

IRISH LABOR SHAMES BRITAIN TO WORLD

Report Declares Honor of People Compromised.

FLOGGING IS CHARGED

Enlightened Method of Negotiation Said to Be Final Solution of Problems.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The labor commission which recently investigated affairs in Ireland, it became known today, in its final report declared "a thing is being done in the name of Great Britain which must make her name stink in the nostrils of the whole world. The honor of our people has been gravely compromised."

The commission charges the crown forces, among other things, with burnings, destruction, looting and flogging.

Regarding the government's responsibility for reports the commission states:

"We do not believe the government directly and definitely inspired reprisals and violence, but while it has perfunctorily denied certain occurrences which are beyond doubt, it has associated itself with the defended crimes committed by the crown forces in Ireland. Blame for the present situation does not rest primarily with the members of the crown forces but with the government."

Among the points in the commission's report are the following: "There are so many undoubted cases of looting and theft that the commission must add these crimes to those of burning and destruction. Many cases of beating and other forms of punishment came to our notice, some of which we were able to investigate.

In some places there has been a good deal of flogging of the people. "Rough and brutal treatment of women is by no means the worst that has to be said against men in the service of the British crown."

"Final solution of the Irish problem will not be found in a policy of violence and vengeance. It will have to be found along the lines of conciliation and consent by a more enlightened method of negotiation."

DeVALERA STILL IN HIDING

Secretary Embarrassed by Failure of "President" to Appear.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Eamonn de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," has caused his secretary considerable embarrassment by failing to "come out of seclusion," the latter asserted here today.

Today the secretary said he had not seen Mr. de Valera since his return here from Worcester, Mass. He had previously announced he expected to confer with "the president" here. "I cannot give you any 'tip' at all," he replied when asked if he would hint as to which side of the Atlantic the "Irish president" might be expected to appear on next.

WOMAN LEADER SENTENCED

Countess Markievicz Found Guilty on Conspiracy Charge.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—Countess Markievicz tried by a court-martial on a charge of conspiracy to organize a seditious society, was today sentenced to two years at hard labor in prison.

The specific allegation against her was that between January, 1918, and September, 1920, she had joined to organize a "flanna obreann" or Sinn Fein Boy Scouts society. This organization has been charged with the conspiracy to murder military police and with unlawful drilling.

Widow MacSwiney to Return.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the late lord mayor of Cork, who starved himself to death in an English prison, will sail for home Saturday after testifying in Washington before the committee of 100 investigating conditions in Ireland.

LIKELY CABINET DRAFTED

(Continued From First Page.) of Kentucky, whose name has been associated with the portfolio of war.

HUGHES RUMOR CONFIRMED

Only Unforeseen Can Rob ex-Justice of Post.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 28.—A middle-western senator who returned a few days ago from a conference with the president-elect at Marion, O., today confirmed rumors of the last few days that Evan Hughes would be secretary of state in the Harding cabinet.

He said it is yet two months before Mr. Harding necessarily must announce the personnel of his official family and that in such a period there may be several slips. In his opinion, however, the failure to appoint Hughes would be nothing less than a change in arrangements now unforeseen. Senator Knox, who has been frequently mentioned for the post, has said that having been secretary of state once, he has no particular desire to return to the same office.

At the same time, Senator Knox is said to have been conscious of the fact that his record as an irreconcilable on the peace treaty might render his appointment distasteful to certain elements of his party, although the president-elect has seemed strongly inclined toward him.

The Hughes choice appears to be the result of influences which have not been felt to any degree by the president-elect as to any other cabinet choice. It is said that from everywhere there has come some pressure on Mr. Harding to put Hughes in the cabinet. After weighing all of the pleasant things said of Hughes, the president-elect discovered that at last he had found a man whom everybody seemed to admire.

He proved to be the one man on whom capital and labor could agree. Representatives of both employers and employees managed to get the word to Marion that they would be pleased if the next president could utilize Mr. Hughes' services and it is said to be upon these endorsements rather than upon the O. K. of political advisers that the decision as to the next cabinet premier was reached. It is understood Mr. Harding's plan had been to offer Mr. Hughes the first vacancy on the supreme bench, which will come when Justice McKenna retires, and later to elevate him to chief justice upon the retirement of Chief Justice Edward Douglas White.

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This plan was mentioned in two or three conferences and was received with favor. The country-wide demand for Mr. Hughes in the cabinet, however, changed this plan. The same senator said that if Hughes should see fit to decline that it may be expected that Harding will fall back upon E. H. Root.

He also answered the question, "What is to be done with ex-Senator George Sutherland of Utah?" Sutherland was so close to Harding throughout the campaign and has been with him so much since the election that at one time or another gossip has connected him with every sort of a big job that is loose.

Sutherland is to be disposed of, according to this senator, with an appointment to the supreme court.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

The house passed several small private claims bills. Representative Gouard and Representative New introduced a resolution asking President Wilson for a detailed statement of the war chest fund.

Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania proposed a bill to amend the constitution to tax federal, state and municipal government securities, which the house will take up.

The census committee of the house began hearings on the reapportionment bills. Permission was given to ex-Speaker Clark and Representative Foss to address the house tomorrow commencing the long service record of "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

Representative Young, republican, North Dakota, introduced a bill to authorize the placing of agricultural experts in consular offices abroad.

The senate was not in session.

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LECTURE SERIES TO OPEN

Educational Topics to Be Taken Up at B'nai Brith Building.

A series of lectures on educational topics will be held at the B'nai Brith building, 454 Thirteenth street, according to an announcement made by the committee on educational affairs yesterday.

These lectures will be given on the second and fourth Monday nights of each month, with the exception of the night of February 7. The series of lectures has been arranged by S. C. Kohn, A. Koskowitz and A. Weinstein, members of the educational committee.

The lectures and the dates follow: January 19, W. F. Woodworth, "What China Can Teach Us." February, Dr. Gardner C. Bassett, "Measuring Human Character and Ability." February 28, Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, "The Jewish People." March 14, Mayor George L. Baker, "Raising a City of Letting a City Run." March 28, Dr. W. McDiven, "Love and Marriage." April 11, Judge Jacob M. S. Wright, "Our Religion." April 25, W. D. Wheelwright, "Our Religion With the Orient."

EDUCATION CLUB TOPIC

Kiwanis Hear Talks on Army and Navy Opportunities.

S. W. Lawrence was elected district trustee of the Kiwanis club at the regular weekly meeting yesterday at the Benson hotel.

The programme of the day included discussion of educational advantages offered by the army and navy. Colonel W. E. Fines, who recently returned from service in the educational department of the army, spoke on the army as an institution of learning.

Announcement was made at the luncheon yesterday that \$250 was donated by club members as a Christmas gift to the co-operative infant welfare clinic.

TWO HELD TO GRAND JURY

Albert King and Lloyd R. Zackery Must Face Charges.

Albert King waived hearing in municipal court yesterday on a charge of larceny by ballot and was ordered held for the grand jury. King, it is alleged, obtained three vacuum cleaners and a phonograph from Lipman, Wolfe & Co. on credit, and disposed of them to other persons.

Lloyd R. Zackery, remanded back to municipal court by the juvenile court as over 18 and incorrigible, following his arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was also held for the grand jury. Zackery is said to have spent several terms in the state reform school. His latest offense was passing bad checks, according to reports. He appeared in court in a soldier's uniform with divisional insignia and service stripes, although it is understood he had been in the state training school during the war.

At the same time, Senator Knox is said to have been conscious of the fact that his record as an irreconcilable on the peace treaty might render his appointment distasteful to certain elements of his party, although the president-elect has seemed strongly inclined toward him.

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PLACE OF TERMINAL HEARING NEXT STEP

Belief Is Case Will Be Handled in Portland.

UNION PACIFIC AGREES

Aitchison Telegraphs LaRoche That Both Railways Have Granted Temporary Delay in Ouster.

Now that it has been officially announced that the Great Northern and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle lines will be permitted at least temporarily to continue their use of the Portland Union station terminals, the next step in the situation is as to whether the hearing by the interstate commerce commission will be held in Portland or Washington, D. C.

It is believed it will be held here and it is not unlikely that Clyde B. Aitchison of Oregon, ex-chairman, will be sent to handle it.

City Attorney La Roche, who is acting as secretary to Mayor Baker's committee of civic club presidents on the case, yesterday received from Mr. Aitchison the following telegram, upon receipt by him at Washington of official notice from J. P. O'Brien, as president of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Terminal company:

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific have acceded to our request for postponement for reasonable time of notice of vacation to Great Northern and Spokane, Portland & Seattle railways and have indicated desire for early hearing on complaint of Oregon commission. Therefore not necessary for you to come here to present application for emergency order.

Following authorization by William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific company, to accede to a request of the commerce commission that the non-tenant lines be permitted further use of the station facilities, Mr. O'Brien yesterday telegraphed the commission and urged an immediate hearing. He also wired L. C. Gilman, president of the Great Northern with headquarters in Seattle, and notified W. F. Turner, president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle, here, in line with the decision.

Just how congested the calendar of the interstate commission is no one here knows, but the belief was expressed yesterday that the Portland terminal case probably will be set forward, if possible, and that it will be heard here. That would save considerable time and expense to the city and state.

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from coal tar, it was explained, and from the manufacture of the commercial article to the production of the military weapon is but another step in a continuous process. By insuring the development of the dye industry chemical experts here said, Great Britain has laid the groundwork for possible widespread use of gas in warfare, as chemical factories can turn from the manufacture of dyestuffs to the production of poison gas practically at will.

Direct competition in this country between German and American-made dyes also is seen by officials here as a result of the British dyestuffs act. While the act prohibits the importation of dye products into the United Kingdom, the restriction does not apply to goods imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of trans-shipment.

Under the present war trade regulations, officials explained, dyes may not be imported into this country from the manufacture of dyestuffs of German origin. But it would be practically impossible, they added, to determine the origin of goods shipped by way of England if the casings were changed before consignment to this country.

An influx of German dyes would probably mean, officials frankly stated, that the development of the American industry would be hindered and consequently the United States would fall behind the other nations in ability to produce poison gas in the event of war.

GABINET OFFICIALS REPLY

INTERFERENCE WITH LANDING OF CABLE ADMITTED.

Secretary Colby Holds President Has Right to Keep Western Union From Control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Admitting interference with the landing on American shores of the Western Union cable from Barbados and stating that they acted under direct orders of President Wilson, Secretaries Colby, Baker and Daniels filed today in the district supreme court their answers in the suit brought by the telegraph company for an injunction restraining them from preventing the landing of the cable line.

The cabinet officers say an injunction would inflict injury on the government and people of the United States and would hamper President Wilson in the conduct of negotiations with foreign countries on the subject of cable communications.

Secretary Colby argues the right of the president to deny a landing privilege to any foreign-owned cable, unless equal right is given by the foreign country for the landing of American owned cables. Asserting that the Western Telegraph company, with which the Western Union line would connect at Barbados, has an international cable monopoly in Brazil, Mr. Colby contends the landing of the Western Union cable would further the alleged monopoly and exclude American companies from competition with the British company.

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Lipman Wolfe & Co. Merchandise of Merit Only. Rue de la Paix Chocolates. Fresh for New Year's Street Floor. Today's Charge Purchases Will Appear on Statements Rendered February 1. Join the crowd of enthusiastic men who cannot speak too highly of this GREAT SALE!

Friday Noon—Turkey Luncheon, 35c. Consisting of Turkey with Dressing, Cranberry Sauce, Celery, Bread and Butter and Coffee. 100 Delicious Roast Turkeys. Our Thanksgiving day turkey luncheon proved exceedingly popular; so popular that long before the luncheon hour was over the forty-two turkeys we had ordered were exhausted. For our New Year's luncheon we have ordered 100 turkeys, which means that turkey will be served to all who come. The Luncheon Hour will begin at 10:45 and we will serve until not a tid bit is left. Tip Top Inn, Eighth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

"Never a Sale Like It!" That is what they all say—and what else could they say of an event that is selling at a tremendous loss? Every Overcoat and Suit in Stock at \$36 Each. Garments That Cost Us Wholesale as Much as \$85.00. If you allow this sale to pass without benefiting by it, you will never cease to regret it. The Savings Are Positively Astounding. Fifth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

EXTRA, EXTRA!—On Wednesday This Store Offers 2400 MEN'S SHIRTS. Back to five years ago! at \$1.45. Shirts that are guaranteed fast color! If \$1.45 for a shirt of fine count soft percale and fine corded madras and crepe cloths doesn't sound like five years ago, we've missed our guess. Shirts that are expertly made. Five pearl buttons. Soft Cuffs. Guaranteed fast colors. All sizes 14 to 17. Fine Materials. A wide selection of patterns. Fine count soft percale, fine corded madras and crepe cloths. Street Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co. This Store Uses No Comparative Prices—They Are Misleading and Often Untrue

GAS HELD BEST WAR AID

BRITAIN RECOGNIZES POISON AS SUPREME WEAPON.

Latest Enactment Also Opens Way for Entry of German Dyestuffs Into United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—By the passage of the city and the state public service commission, interested parties, and of the two lines now endeavoring to obtain perpetual rights in the terminal, will go forward.

The British act, which became a law yesterday, prohibits the importation of dyestuffs into Great Britain for ten years, which, government experts declared, will enable England to build up her dye industry to a point of complete independence from the outside world.

Poison gas and dyestuffs both come from coal tar, it was explained, and from the manufacture of the commercial article to the production of the military weapon is but another step in a continuous process.

Direct competition in this country between German and American-made dyes also is seen by officials here as a result of the British dyestuffs act.

While the act prohibits the importation of dye products into the United Kingdom, the restriction does not apply to goods imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of trans-shipment.

Under the present war trade regulations, officials explained, dyes may not be imported into this country from the manufacture of dyestuffs of German origin.

But it would be practically impossible, they added, to determine the origin of goods shipped by way of England if the casings were changed before consignment to this country.

An influx of German dyes would probably mean, officials frankly stated, that the development of the American industry would be hindered and consequently the United States would fall behind the other nations in ability to produce poison gas in the event of war.

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