore, in Juarez Wednesday night. She sedulously avoided discussing the charge against her and mentioned Hamon's name only once when she referred to her opposition to his retiring from active life.

The interview which took place aboard the train on which she is traveling, was the first granted by her since her surrender.

"I have just been reading some of the many letters I have received from my dear friends," she began. "I wanted to tell you of the wonderful friends I had in Chihuahua City. They were deeply religious, though not orthodox. They mothered and fathered me as if I were a child. They brought me flowers and even toys. When I sought to thank them they protested that there was only one benefactor and whatever they did was done by Him through them as friends. It was a great spiritual lesson for me.

"As I told them before I left, before I entered Mexico I hated Mexicans; but I left in loving them, although I saw much of the beautiful religion I could not adopt for myself. They believe in spirits. Although I do not say that my belief is wrong, I know that I need my own level-headed religion—for I have one of my own. I am too much afraid of myself to let myself dabble in the occult.

"When I get back to Mexico—and I intend to go there again to rest—I shall teach my friends something of ventilation, cleanliness and hygiene."

When asked whether she ever expected to resume her secretarial career she replied:

"I have no plans; I know only that I shall devote myself to making amends to my family for the suffering I have brought on them. I shall never again waste even an hour of precious time left me. I do not believe people should ever retire from active work. I have always opposed any suggestion that Mr. Hamon should retire."

Her face still slightly drawn from the strain of her recent experiences took a new glow of animation as she leaned forward and added:

"I believe that every one must grow even during old age. When people don't grow, it is their fault."

BOND IS BEING CIRCULATED

Four of Five Wealthy Men Reported to Have Signed Already.

ARDMORE, Okla., Dec. 24.—Fred E. Tucker, ex-state's attorney and local real estate dealer, today began circulating a bond to provide bail for Clara Smith Hamon when she appears here to face a charge of murder in connection with the death of Jake L. Hamon.

Mr. Tucker said that about 45 signatures had been already affixed, four or five of which represent combined wealth of five or six million dollars. He was circulating the bond in her behalf and in behalf of her friends, it was said. It was denied that any woman signatures were on the bond.

HAMON ESTATE IS $477,466

Two Life Insurance Policies of $200,000 Each Listed.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 24.—An inventory of the estate left in Missouri by the late Jake L. Hamon of Ardmore, Okla., filed in probate court today by Henry C. Page, public administrator, gave the total property holdings in this state as $477,466.

The inventory showed two life insurance policies with a St. Louis company for $200,000 and listed capital stock in a Kansas City bank valued at $156,195, and credit with a local brokerage firm of $121,271.

Y.M.C.A. ANSWERS VATICAN

Religious Programme of Association Declared Entirely Optional.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 24.—Charles W. Bishop, general secretary of the national council of the Young Men's Christian association, today issued a statement replying to the charge of the vatican that the organization "corrupts the faith of youth."

"We have a number of Roman Catholic members in almost every Y. M. C. A. branch in the dominion and in some cases, as in Quebec, the number amounts to a considerable portion of the membership, but these members are as free to use only the facilities of the institution they wish to.

"The religious programme of the association is entirely optional and is not thrust upon those who for any reason do not wish to avail themselves of it. It is quite true that the foundation of the Y. M. C. A. is what is known as the Evengelical Christian basis, but there is nothing in our programme aiming at proselyting any who come into the membership and who hold different religious views."

EBERT'S PAY DOUBLED

GERMAN PRESIDENT NOW GETS $2800 EACH YEAR.

Head of Government Unable to Meet High Cost of Living and Entertain Ambassadors.

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

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—(Special Wireless Dispatch.) — Without even threatening a strike, President Ebert is getting 100 per cent raise, not in his salary, but in his allowance for expenses. President Ebert's annual salary is 100,000 marks, or $1400 at today's rate of exchange. In addition, he has been getting the same amount for so-called "representation"—that is, for entertainment and other expenses incidental to his office.

Obviously, the president cannot entertain the diplomatic corps very lavishly on such an allowance. In fact, the chief of his personal cabinet, Geheimrat Meltzer, made it known that Herr Ebert had to dig into his modest salary to help to defray strictly presidential expenses. Only the independent socialists and the communists grudge the president the modest rise. The communists are sneering:

"Fritz Ebert has it almost as soft as the Hohenzollerns, who are 'starving' abroad!"

Other interesting rises for Christmas include an increase of salary averasing 100 per cent which the Prussian assembly has voted for Prussia's Catholic archbishops and bishops. The highest paid, the archbishops of Cologne and Breslau, have been enjoying a salary of a few cents more than $500 a year, at the present rate of exchange. This salary has been raised to $1000, but it goes into effect on April 1 next. Some people are unkind enough to recall that is All Fools' day. The eight bishops of Prussia draw about $340 annually. They will be paid $500, always provided the value of the mark does not slip further.

It is interesting to note as a study in relativity that, because of the enforced closing of his restaurant and American bar Herr Adlon has been losing 100,000 marks daily, which is equal to the annual salary of the president of the German republic and more than the salary of three Prussian archbishops.

CULT LEADER ACCUSED

WARRANT ISSUED FOR HEAD OF FREE LOVE CHURCH.

Flagrant Immorality Is Charged and Children of Followers Are Said to Go Hungry.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—Hamilton Osborne, chief of police of Denver, today asked District Attorney Foley to file charges against Joshua Sykes, known as "Jehovah," head of the cult called the "Tabernacle of David," which is alleged to have 600 followers in Denver. Sykes is known in San Francisco.

The police chief's charges alleged flagrant immorality and said children of church followers were hungry and ate from garbage cans on the way to school.

The doctrine of Sykes, alleged to be taught to his congregation, as related in the written charges of the police chief, is that the minister forbids marriage and that he has left his wife to take up another woman, named in the police charges.

Armstrong charges that "Jehovah" is an exponent of free love and alleges his teachings are a "menace to the morals of the city of Denver."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Joshua Sykes was sentenced in San Francisco on January 23, 1919, to 18 months imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Washington, for conspiracy to obstruct the draft law, but was released pending appeal. Sykes was pastor of the "Church of the Living God" in Berkeley, Cal., and several of his followers were convicted with him.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 24.—Joshua Sykes was head of a religious organization in Berkeley until a crowd of citizens of that city, incensed at reports of his teachings and because he tore down an American flag, burned his tent and threw him into the huge baptismal font which was a permanent feature of his tabernacle.

The Berkeley police had complaints from husbands who blamed Sykes and his teachings for breaking up their homes. After defying all efforts to make him move from Berkeley, Sykes announced that he had a "vision" that the city was to be destroyed and advised his followers to follow him to Denver.

BILL WOULD AID SEAMEN

Senator Johnson Introduces Measure for Help.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Compensation for injured seamen and their dependents is proposed in a bill introduced Thursday by Senator Johnson, republican of California. In event of total disability, a sailor would be allowed for life a weekly compensation equal to 66 2-3 per cent of his earnings, and for temporary disability he would receive a like amount until able to resume work.

In case of death, the beneficiaries would receive premiums ranging from 35 per cent for the widow, 25 per cent for a single child and 15 per cent for each additional child, the rates being based on the earnings of the deceased at the time he was injured.

Klamath to Have New Park.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—Purchase of eight acres on the west shore of Lake Ewauna, for a park site, was announced by the city park board. The price was $11,500. The board plans to begin improvement of the site next spring.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 353. 560-21.—Adv.

Edlefsen's wish you Merry Xmas. Adv.

LET EUROPEANS BUY FOOD, SAY FARMERS

Credit Extension Urged by Bureau Federation.

CHIEF SUBMITS PROPOSAL

Plan Provides for Handling of Securities of Other Nations by War Finance Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Opening of the markets of Russia, Germany and other foreign countries to American farm products through the handling of securities of those nations by the war finance corporation was suggested by J. R. Howard, president of the American farm bureau federation, today to the senate agriculture and banking committees.

Mr. Howard's plan as outlined to the committees in joint session would provide for the extension of credits by having such securities as foreign countries might be able to give for the purchase of American farm products handled by the war finance corporation, either through selling them to American investors or by issuing debentures based on such securities. Mr. Howard emphasized that his plan did not involve putting the treasury behind such credits.

In the case of Germany, the farm bureau federation president suggested that the American credit be made a first lien on all the resources and income of that country by taking priority over the claims of the allies for reparations. Such a step, he said, would be possible under the Versailles treaty and the only thing necessary would be to obtain the consent of the allied governments to the making of such credit a priority over reparations.

The federal reserve board, through Governor Harding, suggested to Chairman McLean of the banking committee introduction and consideration of a bill authorizing federal land banks to make direct loans to the public for agricultural purposes and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to deposit funds with or purchase the debentures of these banks. Such a measure, the board said, would prove more effective for the purpose of making additional credit available than a bill permitting the treasury head to deposit earnings of the federal reserve banks as a special deposit to cover extension of such credits.

A bill of the latter nature has been introduced by Senator Hitchcock, democrat of Nebraska.

W. W. Brauer, New York, who claims to represent the German government with authority to secure a loan of a billion dollars for the purpose of buying American farm products, was present in the committee room, but did not appear as a witness. No date was set for another hearing by either committee, but members said that additional hearings might be held after the holidays.

SUTHERLAND IS SLATED

(Continued From First Page.)

training and natural bent, are good lawyers, often yield to the temptation of the quicker short cut to a competence offered by clients who want things that can be accomplished through personal acquaintance at Washington rather than the slow profits and greater drudgery of practicing law in the true sense.

Sutherland Real Lawyer.

Senator Sutherland could not do this even if the temptation of a quickly earned competence presented itself to him. He is so truly a lawyer in the old-fashioned sense and his mind has so long moved in the groove that he could hardly get out of it if he would. Furthermore, he is temperamentally one of those men whose sense of taste would always prevent them from trading successfully upon personal relations.

Moreover, the persons who have been familiar with Senator Sutherland's career from its beginning in the mountain villages of Utah know that the ambition which has always pulled him is not a fortune, and not even a competence, but eminence in the law. This last he has. I have been told by one who overheard the words that Elihu Root once spoke of Senator Sutherland as one of the three greatest lawyers in America.

That is a position a man gets only through loving the law as a science and making it his mistress.

Corporations Seek Services.

Great corporations come to Senator Sutherland. Without any great turmoil of conscience, but simply as the expression of the natural law that governs his mind, he takes their cases only so far as those cases present thorough problems of law. To the degree that the clarifying processes of his mind are valuable he serves his client, and doubtless is adequately paid for the service.

I know, however, that occasionally these corporation clients feel a little disappointed. Their disappointment is due not to any lack of Senator Sutherland's knowledge of the law, nor to any defect in diligence on his part.

The disappointment is due to the difference between what some corporation clients expect from an ex-senator in the way of personal persuasiveness with judges or with the heads of departments and what Senator Sutherland as a lawyer is willing to give and has it in his nature to give.

Some Clients Disappointed.

Even clients who do not expect from the lawyers they retain anything even faintly improper may sometimes have a sense of disappointment in failing to get from Senator Sutherland that heartiness of advocacy, that partisan and exclusive devotion to his client's side of the case that lawyers of a different temperament can give.

Senator Sutherland's mind is more intent on the abstract law in the case than on the persons involved, and his major purpose is that the legal problems involved shall be brought out to a true conclusion. Senator Sutherland will show emotion and glow with warmth and enthusiasm over the successful application of a legal principle to a difficult set of circumstances rather than over any personal victory or advantage to himself or to his clients.

In gossip about appointments Senator Sutherland is mentioned in connection with two cabinet offices and one other position.

He is frequently suggested as secretary of the interior, because he knows the west and more particularly because he is familiar through long personal experience with the conservation of the nation's mineral lands, forest and grazing lands.

He is even more frequently mentioned for attorney-general. That mention rests on the sound basis of the probity and ability which he would bring to the highest purely legal office in the executive branch of the government.

Place on Bench Possible.

The third suggestion is that Senator Sutherland may not be in the cabinet, but will be appointed to one of the four vacancies in the supreme court that are sure to occur during Senator Harding's administration. All the friends of Senator Sutherland who know his career and the bent of his mind are confident that this last would be his personal choice.

A man who has known him since he first began practice before a justice of peace in little mining villages in the Rocky mountains expressed the belief that, consciously or unconsciously or both, Senator Sutherland has always been drawn by that goal which is attained by scholarship and thoroughness in the law rather than by great finanical success.

During the present week there has been more or less organized urging that even if Senator Sutherland is later to go on the supreme bench he should first be made attorney-general at the outset of the new administration. The theory behind this urging is that this appointment would give the office of attorney-general the color of character and legal ability that ought always to be maintained for it; that such an appointment would be quickly appreciated by the public and would be a most valuable addition to the momentum of favorable recognition for the outset of the new president's administration.

So far as comparisons can be made, the attorney-general is that one of the cabinet members in whom character and unimpeachable reputation are most important.

Office One of Most Difficult.

He has to do with the enforcement of the law, with advising congress as to the constitutionality of proposed statutes and with the appointment of federal judges. Every attorney-general is constantly under assault for favor, leniency in enforcing the law, for pardons, for compromises; also the attorney-general possesses a power which there is always a temptation to use for political intimidation. He is, of all the cabinet appointments, that one who ought to be most free from subjection to political pressure, and from the suspicion of a political motive or any motive other than that of pure justice and clear reason.

Senator Sutherland is British by birth. When he was a few months old he was brought to Utah. His father was a mining man who later, by virtue of his qualities of helpfulness toward his neighbors and common sense, came to be accepted in the irregular way of frontier communities, as the law-giver of the little towns where his occupation took him.

Frontier Practice Is First.

Senator Sutherland himself was trained in the law at the University of Michigan, and began his practice in these same frontier communities, where law was accepted and obeyed, not because it was printed in the books, but because it appealed to the common sense and instinct for justice and for the right of the strong men who made up those communities. In those courts a lawyer could not win his cases merely by quoting legal maxims—he had to go further and convince the rough common sense of the community that these maxims are merely the ancient crystallizations of fundamental justice in human relations.

It is noteworthy that a number of the best lawyers in the senate have come up from this kind of training—democrats like Senator Walsh of Montana and Senator Thomas of Utah, and republicans like Borah of Idaho, as well as Sutherland. Later in his career Senator Sutherland became a leading lawyer of Salt Lake City, and as such was counsel for the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line. He participated in writing the constitution and the fundamental laws of his state at the time it was admitted to the union; still later he served a term in congress and came to the senate in 1905.

Code Is Prepared.

The high spots of his career in the senate were the laborious work of a committee, of which he was the head which reviewed, condensed and brought up to date and codified the entire body of civil and criminal statutes passed by the national government since its beginning. Almost any lawyer would admit that, other things being equal, this colossal work alone would make a unique fitness for the office of attorney-general.

Senator Sutherland was also chairman of the committee that wrote the federal workmen's compensation law which has been a model for half the states of the union. Finally, in a way probably not less important, the help Senator Sutherland gave to Senator La Follette in the passing of the Seamen's act was one of the high spots in his career in the senate. The passage of the Seamen's act was one of the greatest victories of recent years for humanitarian principles of human freedom as against the convenience of property interests.

Tendency Is Conservative.

Senator Sutherland had always been thought of as belonging to the conservative rather than the progressive wing of the republican party, and when he was quick to see the application of fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon law to the circumstances presented by the Seamen's act, the enlistment of his advocacy made friends for the act among conservatives who had confidence in him and who could not otherwise have won.

It is probably because of this incident that the Seamen's union is now one of Senator Sutherland's clients. Probably it accounts for the fact that among the men you occasionally meet in the anteroom of Senator Sutherland's law offices is that venerable mariner, Andrew Furuseth, one of the unique of his generation, who went to sea before he went to school, came of leadership of his guild by virtue of his natural gifts, learned to read after he was 30 and is today one of the most interesting commentators of the philosophy of history that it is profitable to hear.

Senator Sutherland's acquaintance with Senator Harding began when the former was a veteran in the senate and the latter a novice. From 1915 until 1917 both were members of a little friendly group of 12, who always had the same lunch table in the senate restaurant. Last summer Senator Sutherland spent a good deal of time at Marion and probably he was as close as any other man to Senator Harding's decision in the field of principle and policy.

But it is the permanent qualities of Senator Sutherland's mind rather than the accident of his acquaintance that has given rise to the speculation about Senator Sutherland as attorney-general or as a justice of the supreme court.

ONCE FAMOUS STAR DEAD

Retired Actress, Known World Over, Passes Away in Pasadena.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Sophia Monson, once an actress of world fame, died at her home here today, 78 years old.

Mrs. Monson was the last surviving member of the original cast at the Norwegian National theater, established in 1862 by Ole Bull. She was a lifelong friend of Ibsen, and was said to have been the first actress in America to play "Nora" in "A Doll's House."

Mrs. Monson formerly lived in San Francisco. She left one son, Dr. Frederick Monson, explorer.

BRITISHERS IN FAR SOUTH HEARD FROM

Message Received From Cope Polar Expedition.

PARTY LEAVES FALKLANDS

All on Board Ship Reported in Good Health — Voyage Held Most Remarkable One.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—John L. Cope, commander of the British imperial Antarctic expedition, has sent the following message from Port Stanley, capital of the Falkland islands:

"Sailing from here December 20 with full equipment and dogs. Hope to land at Graham's December 25. All the party well. Expect to hear from us in 18 months. Good-bye."

Commander Cope, with four companions, purposes spending 18 months in surveying and charting the western shores of Weddell sea and in scientific work in the Antarctic. The party will live in tents and huts and will depend for fresh meat on seals and penguins.

EXPLORER'S COURAGE PROVED

Commander Cope's Reputation for Bravery Established.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Jules Verne, by the wildest stretch of his imagination, never conceived of an adventure in the realm of fiction more thrilling than that undertaken by the British imperial Antarctic expedition headed by Commander John Lachlan Cope, who, with five ships and their crews, started in September, 1920, on a five-year quest to solve the riddle of the great unknown South Polar sea.

Cope's reputation for daring and bravery was established when, as surgeon and biologist of the Sir Ernest Shackleton expedition, he and eight of his comrades in misfortune, all hope of rescue abandoned, lived for two years in a little hut established by the intrepid Scott, amid the icy wastes of Ross island. They were marooned when the Aurora, the Mawson expedition ship of 1916, was driven away from them during a blizzard. Their final rescue constituted one of the most interesting chapters in polar explorations.

The expedition, backed by $750,000, has for its purpose the circumnavigation of the Antarctic continent, a dash to the South Pole, the exploration of more than 1200 miles of territory never before trod by civilized man, the discovery of new whale fishing grounds, the study of weather conditions and the extent of South Polar mineral deposits, especially of manganese, coal, granite, marble and rubies. Commander Cope declared before sailing that for six months of the year the climate of the northern area of the Antarctic is no more rigorous than that of Alaska or Siberia.

Cope's ship, the Thor I, left England on September 28, 1920, and from Norfolk, Va., where the commander stepped aboard her, on the following October 26. The Thor I on the way to her base stopped at Montevideo and then went to Deception islands, in the Falklands, where motion pictures were made of whales disporting themselves at sea and being harpooned for their ambergris and bone and oil. Late in October, 1920, a second ship left Cardiff, Wales, for the Falkland islands. Three whalers of 7000 tons each and one whale catcher of 200 tons also accompanied the explorers from their base.

The personnel of the expedition included also N. G. Lester, navigator; Thomas W. Bagshowe, geologist; Captain George H. Wilkins, chief of the scientific staff, who accompanied the Stefansson expedition in the same capacity, and 120 men. An airplane called the Kangaroo and so constructed that it can land on the ice by means of skids, was to be employed in the dash to the South Pole. The goal was expected to be reached in a flight of from 20 to 30 hours instead of a tortuous journey of many months on sledges. The flight was to be undertaken in Summer and was not to be a non-stop journey.

The Kangaroo carried, besides five men, fuel, a sledge, cameras and food for one month and this weight was expected to handicap the fliers in crossing a mountain range with peaks 11,000 feet high which rise as natural obstacles to the pole. The start was to be made from the great ice barrier at the Bay of Whales. The total weight of the plane, occupants and equipment was 12,600 pounds and it was to be driven at an average speed of 93 miles an hour. The party was to include, besides Commander Cope, Mr. Lester, as navigator; George H. Wilkins Jr., photographer and surveyor; Thomas W. Bagshowe, geologist, and one other man. The airplane was also to carry 20 dogs, Canadian "huskies." Several other planes and an extensive wireless system, by means of which it was hoped to keep in touch with civilization at all times, were to be held in reserve.

Commander Cope, before starting south, said that while the Thor I was circumnavigating the lower part of the continent, her sister ship, sailing from Cape Ann, would go around the Bay of Whales and the upper part of the continent, completing the circle. The other planes, meanwhile, were to be utilized on shore. They have a cruising radius of 1000 mils, but the first year were to be sent out only 250 miles for the establishment of new petrol bases and the following year sent out an additional 250 miles. The Thor was scheduled, according to Commander Cope's plans, to return to New Zealand in 1926, at about the same time that her sister ship returned to South America.

"Previous Antarctic explorations have been adventures," said Commander Cope. "This one is a scientific and commercial proposition. The final object of our enterprise is a search for the mineral wealth with which we are sure the South Polar regions abound." In addition to the minerals previously mentioned, he said that Antarctica was rich in gold, silver, copper and lead in the chain of mountains that rise like gigantic sentinels guarding the secret of its vast and icy polar fields.

City of Montesano Sued.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—To compel issuance of warrants in payment for a fire engine delivered last month, the American La France Fire Engine company yesterday instituted suit against the city of Montesano. Mayor Cheney, who has refused to issue the warrants, says payment for the engine would put the city in debt beyond the 1¼ per cent of assessed valuation limit allowed by law.

Vancouver Plant Extends.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The Vancouver Woolen mills at Main and Second streets, is making alterations on the second floor of the plant to install a shirt-making department. The cloth will be woven by the company in its mills in the northwest and shipped here. It is expected that the machinery will be in place by February 1. About 25 more operators will be employed.

Youth, 18, and Girl, 15, Wed.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—Elery A. Cummins, 18 years old, of Newberg, Or., and Miss Juanita Underwood, 15 years of age, of La Grande, were married here today. The boy is a son of W. F. Cummins of Newberg, and the girl is a daughter of Mrs. Bella Underwood of La Grande, Wash. Both were present and gave their consent to the marriage.

Expressing
Our Sincere Appreciation
of the
Generous Patronage
Accorded Us

Watch the Daily Papers for Announcement of Our Annual After-Christmas Cleanup Sale

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON

We wish our friends and patrons the merriest of Christmases and hope that the New Year will bring a full measure of happiness and prosperity

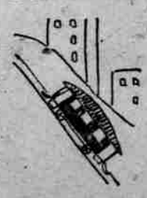
A. & C. Feldenheimer

To every home in this city, this great home furnishing store wishes a bright and merry Christmas and a joyous and prosperous New Year! "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" is the spirit of the day and we enter the New Year with this principle guiding our business policy.

POWERS
QUALITY FIRST
USE YOUR CREDIT
THIRD & YAMHILL

San Francisco.

Dear Eleanor:



Today we toured the city on the street cars. San Francisco has all kinds of patterns and sizes in street cars. Here is a little cable car, the only kind that can climb certain hills and not get out of breath. We stood outside on its platform and watched the city sink below us as we climbed up a very steep hill. It was really very interesting!

Betty Lou

Rates at Hotel Whitcomb from $2.00. $400 outside rooms. Write for folder containing map of city.

J. H. VAN HORNE, Mgr.

at HOTEL WHITCOMB
Civic Center
SAN FRANCISCO

Ocean Service
TO
CALIFORNIA
by the
San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company
Passenger and Freight Service Between
PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

STEAMERS.	From Ainsworth Dock, 10 A. M. Leave Portland	Leave Astoria	Arrive San Francisco	From Pier 38, 12 Noon. Leave San Francisco	Arrive Astoria	Arrive Portl'nd
Rose City	Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
Rose City	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Alaska	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 12	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 7

From each port every five days thereafter.

PASSAGE FARES

FROM	TO	FIRST CLASS Promenade Deck	Outside Saloon Deck	Inside Saloon Deck	Third Class (Males Only)
P'tl'd or Astoria	San Francisco	$28.80	$26.40	$24.00	$18.00
San Francisco	Astoria	28.80	26.40	24.00	18.00
San Francisco	Portland	28.80	26.40	24.00	18.00

These fares do not include 8 per cent war tax, which must be added.

All fares include berth and meals while at sea.

Apply to any of our representatives to make your reservations.

L. E. OMER, City Passenger Agent, 701 Wells Fargo Building. Phone Broadway 4500.

CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICE, Third and Washington Streets. Phone Main 3530.

C. F. HEYWOOD, Agent, Ainsworth Dock. Broadway 268.

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon