

STATUTES TO BLOCK ALIENS ARE RUSHED

Congress to Act to Strengthen Federal Laws on Offenses Against Nation.

PRESIDENT ASKS ACTION

Inspection of Private Vessels, Regulation of Passports, Arrest of Belligerents and Right of Search Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Steps to strengthen the Federal statutes under which prosecutions may be brought against those committing offenses in the United States to further the interests of foreign governments were hastened in Congress today after the break with Germany was announced. Seven bills submitted by the Department of Justice several months ago to facilitate prosecution of such offenders were approved by a Senate subcommittee when word came that President Wilson wanted action on them hastened, and they probably will get to the floor of the Senate early next week.

The more important of the measures, whose passage is sought by the Administration because the Justice department frequently has found itself handicapped during the past few months by insufficient authority, would make the following provisions:

Authorize collectors of customs "at any time during war between foreign nations" to inspect any private vessel within American jurisdiction for evidence of attempts to violate the status of the United States or the law of nations.

Passport Regulation Provided. To regulate the issue of passports and provide five years' imprisonment for their forgery or falsely representing the facts to obtain one.

Authorize the arrest and return to the proper place of any officer or man belonging to the forces of a belligerent who has left his place of internment in this country, and make it a crime for anyone to aid or entice an interned person to leave.

Makes it a crime punishable with five years' imprisonment for any person "willfully and knowingly to make any untrue statement, either orally or in writing, under oath before any person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will, or may be, used to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent of any foreign government, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or with a view or intent to defeat any measure of action by the Government of the United States in relation to such dispute or controversy."

Search Provision Made. Prescribe new regulations for the issue and service of search warrants and warrants for seizure and detention of property so as to permit issue of such warrants to any authorized civil, naval or military officer of the United States upon proper application to a court or the United States Commissioner where the facts show ground to believe that the law of nations or treaty obligations of the United States are violated.

Authorize use by the President of the United States of the land and naval forces to enforce "obligations of the United States under the law of nations," to restrict aliens in the United States from acting as the diplomatic agents of a foreign government except when duly accredited.

Punish with five years' imprisonment any person who falsely assumes or pretends to be a diplomat, consular or other official agent of a foreign government in order to defraud any person or obtain from any person any "paper, document, or other valuable thing."

Makes more stringent the prohibitions against espionage and espionage used against a friendly nation and those against revolutionary conspiracies against a friendly nation fomented in this country.

Empower the President to withhold clearance from any vessel, domestic or foreign, or to forbid its departure where there is a reasonable cause to believe such vessel is carrying arms or supplies to a foreign belligerent in violation of the obligations of the United States.

Punish with 10 years' imprisonment any person guilty of tampering with the motive power of placing bombs on any ship within the United States or of American registry on the high seas, with intent to sink, injure or her cargo or of persons on board.

Impose 10 years' imprisonment for willful interference with commerce by injury or destruction to places where the instrumentalities of such commerce are stored, produced or manufactured.

Placer Lack Water.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The placer miners of the district are having much difficulty in the operation of their mines this winter because of a shortage of the water supply.

A Medical Mongos

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom. The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the clinders and ashes from the general circulation. A blockage in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned, the system becomes loaded with toxic waste and we suffer from auto-intoxication or ptomaine poisoning. Something is wrong with the liver, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, skin or eyes yellow, the water is scant and high colored, containing "brick-dust" deposits and bile pigments. At such times one should drink plenty of water between meals, and a pint of hot water before breakfast, and a glass of so-called "pleasant laxative." Such a one is made of the May-apple, leaves of aloe and root of Jalap, first extracted and put in ready-to-use form by Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure, and sold by druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Do not take mineral oils or so-called "Russian Oil," for the experiments by K. F. McDonald have shown as lately reported in the London Lancet, that the U. S. Public Health Service, that mineral oil may act as an irritant that produces gastro-intestinal disturbances and that it may cause tissue proliferation, stimulating cancer.

rainfall between September 1 and February 1 has been only 1 1/2 inches, less than one-half the usual precipitation for the period.

While this lack of rainfall has been detrimental to the placer miner, it has been advantageous to the operators of the copper mines in the Waldo district. The roads have remained firm all winter, and hauling of the ore from mine to road shipping point has proceeded. Usually the roads become so muddy that the heavy loads of ore cannot be hauled over them during the winter months.

The Waldo copper mine and the Queen of Bronze, both located at Takilma, have many seams on the road hauling ore 20 miles to the terminal of the new railroad at Waters' Creek. From there it is shipped to the smelters at Tacoma.

CHILDREN TO BE TESTED

DELINQUENTS WILL BE EXAMINED PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY.

Juvenile Judge Tazwell Arranges for Examinations as Aid in Decreasing Child Crime.

Both physical and psychological examinations for all delinquent children appearing before Juvenile Judge Tazwell were arranged by the jurist yesterday at no expense to Multnomah County.

This step, in line with work being done in large Eastern population centers, is expected to aid materially in the decrease of juvenile crime through the discovery of deficient mentalities or physical drawbacks, which are said to be the cause of 50 per cent of child crimes.

Diagnosed, the abnormalities may then be treated or treated with useful citizens developed, it is hoped.

Dr. E. W. Morse, of Portland, has consented to conduct the physical examinations of the boys; Dr. Max Caldwell, the physical examination of the girls. The psychological examinations, in which the Benet tests will be used, will be given by Professor E. W. Debusk, of the University of Oregon, and Miss Ida Manley, principal of the Allen Preparatory School, where defectives are taught.

When the psychological tests show the children are under normal, mentally, a system of treatment will be suggested fitted to the case.

The new system went into operation yesterday, when Dr. Morse received two youthful patients.

WOOL STORAGE LEASED

FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSE TAKEN BY COLUMBIA BASIN COMPANY.

Prominent Shepherds Are Interested in Concern Which Finds Need for 10,000,000 Pounds Quarters.

The large five-story fireproof warehouse formerly owned and occupied by the Pacific Hardware & Steel Company, at the foot of Twenty-second street, adjoining Reed and Nicolai streets, has been leased to the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company for a term of years and will be used in storing wool of the Pacific Northwest. The lease took effect February 1 and the consideration is \$10,000 a year.

The building, which is the largest unoccupied warehouse in the city and one of the largest in the Northwest, has five stories and basement, with dimensions, roughly, 133x100 and 75x150, being irregular in shape. There is approximately 12,000 square feet of floor space. It is estimated 10,000,000 pounds of wool can be stored in it.

E. W. Rumball, general manager of the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company and others interested in the company are C. C. Colt, R. N. Allen, A. C. Callan and others.

The company leased the warehouse because of urgent need in handling wool. Portland is rapidly becoming a wool storage center and the leasing company besides being a wool sales agency also finances a number of wool growers during the wool-growing season.

The Pacific Hardware & Steel Company vacated the building about two and a half years ago on removing its headquarters to San Francisco.

CEMETERY IS FINANCED

MAJOR WORDEN BRINGS BACKING TO MOUNT SCOTT COMPANY.

Several Large Interests Represented in Reorganization and Offices Opened in Morgan Building.

In a reorganization which brings a powerful financial backing to the Mount Scott Cemetery and Crematorium, J. L. Worden, interests in the company have been acquired by Major Charles E. Worden, of Klamath Falls, and Mr. Reynolds has moved to California. Major Worden is one of the leading financiers in Klamath Falls.

J. L. YOUNG IS ARRESTED

Spokane Officers Hold Man Wanted on Bad-Check Charge.

J. L. Young was arrested last night in Spokane, Wash., by request of Detective Boyle and Vaughn, who have been investigating the passing of a number of forged checks totaling about \$600, and is held for the local authorities.

According to information obtained by the detectives, Mr. Young, who is also known under the names of Yost and Brown, they say, lived in the Hotel Oregon, and was known here as a heavy purchaser of jewels. He is said to have purchased a diamond from Jaeger Brothers. The police have information that Mrs. Bessie Weathers, a friend of Mr. Young, will return to Portland today to interest herself in the case.

HISTORY POINTS TO WAR AFTER BREAK

Severance of Relations by Major Powers Always Brings Hostilities.

TREATIES NOT TERMINATED

Rights of Germans in America Not Affected and Same Is True of Americans in Germany, for Time at Least.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany does not mean war, but easily may lead to war. It is an act of protest characterized in the usage of nations as a "measure short of war."

The danger that war may follow is accentuated by the diplomatic history of the world. Modern times show no instance of a diplomatic break between two first-class powers that has not been followed by hostilities.

The right of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany are practically unaffected by the severance of diplomatic relations. No treaties are terminated or suspended, but remain in full force and effect unless either government decides to renounce them, which under international practice generally calls for a notice of one year.

German Consuls in the United States and American Consuls in Germany holding their places by virtue of treaties continue to perform their usual functions, but they no longer work under supervision of diplomatic officials.

There is no change in commercial relations, already badly crippled by the war. Individuals and corporations may continue their usual affairs provided they do not deal in contraband and their obligations are as binding as ever. The courts still remain open to them, for redress, but they have no facility for direct intervention of their diplomatic officials. They may, however, be represented by the diplomats of the friendly powers to care for the interests of the respective governments.

There should be no sequestration or confiscation of private property, either in the United States or Germany, although it may be taken for use under certain circumstances. The 52 or more German merchant ships tied up in American ports since the beginning of the war may be used by the United States, but the German owners ultimately must be compensated. The ships scattered in the ports of continental United States, Porto Rico and the Pacific island possessions, including the Philippines, comprise some of the best known ocean liners and aggregate \$23,837 gross tons. Only in case of war is there possibility of their being absolutely confiscated and even then such action is doubtful for the United States, in the world court of nations, has been the leading exponent of the inviolability of private property.

Travel Not Affected. Mails will continue to move under the Geneva convention and other existing special conventions. There should be no restrictions upon the free movement of travelers between the two countries other than the fixed policy of the United States to issue no passports to Americans wishing to visit the war zones unless they have pressing business there.

In fact, so far as individuals are concerned, the status remains practically unchanged by a break in diplomatic relations.

There is, however, one relation between the United States and Germany which changes through diplomatic rupture. It is the humanitarian task of guarding the welfare of soldiers in the prison camps of their enemies and the entente countries. This vast task which is being performed by American diplomatic representatives in Europe, in the French camps in Africa and in the Russian camps extending to the icy waters of Siberia will have to be confined to other hands. Likewise the welfare of British, French, Russian and other allied prisoners in Germany, Austria and Turkey, will pass to some other neutral power.

Precedent for the severance of diplomatic relations is found in modern history only between lesser neutral nations and first-class powers and lesser ones. The United States suspended diplomatic relations with Mexico and only recently were they resumed. It suspended relations with Nicaragua when Zelaya executed two Americans. When John Quincy Adams was President, the American charge d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro demanded his passports and returned to the United States without instructions because he considered unwarranted the capture of American ships by Brazilian war vessels enforcing a blockade.

Final Step Not Taken.

Great Britain suspended diplomatic relations with Venezuela for 10 years, from 1857 to 1867, and suspended diplomatic relations with Serbia from 1893 to 1902, after the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga. After the breaking of diplomatic relations comes the possibility of other measures termed "non-amicable" modes of redress, which also are "measures short of war." These modes of redress include reprisals, retaliations, nonintercourse and display of force and still there may be no state of war.

Nonintercourse acts can be passed by Congress to stop commerce between the United States and Germany, but at the war already has put the trade at a low ebb, the effect will be negligible. Display of force frequently has been used by the United States and European powers to impress earnestness of their position. Writers on international law class the allied march to the relief of the legations at Peking as a display of force short of war.

When all the measures short of war have been exhausted or either nation decides to dispense with them, comes the actuality—war itself.

More than one hundred times since 1700, war has begun before it was formally declared. Only 12 times in the 216 years has war actually been declared before hostilities began.

The latest notable instance was the opening action of the Russo-Japanese war, when Admiral Togo struck a Russian fleet. Russia complained of a surprise attack, but Japan pointed out she had notified Russia, she was breaking off diplomatic relations and reserved the right to take "such independent action as might be deemed best."

The Hague convention of 1907 took notice of the situation and adopted an article making it mandatory for a nation to declare war before beginning hostilities.

It provided, however, that there might be an ultimatum with condition-declaration of war.

CARRANZA TO CALL ELECTION. QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 3.—General Carranza, who was announced today, will issue a call immediately for the election of a President, Senators and Deputies to take place the second Sunday in March.

Starts Today Columbia

Sixth at Washington



Douglas Fairbanks

The Laugh Man, Fairbanks the magnetic—the irresistible—the virile—Fairbanks with all of his gladness—with all his life, vim and vigor. The biggest, wildest, gayest and most thrilling frolic ever filmed. As a Spanish-American lover he gets you—from his dashing entry until the splendid conclusion—in

The Americano

a highly-spiced tale of comedy adventure, in which a stunningly pretty girl, a South American republic, a full-grown revolution and Fairbanks meet in a catch-as-catch-can struggle with the fair female and fortune as the stake and Fairbanks and the leaders of the revolution as combatants. The result is hair-raising and funny (that's natural with Fairbanks featured); the finish that follows five reels of fast-moving action is entirely in keeping with the breakneck speed of the whole story.

There is no advance in prices—this is probably your last times to see this \$10,000-a-week photoplay favorite at the regular prices.

A Comedy—We Admit It's Funny—It's Called FREE SPEECH

Continuous Daily From 10:30 A. M.

COME EARLY—MATINEE IF POSSIBLE

FIRES COST \$54,000

Campers Are Blamed for 23 Per Cent of Forest Loss.

1176 BLAZES ARE FOUGHT

Patrols Discover 60 Per Cent of Fires Before Headway Is Gained and Large Number Does but Little Damage to Woods.

Eleven hundred and seventy-six fires on the National forests of Oregon, Washington and Alaska burned over 900,000 board feet of merchantable timber worth \$22,000 and young growth and forage worth \$12,000, and cost the Forest Service \$19,000 to subdue during the fire season of 1916, according to a complete report just compiled in the office of George H. Cecil, district forester, of Portland.

In addition to the timber land, more than 10,000 acres of open country was also burned over.

and Oregon 633. In number of fires reported the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon leads the district with 243 fires. The Siskiyou National Forest in Washington stands second with a record of 177 fires for the season. The least number of fires occurred on the Tongass Forest, Alaska, where three were reported.

Sixty per cent of these 1176 fires were discovered and put out before they had gained headway enough to cover a quarter of an acre. Thirty-two fires, less than three per cent of the total number, burned over more than 10 acres and did damage to exceed \$100 before they were put under control. Any one of the 1144 other fires, if left to itself, might have become a large forest fire, says District Forester Cecil.

Campers caused 23 per cent of all the fires reported. Lighting was responsible for 13 per cent, railroads for 8 1/2 per cent, logging operations six and a half, brush burning six. The remainder were from miscellaneous and unknown causes. These figures do not indicate that campers are becoming more careless with fire than formerly, but that there was a great increase in the number of tourists and campers visiting the forests, according to Mr. Cecil.

Nearly \$200 of the \$19,000 spent by the Forest Service in firefighting in this district last year was used on private land within or adjacent to the National forests, to subdue fires which threatened to enter the forests. Timber land owners furnished co-operation to the amount of \$5,248.32. Excellent co-operation was given by the state foresters of Oregon and Washington.

VANCOUVER Rainfall Light. VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The Government weather report

for January, as compiled by A. A. Quarnberg, local observer, shows a range of temperature during the month of only 28 degrees. The coldest day was the last one, when a minimum of 15 above was reached, and on January 25 the warmest temperature was recorded, 53 degrees. During the month the rainfall was 1.69 inches, or approximately a third what it normally is in January. There was 1.59 inches

of snow, which fell on five different days.

Gold, silver, copper, coffee, sisal, textile and other fibers, rubber, hides and skins, tobacco and sugar form Mexico's chief exports.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

QUICK RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Get Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets That is the joyful cry of thousands since Dr. Edwards produced Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

Dr. Edwards, a practicing physician for 17 years and calomel's old-time enemy, discovered the formula for Olive Tablets while treating patients for chronic constipation and torpid livers.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do not contain calomel, but a healing, soothing, vegetable laxative.

No gripping is the "keynote" of these little sugar-coated, olive-colored tablets. They cause the bowels and liver to act normally. They never force them to unnatural action.

If you have a "dark brown mouth" now and then—a bad breath—a dull, tired feeling—sick headache—torpid liver and are constipated, you'll find quick, sure and only pleasant results from one or two little Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets at bedtime.

Thousands take one or two every night just to keep right. Try them, 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

One experience of the joy of convalescing under Homeopathic treatment; with little disturbance of the system and the least possible loss of energy; will make you an everlasting devotee of "Seventy-seven" for Grip and Colds.

To get the best results take "Seventy-seven" at the first chill or shiver. At Druggists, 25 cents and \$1.00 or mailed. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 106 Van Ness street, New York.

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Colds, Influenza, GRIP