GOTHAM MAN WEDS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Bride and Second Husband Find Each Other Ideal.

POULTRY SHOW POPULAR

New York Women Start Political Rumpus When Legislators Turn Down Measures.

BY JESSE HENDERSON.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—At last, the perfect mother-in-law. She moved to New York from New Jersey the other day and was married to her widowed son-in-law. What stronger tribute could any woman receive than having her own son-in-law marry her?

Mrs. George R. Uethe, who was Mrs. Sarah McDonald, lived in the same house with her present husband when he dutifully called her "mother." A year ago, Uethe's wife died. Both mother-in-law and son-in-law were anxious to keep the home together, hence the quiet wedding of a few days since.

"A sort of business arrangement," explained Mrs. Uethe, who is widely known in New York as a founder and vice-president of the Women's Press club.

She broke another record for brides by admission that she is considerably "older" than her 50-year-old bridegroom—"old enough to be his mother."

All of which leads to the conclusion that if George Uethe has found the perfect mother-in-law, Mrs. George Uethe no less surely has happened upon the perfect son-in-law.

* * *

One's heart warms, too, toward Olivia Stone. Miss Stone, awaiting trial for murder, attempted to escape from jail "to do a little shopping" because she hadn't a thing "fit to wear" in the court room. Any woman who ever has been on trial for shooting the man she loved will appreciate the necessity of Miss Stone's act. It was the warden's Airedale dog that prevented the escape and compelled Miss Stone to face the jurors in clothes lacking a snappy, up-to-the-minute touch.

* * *

In the Ludlow-street jail, by the way, there have been family parties. In one day five prisoners were locked up because of legal action brought against them by near relatives. A husband and wife came through complaint of the wife's mother; two brothers came through complaint of a sister; and a son came through action brought by his father. Of all the complainants, the incensed mother who jailed her daughter and son-in-law was the angriest. She said that her daughter had given the son-in-law $5000 belonging to the mother, and that the son-in-law had staked it in a crap game—and lost. To lose under such circumstances seemed to her quite inexcusable.

* * *

This has been the week of the poultry show. Madison Square Garden has been one long cackle. Ever since about 1914, when eggs became jewelry, the public has taken an almost morbid interest in hens. That interest was amply justified and satisfied at the garden, where one might watch for hours a champion chicken or cock worth the price of a summer bungalow. Of the 5000 entries—worth an aggregate of $500,000—the most striking were certain Brahma roosters valued at $2000 each, and Lamona, who represents a brand-new breed of fowl, developed by government experiments with Dorking, Plymouth Rock and Leghorn. She's a noble bird with white feathers, four toes and lovely pearly eggs.

* * *

Women's politics is simmering so violently that now and then a kettle boils plumb over with a great uproar of escaping steam, and everybody running to see what is the trouble. Indigestion is rather a pale word for the emotion with which various women's organizations view the defeat of two women's rights bills sponsored by New York city women. The legislators at Albany don't care tuppence about having women serve on juries, nor do they give a hoot about granting the women equal representation on political county committees. In fact, since New York women got the vote the legislators have passed hardly a measure giving women increased privileges. The women are gazing darkly in the direction of Albany and bidding the he-legislators "just wait."

* * *

Meanwhile, the stage folk have a plan by which the drama may be made entirely moral so that it won't bring a blush to the cheek of a seraph. Their idea is to have each play judged by a jury drawn from a panel of ordinary citizens. No theater people and no reformers need apply. If the ordinary citizens' jury decides to be shocked at a play, the manager and producer must consent to withdraw it immediately.

Heaven only knows what the result will be if the plan goes into effect, but at least it demonstrates a touching belief in the judgment of the public on the part of the producer, especially when one reflects that the plays decried as immoral are those crowded to the doors each night by—the public.

* * *

There have been quite a few tidy little robberies. Eight thousand dollars' worth of rare violins stolen here, $25,000 of diamonds there. But a bond company employe who stole $270,000 from his ex-employer is in the queerest predicament. The ex-employer wants to put the confessed embezzler in jail, but the embezzler's present employer, who says the man, if given a chance, will refund the money, stands ready to raise the culprit's salary from $4000 to $5000 a year, and give him outright a block of 5000 shares in a going concern. It makes the man in the street scratch his head and begin to wonder about the honesty-is-the-best-policy stuff.

PAPERS REDUCE PRICES

Subscription Rates Are Reduced to Pre-War Basis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—All English language daily newspapers of this city will reduce their subscription rates to the pre-war basis, it was made known today.

The Globe-Democrat and the Post-Dispatch will announce the reduction from 3 to 2 cents for a daily copy and from 10 to 5 cents for the Sunday copy in tomorrow's issue. The Times and Star, it was understood, will reduce their rates beginning Monday.

SHIPPING BOARD DEBATED

House Considers Appropriation Bill for Federal Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Affairs of the shipping board held attention of the house today at a brief session devoted to consideration of the independent officers' appropriation bill, which carries appropriations for the board.

An attempt by Representative Byrnes, democrat, South Carolina, to limit to $500,000 the amount the shipping board could spend during the coming fiscal year on advertising was defeated by four votes.

Declaring ocean travelers were refusing to make bookings on American vessels on which no liquor was sold, Representative Gallivan, democrat, Massachusetts, declared the shipping board, in advertising for passengers, worked under a tremendous handicap.

The board, he asserted, "has been hamstrung by Dr. Volstead," and is suffering loss of business as a result.

CHURCH INJUNCTION ENDS

ALAMEDA BUILDING WILL BE PUSHED AT ONCE.

Opposition of Residents of District Overruled by Court and Plans Will Go Ahead.

Injunction proceedings brought by residents of the Alameda district in the effort to prevent the erection of the Alameda Park Community church at Regents drive and Mason street were dismissed yesterday morning by Circuit Judge Tucker.

Rev. Robert Allingham, pastor of the church, announced that as a result of the action taken the work of constructing the church would be resumed tomorrow. The structure, which is being made of the bungalow type, was about half completed when the work was held up by the injunction proceedings. Rev. Mr. Allingham estimated that it would require about another six weeks to complete the work.

The building will cost between $8000 and $10,000. It is being constructed especially to meet the needs of the community as a community center and club house as well as a church. The plan has the backing of the Tuesday Afternoon Women's club, of which Mrs. J. Weston Hall is president. Rev. Mr. Allingham announced. The church will be controlled by the Congregational denomination.

The church has received the approval and moral support of the Portland council of churches, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Herbert B. Haskins, chairman of the department of survey and comity of the council of churches.

ORPHANS OFF FOR POLAND

292 WAR REFUGEES RETURNING TO NATIVE LAND.

Steamer's Third Cabin Turned Over to Youngsters and Play Rooms Fitted Up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Two hundren ninety-two Polish orphans, aged from 3 to 16, waving American flags and chattering excitedly, sailed on the Princess Matoika today for the home land from which they fled two years ago to escape invading Bolshevist armies.

Bereft of their parents by war, the children return to be taken in charge by their nearest relatives, or by institutions, until they are old enough to strike out for themselves.

They were accompanied by two priests, Rev. L. P. Krakowski and Rev. L. Opyrchalski of Bay City, Mich., who have been their custodians since they were brought to the United States by the American Red Cross, after a flight through Siberia to Japan. When they reach Poland they will have circled the globe.

The third cabin was turned over to the children—fitted up with play rooms, model dormitories and a hospital with nurses.

Masters Install Officers.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—With Dr. J. W. Thomas of Seattle, grand master, acting as installing officer, Aberdeen council No. 19, Royal and Select Masters, Masonic, installed the following officers here Thursday night: Illustrious master, E. E. Eaton, Aberdeen; deputy master, Elmer L. Gibson, Montesano; principal conductor of the work, George Ehrengart, Hoquiam; treasurer, H. B. Elder, Aberdeen; reporter, W. W. Walk, Aberdeen; captain of the guard, A. C. Gallac, Aberdeen; conductor of the council, W. H. Treadway, Hoquiam; steward, F. H. Rustemeyer, Aberdeen; sentinel, John Kelly.

Spokane to Fight Drug Traffic.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 28. — Betwee 100 and 200 drug addicts of the vicious type are to be found in Spokane, according to a report of the federal grand jury, made public today by District Judge Rudkin, who withheld publication until the end of the term to prevent jeopardizing of government cases. The jury organized a special committee, with Charles Hebberd at its head, after conclusion of its formal sessions, to campaign against the drug traffic.

Lumber Exports Increase.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 28.—From a total scale of all wood and lumber products from the mills of British Columbia last year, amounting to 1,790,000,000 feet, there was exported to foreign countries as water-borne shipments 188,733,299 feet, T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, announced today. In 1920 the total export was 146,624,000 feet, and in 1919 it was 108,872,000 feet.

Litigation Shows Increase.

MONTESANO, Wash., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Civil and criminal cases totaling 926 were filed in the Grays Harbor county superior court last year. Probate matters, petitions for citizenship, declarations of intention and juvenile matters brought the total filings up to 1730. In 1919 there were 802 civil and criminal cases filed and in 1920 there were 822 filed.

Births Three Times Deaths.

WESTON, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Vital statistics of Weston district for the year 1921, issued by Dr. W. H. McKinney, health officer and register, disclose 27 births and nine deaths during the period. The death rate is less than 1 per cent of the statistical population.

FRANCE IN ROLE OF SPOILED CHILD

Selfishness Threatens Success of Arms Parley.

BRIAND OFTEN PIQUED

Incidents Related to Show Extreme Sensitiveness of Premier. Slights Resented.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

(Copyright, by the New York Evening Post, Inc. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The attitude of the present French government toward Germany, toward the coming Genoa conference, toward our own Washington conference and toward the world generally, is so full of complications in which America cannot avoid being involved that it is important to consider the subject.

The state of feeling which arose about the French and the part of the French here at the conference seemed to be divided about equally between trivial incidents and matters of real national importance. A good deal of what happened seemed to be of the nature of what would be called, in intercourse between individuals, merely social slights.

Seats Are Shuffled.

This sort of thing began on the day of the opening session of the conference. When Briand came into the room and sought his seat, he found it not at the top side of the table, but just around the corner to the right. All the seats at the top side of the table were occupied by the American and British delegates. We thought we observed something less than gratification on the dark and heavy features of the French premier as he noticed this. Also we observed that three days later, at the second session, and at all the subsequent sessions, there had been a new shuffling of seats. One of the British delegates, Geddes, had been pushed around the corner to the left in order to make a seat at the top of the table for the head of the French delegation.

At that same opening session, after President Harding had delivered his speech, Mr. Hughes remarked that inasmuch as copies of the president's speech already printed both in English as well as in French, had been distributed on the tables in front of the delegates, he presumed it would not be necessary to have the translator repeat the speech in French. Having completed this explanation, Mr. Hughes turned to Briand and asked: "Will that be all right, Mr. Briand?" The interpreter repeated in French what Mr. Hughes had said, and when Briand took it in he replied, with a manner of grudgingness which apparently he did not care wholly to conceal, that inasmuch as the printed translations had already been distributed, and inasmuch as it was desirable to save time, he would not insist on a translation in French on this occasion.

Everything "Told to Briand."

But we observed that Hughes never again, after the first day, made any suggestion about waiving the repeating of the speeches in French. None of us knew whether the French had spoken about it in so many words, or whether Hughes had merely taken a hint from Briand's manner. All that we noticed was that thereafter there was never any waiving of the punctilious repetition of each speech in French. It consumed a good deal of time for the delegates, and bored most of the audience. The reporters used to call this punctilious repetition of each speech in French "Telling it to Briand."

This sort of thing was typical of what seemed a perpetual French sensitiveness about their national dignity. French has long been the official language of diplomacy. To make it the official language for the present conference would be absurd. The present conference is on the soil of an English-speaking nation and the English-speaking peoples represented at the conference are about 170,000,000, compared to France's 40,000,000. Nevertheless, France seemed to cling with watchful care to every prerogative of this kind. The gossip of Washington was at all times full of stories of the display of French sensitiveness about the precise position they were given at official and private dinner tables and the like. One of the French delegates seemed to be in such a continual state of wounded feelings that a humorous reporter referred to him as "peevish Papa Pettingill."

Naval Peevishness Evidenced.

In a broader sense than these minor matters, the French delegates had other experiences likely to wound what they call their amour propre. All the principal work of the early days of the conference had to do with the naval ratio, and the naval ratio was treated as a matter for Great Britain, Japan and the United States. These three were the only nations specifically mentioned by Hughes in his proposals for the reduction of capital ship tonnage. These three were treated as if, in regard to naval matters, they belonged in a class apart. On the basis of actual naval strength, this is, of course, literally true. But the French did not enjoy having their relative inferiority "rubbed in," so to speak.

During the war against Germany there had been an understanding between Great Britain and France, whereby Great Britain was to attend to the sea end and France was to concentrate her efforts on land warfare. The result was that for the last seven years France practically ceased the building of new ships, Great Britain, on the other hand, during the war greatly stimulated her shipbuilding, so also did Japan and the United States. Thus the end of the war found France in a weaker position on the sea than probably at any other time since modern sea power began. Among the nations of the world she was a very weak fourth. The gap between her strength and that of any of the other three was so great that she was in a class apart.

Under these circumstances, it was natural that Hughes, when he began to deal in terms of naval armament, mentioned only the three great naval powers and ignored France. In this France had reason enough for wounded feelings. She felt that it was only the extent of her exertions on land during the war that had put her in a position so inferior, and she may well have felt a sense of injustice at being treated as an inferior.

Little Seen of Briand.

Further than this, the fact that Mr. Hughes and the others treated naval armament, especially as regards capital ship tonnage, as being so much a concern of Great Britain, Japan and the United States alone, caused it to happen that during the first week or ten days of the conference Mr. Hughes saw a great deal of Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato, but saw very little of Briand, or any of the other French. Hughes was concerned with the naval ratio, and the naval ratio chiefly concerned the three nations, excluding France. After the first few days of the conference, the subject that was next taken up was the getting rid of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the substitutions for it of an alliance including the United States. Here again the same thing happened.

France had not been in the Anglo-Japanese alliance and in the discussions in this field France was again relatively out of the picture. Obviously and necessarily the three nations concerned were Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and it was with the delegates from Great Britain and Japan that Mr. Hughes was holding the bulk of his conferences.

French Feel Ignored.

As a result of all this, it would not be surprising if Briand and the French felt themselves ignored. One day Briand was absent from his hotel for a few hours. When he returned the rather excited reporters wanted to know if he had been having a secret conference with Hughes, but it was learned that his absence had been due to nothing more important than a visit to the movies. There were in the newspapers at the time many allusions to various aspects of this fact that all the important business of the conference seemed to be done among Hughes, Balfour and Baron Kato, and that the French were more or less out of it.

Such were the superficial and personal things that might readily have caused the French delegates to have a feeling of pique. This was the more true inasmuch as one or two of the French delegates seemed to be the sort of men who are most quick to take account of anything they deemed to be a slight to themselves, or to their country.

Tact Might Have Helped.

More fundamental and more serious was the public crisis that arose over the French attitude about their naval ratio. The clear fact at this moment is that France on the sea is a second-rate power. There is no escaping this fact; it is incontestible. It is a matter of figures. But there is a difference between France admitting that for the present, due to conditions arising out of the war—conditions which she hopes are temporary—she is a second-class naval power, and, on the other hand, admitting that she is to be formally classified as a second-rate naval power, and formally forbidden to raise her status in the future. It is possible that at this point some way might have been found by the exercise of tact to avoid causing France to feel so badly. France could not resent the present fact that she is now an inferior naval power. But there is a difference between that and being formally and definitely ear-marked as a second-rate power, far inferior to Japan and being required to live within that qualification for ten years to come.

It was especially this formal ear-marking of France as a second-rate naval power that hurt her feelings. Nevertheless, the official action which the French delegates took on this matter of capital ship ratio was very unfortunate and appears to be of a nature not to be condoned.

Bartering Motive Seen.

No one can say positively what was the motive of the French in insisting on the right to build ten capital ships, an instance which, it was apparent, would be a death blow to the whole Hughes plan and would cause the conference to be an admitted failure. The motive may have been one of reasonable pride. No one can say exactly what it was, because the motive is wholly a matter within the minds of the French delegates, and from the outside can only be guessed at. But some newspaper men who are understood to be more or less familiar with the French point of view, said at the time that the motive was a bartering one. It was said that France did not really intend to build these ships, and did not even mean to take a final stand on their right to build them. It was said that the motive was one of bartering with the British; that the French wanted to use this threat in order to compel the British to consent to making a treaty with France of the sort that France wanted.

If this motive was the true one, it was thoroughly reprehensible and showed a complete failure on the part of the French to grasp the spirit of the conference. This conference, as one of the American delegates once expressed it, is a meeting at which nations are expected to give up things—not to get things. If France was willing to wreck the conference, or even to threaten its success, merely for the sake of a trading point with which she could compel one of the other nations in the conference to make bargain with her, that was as deplorable as could well be imagined.

Feeling Strong Against France.

It was further said by some who are supposed to be familiar with the French point of view and sympathetic to it, that the French insistence on a larger allotment of submarines was of the nature; that she did not really want them, nor have the money to build them, nor even the intention to build them, but merely wanted to use this opportunity to hold the conference up as a trading point with which to compel the British to make a separate treaty that France wanted. It must be remembered, of course, that these ascriptions of motives to the French are necessarily in the field of surmise. It is a field in which it is easy to do injustice.

What the American people want to know now is how we should feel about France. Her behavior undoubtedly threatened a conference on the success of which Americans have set their hearts. As a consequence of this and many other things, American feeling has turned strongly against France. In quarters where this feeling is strong France is spoken of as the spoiled child among nations. It is said that after being the beneficiary of many and great benefactions from America, France has taken on the familiar psychology of a more or less supplicant dependent, that the more you do for her the more she demands.

Excuse Found for France.

There still remain, however, many Americans who point to what they say is the one fundamental factor about France. That factor is her fear that Germany may again grow powerful in an economic, political and military sense and may again attack France. These friends of France say that fear will cause nations as well as individuals to do unreasonable things. They say that if we will give France the one thing that will cure her of fear, namely, a treaty guaranteeing that we as well as Great Britain shall come to her rescue if she is ever again attacked, then France will again achieve a normal and reasonable state of mind.

If this is the only cure for the state of mind that causes France today to be the one impediment to the restoration of the world, then, so far as America is concerned, there is nothing to do about it. America will never make the sort of treaty that France wants. The only means that will assure to France the kind of future help from America that she has had in the past is so to act now that when and if the occasion arises we will have the sort of friendly and sympathetic feeling about her that will lead us to help her.

Politicians in Selfish Role.

Probably one good way for America to reach a conviction about France is to try to make a clear distinction between the French people, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the French politicians. That some of those politicians are willing to play a wickedly selfish role, would not be an unreasonable inference from recent events in that country. It would seem that they are not unwilling to stimulate the fears of their own people, and to play upon those fears in order to elevate themselves to positions of personal power. In the newspapers and in all sorts of public and private discussions, we use the terms "France" and "the French" as if we meant the entire 40,000,000 of French people, whereas in fact the thing we are really talking about, and the only thing we can have knowledge of, are the actions and policies of those French politicians who from time to time are able to get hold of the seats of power.

That some of the politicians now in control in France have the power and seem to have the disposition to act with reckless disregard for France's recent allies, and to block the indispensable restoration of the world, seems to admit of little doubt.

STUDENT HEAD ELECTED

Monmouth Girl Chosen President; Vote Is Light.

OREGON NORMAL SCHOOL, Monmouth, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Miss Fannie Steinberg of Monmouth yesterday was elected president of the student body for the remainder of the year. Miss Steinberg was formerly president of the student council. Other officers elected are: Ruth Jenkins of Portland, vice-president; Ima Emmons of Beaverton, secretary; Mildred Bartow, song leader. By virtue of her office Miss Jenkins will be president of the student council.

Although there are 383 students registered at the normal this term, the vote cast was 175.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

RUSSIA TO ASK PEACE

COMMISSARY OF FINANCE DISCUSSES GENOA MEETING.

Reconstruction Loan Wanted to Enable Country to Get Back to Gold Basis.

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Russia is going to Genoa "to discuss facts and not principles," declared M. Sokalnikov, acting commissary for finance, in an interview today with the foreign newspaper correspondents. Sokalnikov is the man who in 1917 was allotted the task of nationalizing the private and other banks of Russia.

"If Russia is not given a reconstruction loan we cannot pay her debts," he declared. "The problem of stabilizing Russia's paper rubles is similar to that of the whole of Europe, and it is only possible through the long work of reconstruction. Under favorable conditions Russia may in three to five years reduce the amount of her paper and return to coinage.

"It is not true that Russia's gold reserve is now $30,000,000. It is upward of 200,000,000 gold rubles (about $100,000,000). Russia is eager to reduce her expenses such as maintaining her army, which is costing annually the equivalent of 500,000,000 gold rubles.

"At Genoa we shall ask that war cease. If this is settled then Russian concessions to foreign capital will be safe. If not, then the world situation will be too uncertain for capitalists to invest in Russia."

Outside Judge Called In.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—hold a session of circuit court here beginning February 17. Among the cases to be heard by him will be those of the state against Ole Nelson, sheriff, charging assault and battery and disorderly conduct, which have been set for hearing February 23 and 24. As Nelson is an officer of the local circuit court, Judge Eakin did not wish to preside at the trials and so requested Judge Campbell to take his place.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

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$35

Down-to-Date in Price and Up-to-Date in Style:

Splendid values are these new suits for men and young men. All this season's merchandise in a varied assortment of weaves and patterns in finished and unfinished worsteds and other desirable fabrics.

OVERCOATS

$15 $19 $34

BEN SELLING Leading Clothier Morrison at Fourth

These are the men who MAKE Gasco Briquets

Why Not Keep the Money in Portland and Patronize Your Fellow Citizens?

And besides—

Gasco Briquets are over 82% solid carbon,

while Slab Wood is 25% and Coal 35 to 49%.

Phone orders to Main 6500 or Autom. 562-74.

WANTED—To rent by old-established jobbing house in Portland an auxiliary warehouse on trackage, preferably west side. Space desired not less than three thousand nor more than ten thousand square feet. Tensile strength of floor must be 200 pounds to square foot. Address replies to G. G. Campbell, 44 Second St., Portland.

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Natural teeth are better than bridges or plates and can be made to last a lifetime if given dental attention once or twice a year.

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If you have Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter—never mind how bad—my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—give me a chance to prove my claim.

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