

SOME IS UNABLE
TO DELIVER FOODNot Half of Cars Promised
Are Provided.

ALL ROUTES ARE IN USE

In Order to Bring Good to Famines
Sufferers Supplies Must Arrive
in May, It Is Said.

LONDON, March 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Russian authorities so far have failed to provide even half the number of cars promised for the transportation of American relief supplies from the Black sea port of Novorossiysk and from Vladivostok to the Baltic sea. The Russian authorities, according to reports received here by Walter Lyman Brown, European director of the American organization.

"Experience has shown that it takes two months for food to reach the ultimate consumers from the ports," Dr. Brown said today. "Russia will be harvesting her own crops in August; so in order to do any good, supplies must reach the Russian ports by the end of May."

78 Tons of Food Delivered.

"Our representatives in Moscow are in close touch with the soviet transportation authorities and we are using all the routes from the ports which they deem practicable."

"During the month ending March 4, 78 tons of corn, wheat and general supplies were delivered at Baltic sea ports and the same amount was delivered at Black sea ports."

"There are now aboard ships on the way to Russia, where they are due within the next few weeks, 600 tons for northern ports and 78,000 for Black sea ports. There are due between March 15 and April 15 another 150,000 tons and in May at least another 100,000 tons—a grand total of more than 500,000 tons for the period running from February 4 to May 15."

Rail Facilities Taxed.

"This will be sufficient to feed from now until the Russian harvest 2,500,000 children and 5,000,000 adults."

"Inability of the Russian railroads to handle what we are delivering at Russian ports has been referred to by Sir Benjamin Robertson, head of all the British famine relief activities in Russia. He told his associates it was inadvisable for the British to try to expand their relief work at the present time with Russian transportation loaded to above maximum capacity by seed imports and American relief administration supplies from America."

BONUS IS UP TO HOUSE

(Continued From First Page.)

The District of Columbia would be authorized to loan to a veteran on the certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit, plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent from October 1, 1922. The loan would have to mature not later than September 30, 1925, and the rate of interest charged by the bank could not exceed by more than 2 per cent the rate charged at the head office of the loan for the discount of 90-day commercial paper by the federal reserve bank in the district in which is located the bank making the advance to the veteran.

Payment Is Outlined.

If a veteran defaulted in the payment of principal and interest to the bank for six months after maturity of the loan the bank would be required to present the veteran's note and certificate to the treasury not earlier than May 30, 1925, and not later than October 15, 1925, and the government would be required to pay the principal and interest up to the date of payment by the government, and the veteran if he failed to pay the principal or his estate, would be paid the difference between the amount paid the bank and 80 per cent of the loan value of the certificate at the time of its receipt by the treasury.

After September 30, 1925, the government would make loans directly to veterans on the certificates. From that date to October 1, 1928, the maximum of such loans would be 80 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran plus interest from October 1, 1922, at 4 1/2 per cent compounded annually. If the loan were made after October 1, 1928, the loan value would be 90 per cent of the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent and interest thereon from October 1, 1922, to the date of the loan, at 4 1/2 per cent compounded annually.

Amortization Plan Possible.

Advances by the government could be repaid upon an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual installments sufficient to cover (1) interest on the unpaid principal amount paid the bank and (2) such amount of the principal as would extinguish the debt within an agreed period not exceeding the life of the certificate.

Should a veteran default in any payment for a period of one year, the certificate would be declared forfeited. Had he borrowed an amount less than the maximum authorized by the bill, he would be paid 80 per cent of the difference between that maximum and the amount actually borrowed. In the case of the death of the veteran before the loan was paid, his beneficiary or his estate would be paid the face value of the certificate less the amount due on the loan.

Applications at Postoffices.

Applications for government loans might be made at any postoffice of a first, second or third-class, but loans would have to be approved by the secretary of the treasury.

It would be provided that no certificates issued or rights conferred under the adjusted service certificate title could, except for the purpose of securing a loan from an authorized bank or from the government, be negotiable or assignable or serve as security for a loan.

"Any negotiation, assignment or loan made in violation of any provision of this section shall be held void," says the bill.

If the veteran should die after making application for any one of the optional plans or for the cash before the coming into force of the bill on October 1, 1922, the government would pay to his estate the amount of the adjusted service credit.

Vocational Pay Provided.

Veterans electing to take the vocational training aid option would receive \$17.50 a day for each day of attendance on or after January 1, 1923, on a course of vocational training previously approved by the director of the veterans' bureau, the total payment under this plan, however, could not exceed 140 per cent of the amount of the adjusted service credit.

Under the farm and home aid sec-

tion, veterans would be paid in a lump sum or installments, an amount equal to the adjusted service credit increased by 40 per cent upon satisfactory assurance that the money would be used in purchasing or making payments on a home or farm or improving a home or farm.

This section of the bill is unchanged, as is that providing for land settlement. Under the land settlement title, there would be created a "national veterans' settlement board," which would establish veteran settlement projects for the reclamation and settlement of land by means of irrigation, drainage or other method of development or improvement. Establishment of the project would be carried out in co-operation with the states and veterans would be given preference in employment on such work.

Settlement Board Provided.

In each project the board would establish farm units large enough for the support of a family and farm workers, units sufficient for part-time cultivation by farm work by a worker's family. Each veteran employed on a project would be allowed to select and would be allotted a farm unit upon which he could construct a dwelling and other improvements.

From the price of the land so allotted would be deducted the amount of the veteran's adjusted service credit. The remainder would be paid upon an amortization plan with a fixed number of installments to cover the amount due, plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent over a period of 25 years or less.

The settlement board would consist of the secretary of the interior and four other members appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate. The four members would receive salaries of \$7500 each and one would be appointed for two years, one for three years and one for four years and one for five years. Subsequent appointments would be made for five years.

In the original bill this provision was included, that one of the appointed members be a veteran, but that section was stricken out.

Beneficiaries Are Defined.

Those entitled to a bonus would, under the terms of the bill, include "any individual, a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time after April 5, 1917, and before November 11, 1918, but does not include, first, any individual at any time during such period thereafter separated from such forces under other than honorable conditions; second, any conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform; or third, any alien at any time during such period or thereafter discharged from the military or naval forces on account of his alienage."

The term overseas service, the bill sets forth "means service on shore in Europe or Asia, exclusive of China, Japan and the Philippine islands; and service aboard, not on record ships, including in either case the period from the date of embarkation for such service to the date of disembarkation on return from such service, both dates inclusive."

Home Service Defined.

Home service is defined to mean all service not overseas service.

The bill also would provide that in computing adjusted service credit no allowance would be made "to any commissioned officer above the grade of captain in the army or marine corps, lieutenant in the navy, first lieutenant or first lieutenant of engineers in the coast guard, or passed midshipman in the public health service, or having the pay and allowances, if not the rank of any officer in the service, in excess of such grade—in each case for the period of service as such."

"Any individual holding a permanent or provisional commission or warrant or acting warrant in any branch of the military or naval forces, or (while holding such commission or warrant) serving under a temporary commission in a higher grade—in each case for the period of service under such commission or warrant or in such higher grade after the accrual of the right to pay thereunder. The subdivision shall not apply to any non-commissioned officer."

60 Days Are Deducted.

In computing the adjusted service, credit allowance would be made for time served from April 5, 1917, to July 1, 1918, less 60 days, this reduction being made on account of the 60-day bonus paid at the time of discharge from the service.

In the case of members of the national guard or of the national guard reserve, called into service by the proclamation of the president, dated July 2, 1917, the time of service between the date of call into service as specified by the proclamation and August 6, 1917, both dates inclusive, would be deemed to be active service in the military or naval forces.

Under a general provision of the measure any persons who knowingly made "any false statement of a material fact in any application, certificate or document" made under the various titles of the bill, or of any regulation made under any title would be liable to a fine of not more than \$1000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Redmond Legion Gains Members.

REDMOND, Or., March 7.—(Special.)—Membership of Ray Johnson post No. 44 of the American Legion of Redmond has been increased one-third as the result of a membership campaign conducted during last month, according to E. M. Houk, assistant. The total membership of the post is now 64. The real estate operators of Redmond have pledged themselves to assist the American Legion land advisory board. The board was formed recently to advise ex-service men upon valuation before they bought lands or city property upon which they proposed to use state aid loan money as part payment.

Wives Entertained by Men.

REDMOND, Or., March 7.—(Special.)—Members of the lower bridge farm bureau organization Sunday gave their wives a perfect day by reversing the usual order when they had gathered for their annual community dinner by serving the meal and washing the dishes. And just to be certain that the day was one of complete rest for the faithful wives, several men were delegated to care for the children while the women were seated at the table.

S. & H. given stamps for cash. Zolman Fuel Co. coal and wood. Broadway 6232, 560-21—Adv.

Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50. Ad. Orpheum matinee today, 15-25-50. Ad.

GIRLS! LEMONS

WHITEN HANDS

Press the Juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, which any drugstore will supply for a few cents, shake well, and you have a quarter-pint of harmless and delightful lemon-bleach to soften and whiten red, rough or chapped hands. This home-made lemon lotion is far superior to glycerine and rose water to smoothen the skin. Famous stage beauties use it to bleach and whiten that safe, clear, rosy-white complexion, because it doesn't irritate.—Adv.

GERMANY PAYS HUGE
SUM IN REPARATIONAbout 6 1/2 Billion Gold Marks
Total Since Armistice.

MONEY SOON AVAILABLE

Cost of Armies of Occupation Is
Prior and Additional Charge
to Tenth Obligations.

PARIS, March 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—German reparations payments to the allies in cash, payments in kind, and cessations of state property, between the armistice and December 31, 1921, amounted to 6,487,500,000 gold marks, says a report issued today by the reparations commission.

This sum is made up as follows: (a) direct payments, 1,041,410,000; (b) paid by Denmark on Germany's account for the seizure of part of Schleswig, 63,000,000; (c) sale of broken up war material, 40,000,000; (d) sundry items, 837,000; (e) proceeds from the reparations recovery act, 26,136,000; Total, 1,184,127,000.

Deliveries in kind, in which the values in gold marks are estimated (a) supplies to the allied and associated powers, 2,700,236,000; (b) sales to Luxembourg, to the textile alliance, etc., 280,000,000. Total, 2,980,236,000, bringing the total of liquid reparations to 3,999,544,000.

Estimated value of cessations of state property in the territories ceded by Germany, 2,504,352,000. Grand total, 6,487,500,000 gold marks.

The commission's report says this money will be available for three purposes: first, reimbursement for advances made by certain allies to facilitate coal deliveries under the Spa agreement, which will amount to approximately 390,000,000; second, cost of maintaining the army of occupation to May 1, 1921, not covered by paper marks, goods, and service rendered directly by Germany which are not included in the foregoing table, and third, reparations.

The cost of the armies of occupation, from March 1, 1921, constitutes a prior and additional charge to the obligations imposed upon Germany under the schedule of payments, says the report.

RAIL PARTY AT ASTORIA

Officials Inspect Roads in Coast
District of Oregon.

ASTORIA, Or., March 7.—(Special.)—A party of Northern Pacific and Spokane, Portland and Seattle railway officials spent today making an inspection of the Lewis & Clark logging road and certain other "road" trails in this vicinity and upon leaving Astoria at 5 P. M., they proceeded to Goble to make similar inspection of the Lewis & Clark logging road.

W. C. Albee of Tacoma, superintendent of the Tacoma division of Everett, superintendent of the coast division of the Great Northern, A. J. Davidson, general manager; G. E. Votaw, superintendent, and John Dickson, superintendent of motive power, all of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway.

Those in touch with the railroad situation in this district believe the visit of the Hill line representatives in line with similar visits recently made to Oregon, when other lines, including the Gales Creek and Wilson river, the Portland and Astoria and Pacific and other lines tapping the rich timber belts of Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook counties, were inspected.

PINE TREES DISEASED

Maritime Stock Planted in Sands
Near Lakeside Turning Brown.

EUGENE, Or., March 7.—(Special.)—The maritime pine trees planted in the sand dunes in the vicinity of Lakeside, north of Coos Bay, by the forest service several years ago, have begun to turn brown, according to R. S. Shelley, supervisor of the state national forest, who has just returned from that section. The ends of the needles on nearly all the trees have been affected by the disease or insects to such an extent that they are turning brown, and it is feared that the entire trees might be killed.

These trees were set out as an experiment, in hope of solving the problem of drifting sands. The trees are still growing, said Mr. Shelley, but he expressed doubt as to the ultimate success of the experiment.

Motor Law to Be Tested.

SALEM, Or., March 7.—(Special.)—Whether the Oregon motor vehicle law, as it relates to the collection of license fees, is constitutional, probably will be decided by Judge Calkins of the Jackson county circuit within the next 80 days. This was the prediction made here today by J. M. Devers, attorney for the state highway department. The case was declared by state officials to be one of the most important filed in recent years and that an adverse decision would mean the loss of millions of dollars which is now used in road construction.

Wedding License Fee Borrowed.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 7.—(Special.)—A bride party came to Vancouver today to get married, but did not have within \$3 of enough to get a license. The license was issued to Jack Barry, 30, and Lois M. Beall, 18, both of Portland. The license was issued and the auditor told the prospective bridegroom three times to settle with the cashier for the license, but he moved not. The witness, Emma L. Brummett, of Hotel Bellevue, of

Portland, took the oath, and then the trio went out into the hall to prepare plans for the next step. The witness, a real friend, left the couple waiting in the hall and went out and scouted around and was able to secure \$3, upon promise to pay at once. She went back to the auditor's office and with the money the bridegroom had was able to pay for the license, and the three left.

TWO TIE IN SCHOOL VOTE

Toledo, Wash., Election May Be
Decided by Lot.

CENTRALIA, Wash., March 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. A. Moore and P. Cleaver each received 49 votes in Saturday's school election at Toledo. The tie probably will be decided by lot.

At the school election in Vader Dr. R. H. Campbell was re-elected to the county polling place for 4 years by his nearest opponent, James Smith.

Emil Krupp, I. P. Knight and Leest Bowen will compose Bucoda's school board during the coming year, the result of Saturday's election there. Mr. Krupp and Mr. Knight were re-elected.

One hundred and forty-nine votes were cast at Grand Mound. James Mansson was elected, receiving a majority of 13 over P. W. Nye.

John Emery, lumberman, was elected to the Napavine board for a three-year term without opposition.

H. W. Mund, president of the Pe Ell State bank, was elected to the board of the consolidated district No. 211. Eighty-one votes were cast, of which Mr. Mund received 46. He was opposed by Mrs. Everett Martin.

DUTY ON SHINGLES ASKED

Senators Jones and Poindexter Present
Data to Committee.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 7.—Senators Jones and Poindexter presented today to the senate finance committee data showing that instead of shingles in British Columbia selling at a higher price than in Washington and Oregon the prices, grade for grade, are identically the same. The committee had been told by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota that the prices in British Columbia were higher and that therefore a protective duty was unnecessary.

The senators told the committee also that the house duty on magnesite, if restored to the bill by the senate, would revive the magnesite industry at Chewelah, Wash., and give employment to several hundred men. Senators Jones and Poindexter made a special plea for a duty on garden seeds as producers in the northwest states have asked. He said that the rates carried in the house bill on seeds would be satisfactory.

MR. CRUM ADMITTED

Elgin Attorney Wins Appeal From
Decision of Examiners.

SALEM, Or., March 7.—(Special.)—Jesse Crum, Elgin attorney, against whom charges were filed by L. Denham, also a resident of Elgin, was admitted to practice law in Oregon by an opinion written by Justice Brown and handed down by the Oregon supreme court today.

Mr. Crum was successful in the bar examinations, but subsequently a committee of the board of bar examiners refused to recommend him for admission to practice by a vote of three to two. Mr. Crum appealed from the decision of the bar examiners to the supreme court.

Other opinions handed down following the Crum case, include: Southern Pacific company, respondent, vs. Paul Erickson, appellant; appeal from Till