

LET FOR WOMEN EPISCOPAL PLAN

Elevation Not to Include Rights of Ministry.

RURAL BENEFITS SEEN

Object of Innovation Declared to Be Strengthening of Mis- sions of Church.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Holy orders for women is the latest innovation in public worship which will be put before the coming general convention of the Episcopal church, soon to meet in Portland, Or. Rev. Paul Mico, a member of the department of mission houses, of which Dr. William E. Gardner is the head, said today that he had little doubt that the proposal to change the existing canon, as the report of this commission contemplates, would cause considerable stir and no little criticism and opposition.

Sisterhood Is Indefinite.

It has been felt for some time in the Episcopal church that the Order of Deaconesses was not clearly enough defined from the province already covered by the sisterhood, and a commission was named at the general convention in 1919 that should look into the whole matter and present a report to the coming convention with a proposed change in the existing canon covering deaconesses.

This commission has a personnel covering the entire country, with the bishop of Pennsylvania as chairman, assisted by the bishops of Harrisburg and western Massachusetts. The result of the investigation has produced a report and recommendation for change in the canon indicated above, regarding holy orders for women.

This status already has been adopted in some of the Protestant bodies, women being admitted to full orders and having been given pastorates.

This is not contemplated in the proposed canon, as it is distinctly contrary to another canon, which provides that no woman shall become the rector of a parish or be chaplain in the army or navy of the United States.

Minor orders only are contemplated and the report makes this still clearer in the proviso that nothing in the proposed canon shall be taken as "favoring the opening of the priesthood to women, but instead, to provide an order similar to the primitive order of deaconesses as found in the Epistles of St. Paul and in the Acts of the Holy Apostles."

It is expected that this report will create even more furor than did a similar one which was passed at the Pan-Anglican conference in London in 1920.

The fear is expressed that notwithstanding the proviso the canon will be used as an opening wedge to the priesthood for women.

Rural Districts Considered.

On the other hand, those who favor the report are planning to show how women in the rural districts which are too sparsely populated to maintain full parochial life and furnish support for a parish priest may be served by a "perpetual deacon," even if such is a woman.

By the canons of the Episcopal church a deacon is normally a layman, to baptize or marry if a priest is not available, to preach if he is specially licensed by the bishop, to carry on parishes where no priest officiate in the choir offices, as matins and even song are termed.

He may neither officiate at the blessed sacrament nor bring out or solve the people, these being purely sacerdotal functions, of which he has none. Protected thus by canon, it is felt by the present office of report that a great missionary field will be opened, priests being assigned to make the deacon as a station as women deacons could establish, at regular intervals, to supply the deficiencies of the deacon's status.

A further change in the existing canon makes possible the conversion of cottage meetings into veritable mission stations. This is regarding the proviso on the married state of the candidate.

General Powers Enlarged.

In the present canon, directly a deaconess marries she automatically ceases all connection with the Order of Deaconesses. The revised canon, as proposed, removes this inhibitive proviso, and other conditions being satisfied, any church woman who gathers about her in her rural home, a body of the faithful may no longer be confined to the present office of family prayers, or to conducting a "Sunday school," but may start a mission parish and be its stated "deacon-in-charge."

By the proposed canon a woman will undergo the same examinations and be subject to the same conditions as the canon law on men looking to deacons' orders.

Requirements Are Strict.

She must be certified by 12 people in good standing in the diocese before even being accepted as a "postulant" and her papers must be passed upon by the standing committee of the diocese prior to her acceptance by the bishop as a candidate. Now any woman of "good character and report" may be accepted by the bishop on his own initiative.

The canons also set the literary attainments she must have, so it is felt that there is no particular danger of the bars being let down by the new canon if adopted.

TREAT FUNERAL IS SET

Seattle Capitalist to Be Buried in Northern City Tomorrow.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 1.—Funeral services for Harry Whitfield, Treat, Seattle capitalist and clubman, who was killed Sunday night when his automobile fell down a bank near Chilliwack, B. C., will be held Thursday at 2 P. M., according to word received here today from his widow.

The body, for which Mrs. Treat went to Chilliwack yesterday, arrived here tonight.

destruction of doors, chairs, tables and other paraphernalia seized in the raid, were overruled by Circuit Judge Morrow yesterday. The suit was brought against the city of Portland, represented by Deputy City Attorney Latourette, and Police Captain Moore and H. F. McGrath, special officer, represented by Deputy District Attorney Hamerly and Mowry.

The day following the raid District Judge Delch found that the property had been taken from places where gambling was practiced, and ordered its destruction. The injunction suit followed.

The defense was given until August 28 to answer in the suit and trial was set for September 5 by Judge Morrow.

No contest was made following the April raid on gambling dens and paraphernalia were destroyed in a bonfire at Kelly butte.

GAS RATES UNDER FIRE

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ORDERS INVESTIGATION.

Examiner of Board Is Directed to Conduct Probe With View to Reduction of Tariffs.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The Oregon public service commission, in a letter prepared here today, has directed Fred A. Rasch, examiner for the commission, to make an investigation of oil prices with a view of determining whether gas rates should be lowered in Oregon.

"It has come to our observation," said the letter prepared by the commission, "that there has been a marked reduction in the price of crude oil in California and other parts of the United States. We understand that this reduction should cause a decrease, or at least an investigation on our part as to the possibility of a reduction in the price of gas in the city of Portland and other cities throughout the state.

"We wish that you would take this matter up and make an investigation as to the amount of crude oil on hand at the oil tanks in Portland and the amount of gas in the city, and any other matters that you may desire. We will expect a report as to whether or not you deem it advisable and proper under the former order of the commission, for the gas companies to make a corresponding reduction in the rate on gas to the consumers."

WIFE PINNED TO FLOOR

RALPH L. COCHRAN ACCUSED OF FURIOUS BRUTALITY.

Woman Declares Husband Threw Her Down and Held Her While He Abused Her.

Letter to compel her to listen to his tirade, Ralph L. Cochran would throw his wife on the floor and hold her there with his knees when he has bitter remarks to make, complains Frances H. Cochran in a divorce complaint filed in the circuit court yesterday. She asserts further that he would pretend he was ill and make her stay home with him when she wished to go out with her friends, that he threw water on her in the bath, that he would cook his breakfast when she was ill, and that he passed a large part of his time and his small earnings in trying to make people believe he was wealthy and was generous to his wife. The Cochrans were married in February, 1920.

Other divorce actions filed were: Hazel Angelina against Herbert H. Logan, Sue H. against Pembroke C. Williams, Mildred Cecelia against Stanley E. Simpson, Anna against Hugh Bzowski, and Ada against Salmon Quisenberry.

POTENTATE DUE TONIGHT

James S. McCandless to Make Short Visit Here.

James S. (Sunny Jim) McCandless, imperial potentate of the Mystic Shrine, will arrive in Portland tonight for a short visit. Arrangements have been completed for a rousing reception for the potentate.

An old time "hoe-down" dance will be held tomorrow night at municipal terminal No. 4 by a Kader temple in honor of Potentate and Mrs. McCandless. The barge Blue Bird will convey the Shriners from the foot of Stark street at 7 o'clock to the terminal. Shriners will be dressed in overalls and their women in gingham.

Mr. McCandless will speak tomorrow noon at the Progressive Business Men's club at the Benson hotel. He will also speak at the Hawaiian Islands and the Mainland.

A. L. Tetu, potentate of Al Kader, and H. T. Hutlinson, chief rabbi, will meet Mr. and Mrs. McCandless in Salem today and will accompany them to Portland.

BUSINESS MEN FETED

Central Oregon Delegation Visits Corvallis Chamber.

CORVALLIS, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Central Oregon had its inaugural day today with the Corvallis chamber of commerce, whose representatives of the Central Oregon Development league spoke to the members of the chamber at a noon luncheon. J. M. McCall, president of the league; W. P. Deolittle, secretary, and Roger Hinko of the Astoria dock commission made up the party.

Bill Hanley sent a characteristic telegram from Portland to the effect that he could be present because all the Portland trains for Corvallis left today ahead of time.

Day Labor to Build School

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Local day labor, instead of contract work, will be employed at Gates to erect the new \$15,000 school building at that place, according to J. M. Basset, chairman of the board, and A. B. Horner, who is in Albany to confer with A. C. Jenne, Albany architect. The new building will be ready for the opening of school in September. Three districts are consolidated at Gates in building the new school, and purchasing the two tracts.

GOVERNOR GAINS 3 BALLOT RECOUNT

Net Result of 20 Precincts Show Few Changes.

ELECTION COUNT GOOD

Accuracy of Boards Declared Big Feature of Contest Begun in Marion County.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Governor Olcott, named as contestee in the election contest proceedings filed recently on behalf of Charles Hall, defeated candidate for republican nomination for governor in the primary contest last May, emerged with a net gain of three votes over Mr. Hall in the first day's recounting of the ballots in Marion county.

When the circuit court recessed tonight, the ballots in 20 of the 48 Marion county precincts contested by the plaintiff in the election had been counted, while recounting of the ballots in ten other precincts had been waived by the contestant's attorneys. Counsel for Governor Olcott said it was likely that the recounting of the votes in Marion county would be completed by tomorrow night on Thursday.

Election Tallyes Accurate.

Probably the outstanding feature in today's recounting of the ballots was the accuracy of the election boards in preparing their tally sheets. In the East Angel precinct, where Governor Olcott received 281 votes against no votes for Mr. Purdy, the contestant had charged 75 irregularities. These included the charges that 21 votes had been erroneously counted for Governor Olcott, that six ballots cast for Mr. Hall were rejected, that seven republican ballots by non-regulars were cast for Mr. Olcott and that votes tallied for Governor Olcott aggregated 14 in excess of the number of ballots cast.

Further charges were made by the contestant that in this precinct there were 12 votes for Governor Olcott on democratic ballots, that 14 of the voters changed their party affiliations at the polls in bad faith.

No Irregularities Shown.

The recount in this precinct showed no irregularities, with the exception of one ballot for Governor Olcott which was rejected by the court on the grounds that it had not been marked properly by the voter. In the West West Angel precinct the contestant charged a total of 48 irregularities. These included the charges that 21 ballots had been counted erroneously for Governor Olcott, that even ballots cast for Mr. Hall were rejected and that 14 non-republican ballots cast by non-regulars for Governor Olcott. It also was alleged that 14 ballots were counted for Governor Olcott on democratic ballots, and that seven voters had changed their party affiliations at the polls in bad faith. The recount of this precinct showed that Governor Olcott had gained one vote over Mr. Hall.

Governor Gains Vote.

In the East Gervais precinct, where the contestant had alleged ten irregularities Governor Olcott gained one vote and Mr. Hall lost one vote. In Salem precinct No. 7, where the contestant charged 20 irregularities, Mr. Hall and Governor Olcott each lost one vote. Salem precinct No. 5, where the contestant charged 10 irregularities, showed a loss of one vote for Mr. Hall, while in Salem precinct No. 6 Mr. Hall lost two votes and Governor Olcott gained one vote. In 23 irregularities were charged by the contestant in the latter precinct. In Salem precinct No. 7, where the contestant alleged 31 irregularities, Governor Olcott lost one vote.

Precincts in which the tally sheets of the primary election agreed with the result of the recount included Champeau, Horeh, Englewood, Fairfield, West Gervais, McKee, Mill City, Mountain Salem precinct No. 1, Salem precinct No. 3, Salem precinct No. 9, and Salem precinct No. 10.

Contestant Declared Losing.

With the first day's recounting of the ballots showing few irregularities and the majority of these favorable to Governor Olcott, attorneys for the contestant have expressed the opinion that several of the charges preferred by the contestant have been practically eliminated from consideration.

These attorneys declared that the accuracy of the tally sheets of the election, when compared with the results of the first day's recount of the votes, had proved beyond a doubt that there was no foundation for the allegation of erroneous counting.

The accuracy of the tally sheets of the election, as far as Marion county is concerned, has shown that in no instances have any of Mr. Hall's votes been rejected by the election boards. It has been further proved, attorneys said, that in none of the precincts in which the votes have been recounted have the votes tallied for Governor Olcott exceeded the number of ballots cast. Neither have there been found in any instances in Marion county where the voters used democratic ballots in voting for Governor Olcott.

Qualifications Under Fire.

It was indicated tonight that until the recount of the votes in Marion county is completed the attorneys for contestant will attack the qualifications of a number of voters whom they contend changed their party affiliations at the polls on election day with fraudulent intent. In an effort to prove this allegation it was said that a number of witnesses will be called from various parts of the county, including a few persons active in local democratic circles.

Judge P. C. Bingham, who with Judge Perry Kelly is hearing the trial of the election contest proceedings, ruled yesterday that cases of alleged fraud would have to be handled individually, and even though it was found that one or more persons in a precinct had illegally such action would not invalidate the entire election in the precinct.

The attorneys for the contestant also will attempt to show that in a number of Marion county precincts the ballots cast at the primary election voted the expression of the Catholic church rather than that of the voters.

Church Influence Charged.

In connection with this allegation the contestant set out in his amended petition that many of these voters were persuaded to vote for Governor Olcott and refrain from voting for Mr. Hall by

priests and other officers of the Catholic church.

Judge Bingham had ruled that before this testimony may be introduced the contestant's attorneys must furnish the contestant's lawyers a list of the names of persons who it is alleged were influenced, persuaded or otherwise coerced by the contestant's attorneys to vote for the contestant in an amended answer to be filed within the next few days.

In answer Attorney Bowerman will contend that members of the Ku Klux Klan were active in the election, and that they may have influenced a number of voters to refrain from casting their ballots for Governor Olcott. As soon as recounting of the votes is completed in Marion county the trial will shift to Portland.

Few Objections Raised.

There the court will preside at the recounting of all ballots of Multnomah, Washington, Columbia and Clackamas counties. Later the attorneys will move into the other counties where irregularities have been charged by the contestant and contestee in connection with the primary election.

Not more than a half dozen objections were raised to ballots that are allowed to be counted. In determining whether a ballot is legal, Judges Bingham and Kelly look to the intent of the voter rather than the technical side of the controversy.

PURDY HEARING IS SET

Democrat to Argue Right to Take Part in Primary Contest.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Whether Will E. Purdy, defeated candidate for governor at the democratic primary election last May, will be allowed to intervene in the Hall-Olcott election contest proceedings which are now at issue will be decided following arguments in the circuit court today. This was announced by Judge Bingham here today.

Mr. Purdy petitioned the court today that he was eager to participate in the contest and that he would present his argument Monday. In his petition for intervention Mr. Purdy alleged that a number of democratic voters apparently supported the republican candidates in the primary election, and that he had been violated the spirit of the primary election.

If allowed to intervene in the Hall-Olcott election contest, Mr. Purdy said he would make an effort to identify these democrats and ascertain their reason for changing their party affiliations.

FRANCE PLANS PENALTY

ECONOMIC PUNISHMENT OF GERMANY PROPOSED.

No Military Action Contemplated; Refusal of Teutons to Make Debt Payments Cause.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—France will impose penalties of an economic and financial character upon Germany because of her refusal to continue payments of the debts contracted by her nationals with allied nationals before the war, it was said in official circles here today.

The exact nature of the penalties intended in her applied could not be learned in official quarters. It was explained, however, that no military action was contemplated.

The view was expressed that the payments which are being made to German nationals by French citizens in connection with business transactions before the war will be stopped in view of Germany's action.

GERMANY MAKES REPLY

Nation Declares It Is Impossible to Continue Payments.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—The German reply to the French note regarding payments by Germany to the allied citizens who are seeking debts contracted by German nationals with allied citizens prior to the war was telegraphed to Paris last night for presentation to the French government today. The note reiterates that Germany finds it impossible to continue the monthly payment of \$2,000,000.

The argument is made that the reparations transactions and the clearing process constitute one indivisible whole and that the German financial situation makes it impossible for the government to continue payments either in whole or in part until the clearing process is completed.

The note further states that Germany understands that the clearing house should not be made until the German private claims on Germany are cleared. The German standpoint is that the whole question must be settled jointly by all the governments concerned.

Germany also protests against what it terms "the pre-emptory and dictatorial" policy of the French government, the note saying that a world catastrophe is inevitable if under the present attitude policy, conditions in Germany continue to develop as at present.

POULTRYMEN IN SESSION

250 Gather at Corvallis for Annual Convention.

CORVALLIS, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Poultrymen numbering 250 from all over Oregon opened their annual meeting in Corvallis this afternoon. Owing to the large number of visitors at the home economics convention, the poultrymen and their families are being cared for by the people of Corvallis.

A. B. Cordley, dean of the school of agriculture, in his address of welcome, emphasized the fact that this was the poultrymen's largest convention and asked that they make use of all the facilities. The necessity of poultrymen making it a point to visit the department of poultry in helping develop high egg producers was made by M. C. Wife of Newberg.

Larceny From Car Charged.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—John Whitfield is under arrest on a charge of grand larceny. It is charged that he stole from J. C. Kay two automobiles, tires, spotlight and a number of tools. The stolen property is believed to have been found in Whitfield's possession.

SHIPPERS DISPOSED TO SUBMIT TO LAW

Attitude of Striking Miners Contrasted.

RAILROADERS WIN FAVOR

Differing Positions Taken by Two Groups Held to Have Had Effect in Washington.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright by the New York Evening Post. Published by Arrangement.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—There is a marked difference between the railroad strikers and the coal strikers, which goes to the heart of the one thing which is now and always has been treated by President Harding as the most important element in the situation, namely, the authority of the government of the United States. In this respect, the railroad strikers have been much closer to the administration's point of view and all other points of view, to what is a sound and proper position than the coal strikers have been.

The facts show the railroad strikers as holding themselves amenable to the government, while the coal strikers are not. The railroad strikers, while it is true that by the act of striking they ignored a government institution in the shape of the railroad labor board, have since receded from that position, have virtually acknowledged defeat, and have shown a willingness to bring themselves within the jurisdiction of the government's railway labor board, to submit to its decisions. The coal strikers, on the other hand, have refused to submit to the jurisdiction of the arbitration commission which President Harding proposed in their case.

Two Boards Different.

It is true that there is some difference between the railway labor board, which the railroad strikers have shown a disposition to submit to, and President Harding's proposed arbitration commission to adjust the coal strike. The difference is that the railway labor board is an official government institution created by act of congress, and already was in existence when the strike began. President Harding's commission for the coal strike, on the other hand, will be a government institution in a less formal sense, since it was not created by act of congress, was not in existence when the strike began and is being improvised, so to speak, as an act of executive.

From the point of view of the government in the largest sense a court is a court, and there is no essential difference between an institutional set up by congress and one set up by the executive.

While there is slight difference in form between the two boards devised to handle the two strikes, nevertheless the disposition of the railroad strikers to submit to the one and the disposition of the coal strikers to flout the other make a most important difference in their status.

Groups Are Contrasted.

One group of strikers has shown itself disposed to honor the authority of the government; the other has not. The government has granted that the better disposition of the railroad strikers in this respect has been the cause of the present difference in the treatment of the two strikes. The government has recognized this first principle as a position regarding which all the government can do clearly is to establish its authority.

The disposition all along of the coal strikers has been rather ugly. Their leaders have refused to submit to government arbitration and have stood pat in that position. It may be fairly questioned to what extent this attitude reflects the real wishes of the striking men themselves. There are whole sections of the country where the strikers are eager to make terms with the operators at once or to submit to government arbitration. But in some places the men are trained from infancy to the strike, and are deferring to the government by the insistence of the strike leaders.

Seniority Now Problem.

As regards the railroad strike, the argument hanging on the word "seniority" brought up by the railroad executives as a reason for not taking the strike to arbitration did not appeal strongly to circles in Washington familiar with all the facts.

This point of seniority is one that arose after the strike. On all the points that were in dispute before the strike the railroad strikers were willing to submit their case to the labor board and to abide by its decision. The position taken by the railroad presidents on the point of seniority looked like a stand taken not on one of the issues of the strike, but rather on something that came after the strike.

To refuse any degree whatever of their former seniority to the strikers for the act of striking. It is true that the railroad executives expressed it in another way. They said they wanted to give preferred seniority to the

loyal workers who did not strike and to the strikebreakers as a reward for loyalty.

It was a reward or a punishment purely, according to the way you look at it. If the railroad presidents were not eager to punish the strikers for the act of striking and merely to reward those who had been loyal, they could give the reward in the shape of increased pension standing, or in any one of many other ways.

From the point of view of those in Washington the government is familiar with the situation this point of seniority has been overemphasized. There are hundreds of railroad work in which seniority counts for much. Among the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen there are hundreds of railroad workers who have not been striking. The strikers have been the shompen, and among the shompen seniority counts for little.

Among the shompen practically the only important advantage that goes with seniority is the opportunity to select day work rather than night work. The shompen themselves do not attach the same value to seniority that the word has among other classes of railroad workers.

NEW SHOW TODAY

MONTE BLUE



ALLAN DWAN presents
A Perfect Crime
A Comedy Drama
by Carl Clausen
The romance of a make-believe bank robber
COMEDY . . . RIVOLI NEWS



On account of their heavy felt base, Carey Shingles remain smooth and rigid and do not buckle, bend or break, as will happen with cheaper, inferior shingles.

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Dress Hose and striking sport styles for men, women and children.

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