

COMMUNISTS LOSE  
HOLD ON GERMANY

Proletariat Does Not Heed  
Clarion Call of Reds.

UNION LABOR ALSO WARY

Even Masses of Unemployed Turn  
Deaf Ear to Rabid Exhortations  
of Bolshevist Agitators.

BY CYRIL BROWN.  
(Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—(Special Wireless.)—Nineteen hundred and twenty-one is the decisive year, is the new clarion call of the united communist party of Germany to the proletariat. But the gigantic protest demonstrations in the Lustgarten, opposite the palace for the second day of the new year was sparsely attended and proved a complete fiasco to the accompaniment of a drizzling rain.

The meeting was called to protest against the "hanging" of the proletariat, the white terror in Hungary and its worthy German ally. The manifesto went on to assert that "Germany refuses to dissolve the Kapp-Putsch and the Orzech, even at the price of further occupation of a new war."

In spite of this failure the communists should make a better showing with the demonstrations called for January 15, the anniversary of the violent death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. But from recent past performances it appears that the communists have passed the peak of their mischief-making power, and their leaders seem to have more and more trouble in mobilizing even the masses of the unemployed for safe and lawful demonstrations.

**Pessimism Running High.**  
When they called recently for a mass storm of unemployed on the Berlin town hall for the purpose of securing an increase in the municipal unemployment subsidies, only a few handbills responded to the call.

Notwithstanding the making of appreciable progress within the ranks of organized labor, the communists' boasting on the immediate future was the failure of the communists to capture the powerful, ultra-radical Berlin Metal Workers' union, through the margin of their defeat was close.

A note of pessimism is appearing in the private conversations of communists. Party handbills are few, contributions are coming in slowly and many members are apathetically lapsing into an "honorary non-paying class."

This slump in the communists' stock is coincident with the renaissance of the "new" German economy, which is showing a springtime prospect of 15 to 20 per cent boom, all at greatly reduced prices. As between her or bolshevism there is no doubt how the average German working man will choose, since he can now get considerable alcoholic action for the cost of a campaign contribution to the communist party.

**Must Work Herself Well.**  
Christian Science cannot save Germany, in the opinion of Minister of the Interior Dr. Koch, who says: "Germany cannot pray herself well again. She can work herself well again, however, and in this work is possible only if it gets its reward. Under the Versailles treaty there is danger that no one in Germany will get the reward for his work which is needed as an incentive to keep it up."

"Whoever robs us of a modest degree of prosperity in our native land, our intellectual, cultural, artistic and educational opportunities, takes away the light and air from our work and reduces it to a mere shadow which not even suffice to feed Germany alone."

"Germany will do what she can in the way of preparation, but the decision that our country has the ability to put all Europe on its feet should be dissipated."

Broedckerf, Rantau philosophizes laconically, "I am comforted by the certainty that the present state of things is against all rhyme and reason, and therefore cannot last."

**Claims Allies Stir Reaction.**  
"The new year will bring us political common sense—and sensible politics. This is, to be sure, thoroughly nonsensical, but perhaps for very reason it will come true."

"These words marked the conclusion of an attack on the anti-russia policy toward Germany by former Minister Professor Hugo Preuss, author of the constitution of the German republic, in which he said:

"The common sense of the German democracy after the catastrophe of 1918 saved Germany, and thereby Europe, from being submerged by the Russian chaos. From this fact the victorious western democracies drew the logical conclusion that they ought to strike the young German democracy on the head with all their might. They did up with the Versailles peace conditions."

"They probably believed that democratic Germany would become too overbearing if the western democracies did not hold the German reaction to its feet again. If this policy was not sensible it was all the more successful. In 1920 the German reaction repudiated what the western democracies had sown in 1919."

"In order to make the republic and democracy safe in Germany the western democracies forbade to Germany a democratic militia essential to the republic and not dangerous to other countries."

"And lastly they reach the logical conclusion that Germany must be bound hand and foot so that she can freely and enthusiastically exert all her strength in work fruitful for reparations."

WAREHOUSE FIRM FORMED

Headquarters of \$2,700,000 Concern to Be in Portland.  
SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The American Warehouse & Sales company, with a capital stock of

PIANOS  
REDUCED

PAYMENTS ARRANGED  
There are some splendid piano bargains in Baby Grands, Players and Uprights on sale this month on our seventh floor.

\$2,700,000 filed articles of incorporation with the state corporation commissioner here today. The incorporators are G. A. Curtis, J. Annand and H. E. Johnson. Headquarters will be in Portland.

The Roswell Mining company of Grants Pass has been incorporated by M. Norden, G. D. Littooy and George S. Barton. The capital stock is \$200,000.

The Columbia Packing company, with headquarters in Astoria, has been incorporated by J. T. Tyn, Ann Tyn and Charles L. Eskola. The capital stock is \$25,000.

The Santiam Reclamation company has been incorporated by R. G. Bell, John W. White and John K. Kollock. The capital stock is \$100,000 and headquarters will be in Portland.

The General Motors Acceptance company, organized under the laws of New York, has asked permission to operate in Oregon. The capital stock is \$1,000,000. John P. Storey of Portland has been named attorney in fact.

TUTION LAW IS UPHeld

1919 AMENDMENT DENOUNCED AS VICIOUS, UNWISE.  
Repeal by Legislature to Be Asked by Superintendents; Salem Convention Concluded.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Oregon county school superintendents in the closing session of their annual convention in Salem today branded as pernicious, vicious and unwise the action of the 1919 legislature in amending the high school tuition law enacted at the 1915 session. The superintendents recommend that the next legislature repeal the amendment.

Resolutions were adopted by the superintendents urging the enactment of laws making it incumbent upon county health officers and district boundary boards to make a thorough investigation when sanitary conditions of schools are reported as bad. An annual audit of the accounts of various school districts of the state was recommended, also an increase in the salary of the state superintendent of schools. It was also urged that after January 1, 1923, no teacher be certificated for the first time unless he or she has had one year of professional training in addition to four years in a standard high school; also that no teacher, after January 1, 1925, should be certificated for the first time without two years of professional training in addition to the regular four years in a standard high school.

Practically every county school superintendent in Oregon, in attendance at the convention, which closed with a banquet here tonight, addressed and a social hour featured the final day's sessions.

'NO' DECLARED WORTH \$50

Lawyer Gets Award for Brief Answer to Legal Question.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The simple answer "No" to a legal question is worth \$50, according to Attorney E. Mathison and a jury in Justice Tuomala's court, which yesterday awarded a verdict for this amount to Mathison, who was the plaintiff in a civil action against his former client, Alex. Pahanleml, a wealthy contractor.

Mr. Pahanleml asked Attorney Mathison if there was some way he could legally desert Mrs. Pahanleml without having to give her any of the money or property the two have saved since becoming husband and wife. Because the answer was "no," Alex. Pahanleml, who was the defendant, refused to pay for the attorney's advice and proposes to appeal the case.

Machine Gun Company Formed.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—A machine-gun company is being organized in Corvallis and already 125 men have signed up for membership. The new organization will fill the place in the life of the young men of the town that was formerly filled by old company K. The government provides uniforms, guns, automatic pistols and pay for each man for every drill he attends. Plans are being made to muster the company into service some time next week. Herschel Ellenburg, an ex-service man, has worked the matter up.

Fireman Is Honored.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The Corvallis fire department will celebrate tonight with party, jubilation and dance at the city hall in honor of George Hotchkiss, battalion chief, who will leave soon for Walla Walla to become agent for the Union fire company. Mr. Hotchkiss has had charge of the company's interests in Corvallis since he returned from France, and has been a member of the fire department for many years.

At BURNS'

- TODAY AND MONDAY
- FAMILY FLOUR
- A-J POTATOES
- SCRATCH FEED
- WHITE CARNATION SHORTENING
- PURE LARD
- CRISCO
- LIBBY MILK
- CHEAP LIMA BEANS

- JUNO COFFEE
- ROSE OF CEYLON TEA
- D. C. BURNS CO.

AMERICAN-BRITISH  
UNION IS PROPOSED

Agreement Suggested as Way  
to Disarmament.

LONDON PAPERS HOPEFUL

Concord of Two Nations Would  
Make Project Possible, Says Observer; Times Also Optimistic.

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

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(Special cable.)—London's most serious Sunday papers, the Sunday Times and the Observer, devote considerable space to disarming comment of the World's disarmament campaign. The Observer is owned by Lord Astor and edited by J. L. Garvin, both strong supporters of the government and earnest advocates of closed Anglo-American relations. This paper says:

"The last fortnight has been largely engaged upon discussions of disarmament. Everything in that matter depends upon America and Britain. If they agree, everything can be done. Our contemporary, the New York World, has been carrying on an admirable campaign for limitation. We think it certain that the movement is bound to be followed during the year by earnest amicable discussions between the chief governments. The position of this government regard competition in naval armaments between Britain and America is imbecile. It is impossible for the British empire to join Japan in any war against the United States. Japan is entitled to security and fair scope of her own side of the Pacific, since free immigration of her citizens into the United States and the white dominions of our own empire is socially impossible. But the practical worth of all these sentiments and phrases can be tested only in conference."

**Chance for Harding Seen.**  
"Harding is not a professional idealist like Wilson, but when the former comes to the presidency, he will have a chance to play in practice the saving part whereof his predecessor dreamed. A conference of responsible statesmen upon future disarmament and peace, summoned at Harding's initiative, might revive all the best hopes of civilization and help afterward the world to a better and more peaceful future."

The Sunday Times, an equally strong government supporter, has a two-column editorial article by "Scrutator," who says in part: "The agitation for a reduction of naval armaments is even stronger in America than here. In England we have not got further than a cabinet committee to inquire what naval power is. There is a revival agitation has been started by 'The New York World' for cessation of naval armaments, and leaders of the democratic party, including the secretary of the navy himself, are being caught in its eddies. Never were conditions more favorable to success if the problem is tackled in a serious and practical spirit."

"Scrutator" then suggests that "England and America form a partnership to police the commons of the seas—not an exclusive partnership, but one to which every power could be invited to join provided he accepts the rules. The agreement might in the first instance take such forms as this: "First, England and the United States jointly guarantee the rights of commons on the high seas according to rules to be drafted at a conference of their representatives."

"Second, they further agree to use the best endeavors to induce other powers to join provided they accept the rules so determined."

"Third, they engage to make common cause against any enemy of either in consequence of the measures they have taken to protect the rights of commons as defined."

He defines "rights of commons" as: "Every neutral ship and every belligerent merchantman engaged in lawful commerce shall have free use of the high seas without molestation, and lawful commerce shall be all commerce prohibited by declaration of the league of nations. This definition is unlikely to be objected to in the United States. On the contrary, it embodies the principle advocated by Benjamin Franklin and consistently advocated ever since by the United States government—that private property at sea should be exempt from the capture and of course from destruction. England has been the chief opponent of this doctrine in the past, and if anyone likes to argue with the tide before him of the losses to the British shipping in the late submarine war, that we are abandoning our own naval traditions in favor of the American, he is welcome to do so."

He then says this does not mean abandonment of the rights of blockade and contraband, as the league of nations will sanction the use of these in a just cause. "Scrutator" finally suggests that sea law be enforced by the formation of an international fleet, flying the league of nations flag, and made up of the best ships of Great Britain and America, and concludes: "My object in suggesting that an agreement between the United States and England be the nucleus for disarmament proposals has been, not to postpone collective action, but to hasten it. On the last of the sea we have behind us a long controversy, which can now safely be resolved."

**HOOPER'S ENEMIES BUSY**  
Quiet Opposition to Appointment of Cabinet Is Started.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 7.—Quiet opposition has been started in some political circles against the appointment of Herbert Hoover as secretary of the interior, rumors that Harding was considering him for the place having stirred up enemies of the ex-food administrator. Senator Borah is bitterly opposed to Hoover and held a conference today with Senator Johnson of California, at which plans for a fight on Mr. Hoover, it was understood, were discussed. Attacks made on Mr. Hoover in the senate yesterday by Senators Reed, democrat, of Missouri, and Gronna, republican, of North Dakota, were said to have been part of the general plan of attack to influence the president-elect.

Borah continued urging the appointment of Governor Davis of Idaho.

Penitentiary Survey Made.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The Marion county grand jury, which has been in session here for several days, this afternoon made a complete survey of the Oregon state penitentiary. A report of conditions at the penitentiary probably will be filed by the grand jury here tomorrow.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

JAMES G. SCRIPPS DEAD

WELL-KNOWN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SUCCEUMS.

Pneumonia Following Influenza Proves Fatal to Head of Great Chain of Daily Papers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 7.—James G. Scripps, well-known publisher, died at an early hour this morning at his home in Miramar, near here. Scripps had been ill for two months, but it

was not until a few days ago that his condition took a turn for the worse. He was 75 years old.

Scripps was taken ill with influenza and a few days ago pneumonia developed, this being assigned as the cause of death. He was the eldest son of F. W. Scripps, founder of the Scripps chain of newspapers, and was born in Westchester, O. When five years old he was brought to San Diego by his parents and was reared and educated here. His first newspaper work was at Sacramento, Cal., where he established the Sacramento Star in 1894.

Upon the death of his brother, John P. Scripps, in 1914, James G. Scripps became chairman of the board of directors of the Scripps newspapers, which position he held up to the time of his death. Scripps is survived

by his widow, two sons and two daughters, his parents and one brother, Robert P. Scripps of Cincinnati. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

RULE AFFECTS WAR DEAD

Britain Requires Citizenship Proof to Remove American Bodies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Applications for the removal from British military cemeteries in Europe of the bodies of Americans who died while serving in the British army must be accompanied by proof of the soldier's American citizenship, under a ruling of the British government, announced today by the war department.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 7.—Frank R. Gooding, senator-elect from Idaho, who takes his seat in the senate on January 15 to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Nugent, reached Washington today. He was introduced informally in both house and senate by Representative Smith.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVICE FOR PARENTS OF BOYS, CONTAINED IN THIS NEWSPAPER

Put your boy into a good-looking Jack o'Leather Suit that will give months and months of satisfactory service.

A Most Unusual Sale Offering Values of Decidedly Unusual Excellence

Every One of Our 200 Suits—the Entire Stock \$13.50

Unsparingly Reduced to

Many of These Suits Cost—

the Wholesale Price—\$17.00

Every Suit Guaranteed to Be All Wool, and for Service

Every One of Our Suits in Sizes 6 Up to 17 Years

—The reductions are drastic in every instance! The savings are amounts that will give intense satisfaction! The values are positively remarkable!

—The above three statements can easily be verified. Parents whose boys have been wearing Jack o'Leather Suits know that every word is true.

—In order to acquaint those who are unfamiliar with the merits of Jack o'Leather Suits mention here a few of the outstanding features:

—They are made of tweeds, chevots and homespun weaves in light and dark patterns, and at those points where there is the most wear—trouser seat, knees, elbows and lower pockets—soft, pliable leather is used as a reinforcement.

—Each suit is made in full beller coat style, its smartness standing out prominently. It sets a boy off, fits snugly and is a wonder for wear.

And Think of a Nice Warm Overcoat for the Boy at \$14.85!

—Boys and youths of from 6 to 18 years of age can be fitted satisfactorily and comparatively inexpensively in good-looking ulsters or buckle belters with large, convertible collars, top and side pockets. Plenty of style and plenty of room to each overcoat. Warm cloth linings. Made of all-wool dark mixtures.

Boys' All-Wool Mackinaws \$8.95

—In heavy plaid mixtures. Large convertible collars; large patch pockets; buckle and button belts; sizes 8 to 14 years.

Boys' Knickerbockers \$2.95

—All wool and mixed wool materials. Fully lined; large roomy style; many with belts to match. Dark and light mixtures; sizes 6 to 18.

Fifth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Rue de la Paix Chocolates

Lipman Wolfe & Co. "Merchandise of Merit Only"

Mail Orders Filled

Jack O'Leather SUITS for BOYS Guaranteed Leatherized—All Wool



The Most Important Advice for Parents of Boys, Contained in This Newspaper

Put your boy into a good-looking Jack o'Leather Suit that will give months and months of satisfactory service.

A Most Unusual Sale Offering Values of Decidedly Unusual Excellence

Every One of Our 200 Suits—the Entire Stock \$13.50

Unsparingly Reduced to

Many of These Suits Cost—the Wholesale Price—\$17.00

Every Suit Guaranteed to Be All Wool, and for Service

Every One of Our Suits in Sizes 6 Up to 17 Years

—The reductions are drastic in every instance! The savings are amounts that will give intense satisfaction! The values are positively remarkable!

—The above three statements can easily be verified. Parents whose boys have been wearing Jack o'Leather Suits know that every word is true.

—In order to acquaint those who are unfamiliar with the merits of Jack o'Leather Suits mention here a few of the outstanding features:

—They are made of tweeds, chevots and homespun weaves in light and dark patterns, and at those points where there is the most wear—trouser seat, knees, elbows and lower pockets—soft, pliable leather is used as a reinforcement.

—Each suit is made in full beller coat style, its smartness standing out prominently. It sets a boy off, fits snugly and is a wonder for wear.

And Think of a Nice Warm Overcoat for the Boy at \$14.85!

—Boys and youths of from 6 to 18 years of age can be fitted satisfactorily and comparatively inexpensively in good-looking ulsters or buckle belters with large, convertible collars, top and side pockets. Plenty of style and plenty of room to each overcoat. Warm cloth linings. Made of all-wool dark mixtures.

Boys' All-Wool Mackinaws \$8.95

—In heavy plaid mixtures. Large convertible collars; large patch pockets; buckle and button belts; sizes 8 to 14 years.

Boys' Knickerbockers \$2.95

—All wool and mixed wool materials. Fully lined; large roomy style; many with belts to match. Dark and light mixtures; sizes 6 to 18.

Fifth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

AUTO SHOW Beginning Monday JAN 10TH TO 15TH INCLUSIVE TRUCK SHOW To Be Held in Individual Dealer Show Rooms Admission Fifty Cents, Plus 5c Tax Children, Half Rates. 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. PORTLAND MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM Third and Clay Streets AUSPICIES OF AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND Telephone Mar. 4510

A Big Day in the Little Folks' Aisle Clothes for 2-to-6-Year Olds, If You Please, As Smartly Made As Those for Older Girls Are Going On Sale at Phenomenal Reductions 33 1/3 to 50 Per Cent Less —This will be an opportunity for many mothers to purchase those adorable little dresses they have had in mind for the little one; pretty, dainty and practical dresses for afternoon, or fluffy, fancy ones for party wear. Dainty Afternoon Dresses at 50 Per Cent Less Now \$1.95 to \$4.62 Party Dresses—50 Per Cent Less Now \$8.35 to \$12.50 —Of batiste, dotted Swiss, lawns or voiles, trimmed with little French buds, or daintily embroidered, tucked or ruffled, or finished with buttons or Valenciennes or imitation filet laces. —Adorably made of taffeta, georgette, crepe de chine, in exquisite shades, or of dainty organdy or white nets; tucked, flowered, beribboned, embroidered, ruffled or shirred—high or low waists. Slipover and Open-Front Sweaters Reduced to \$1.95, \$3.95, \$5.95 —Attractive sweaters in a variety of the colors liked by kiddies of two to six. Colored Wash Dresses at Special Prices \$3.39, \$3.89, \$4.49, \$4.95, \$6.95 —The better grade of colored wash dresses of fine chambrays, crepes and good quality ginghams in light and medium shades. Regulation dresses included. Little Sweater Suits Greatly Reduced 33 1-3 Per Cent Less—Now \$6.60 to \$11.70 —For two to five-year-olds, in suitable colors for little folks. ALL CHILDREN'S FURS AT FIFTY PER CENT LESS Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co. THIS STORE USES NO COMPARATIVE PRICES—THEY ARE MISLEADING AND OFTEN UNTRUE