

BERNSTORFF IS ASKED FOR PROOF OF CHARGE U. S. DUM DUMS SOLD

Secretary Bryan Cites German Ambassador to Denials of American Makers.

NO "RIOT GUNS" ORDERED

Comparatively Few Sporting Bullets Manufactured, 960 Sent to Canada, 100 Shipped to British Africa.

Washington, Jan. 6.—German Ambassador to the United States Count von Bernstorff has been informed by Secretary of State Bryan that Germany's complaint that dum dum bullets and riot guns are being exported by America to England is denied by the manufacturer. He asked for proof of Germany's charges, saying President Wilson would use his influence to stop such exportations, regardless of legal or conventional questions, if proof was forthcoming.

The letter said: "I can assure your excellency that I am not unmindful of the spirit in which you bring to the attention of this government the improper practices which are alleged to have occurred in the progress of the present war. But while this government may take these statements and charges under consideration, it is in its effort to maintain a strict neutrality in the present conflict, obliged to refrain from investigating their truthfulness or making any comment in regard to them."

"The time will come, however, when the truth may be impartially determined and when the judgment of the world will be passed upon the charges made by the various belligerents of violations of the rules of civilized warfare."

Deny Sale of Riot Guns.

"Your excellency also states that the British government has ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms company 30,000 'riot guns,' model 1897, and 50,000,000 'bulletproof' cartridges for use in such guns. This department saw a published statement of the Winchester company, the correctness of which the company has confirmed to the department by telegraph. In this statement the company categorically denied that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from, or made any sale of such material to, the British government, or to any other government engaged in the present war."

"Your excellency further calls attention to 'information, the accuracy of which is not doubted, that 8,000,000 cartridges, fitted with 'mushroom'

bullets,' have been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge company for the armament of the English army."

"In reply, I have the honor to refer to the letter of December 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge company of New York to your excellency, called forth by certain newspaper reports of statements alleged to have been made by you in regard to the sale by that company of soft nosed bullets. From this letter, a copy of which was sent to this department by the company, it appears that instead of 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 117,000 were manufactured and 109,000 were sold."

"The letter further asserts that these cartridges were made to supply a demand for a better sporting cartridge with a soft nosed bullet that had been manufactured heretofore, and that such cartridges cannot be used in the military rifle of any foreign power. The company adds that its statement can be substantiated and that it is ready to give you any evidence that you may require on these points."

"The department is now in receipt from the company of a complete detailed list of the persons to whom these cartridges were sold. From this list it appears that the cartridges were sold to firms in lots of 20 to 2000, and one lot each of 3000, 4000, 5000. Of these only 940 cartridges went to British North America and 100 to British East Africa."

"If, however, you can furnish the department with evidence that any other companies are manufacturing and selling for the use of the contending armies in Europe cartridges of the soft nosed type, the government would be glad to be furnished with the evidence, and the president directs me to inform you that in case an American company is shown to be engaged in this traffic he will use his influence to prevent, so far as he is able, such sale of such ammunition to the powers engaged in the European war, without regard to whether it is the duty of this government upon legal or conventional grounds to take such action."

Burton Attacks Bill.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Burton of Ohio opened the Republican attack on the government ship purchase bill yesterday, declaring it would make easy the upbuilding of special interests. He asked what specific route of trade would benefit by a government line. He argued that as it was generally believed any line operated by the government would be run at a loss, it was folly to start one. Senator Fletcher replied that careful study by the shipping board must determine the routes.

Want Hall's Accomplishes.

Salem, Or., Jan. 8.—The authorities are searching today for two accomplices of Merle Hall, aged 15 years, who has confessed to complicity in the forgery of checks aggregating \$400. Hall was sentenced to the state training school and paroled. District attorney Ringo says he doubts if the aggregate of the checks forged will reach \$400, as the checks ranged from \$1 to \$2, and nothing like the amount fixed by Hall has been reported.

DIVERSE VIEWS GIVEN CONCERNING SOME OF PROPOSED MEASURES

Oregon Civic League Meeting Brings Out Extremes of Thought on Problems.

SCHOOL ISSUES FEATURE

Report Presented by A. C. Newell; Minimum Wage for Teachers One of Subjects Discussed.

Extremes of thought in the discussion of proposed laws to be presented before the coming session of the legislature were developed last night at the weekly meeting of the Oregon Civic League in Library hall. The meeting was under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher association, Mrs. Martin Wagner calling the gathering to order.

Professor A. C. Newell presented the report of recommendations for new legislation along lines advocated by the educational interests, mentioning the minimum wage of \$50 per month for teachers; the change in the compulsory education period from 9 to 14 years to 15; the use of school houses for polling places and social centers; the presentation of the school budget not later than January 1, with two weeks following for analysis and discussion; the examination of teachers to be held the third Wednesday in February and the reduction of the examination fee to 50 cents; the restriction of free text books to the public schools; the abolition of the child labor commission and the incorporation of its duties under the department of education; and changes in the school election laws, making every citizen a voter.

Recommendations Are Made.

In his school laws, Professor Newell declared Oregon far behind the times and declared that the present system discriminates between poverty and wealth, inasmuch as it prevents those who are poor from voting at general elections from taking an interest in school affairs unless they are on the tax rolls.

He recommended the abolishment of the annual school meeting and the fixing of the first Saturday in June as the time for school elections.

He urged the complete divorcement of the educational system from politics. Senator S. B. Huston replied to Professor Newell's report, declaring that the platform pledges of economy and lower taxation would make some of the recommendations difficult to put through. Mrs. W. J. Hawkins informed the legislature the "difference" between economy and extravagance. She said the payment of proper salaries to teachers is an investment and not an expense.

Mr. Huston replied that regardless of the merits of the measure, he and every other member were pledged to reduce taxation.

Would Aid Unemployed.

Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens presented a draft of a bill to relieve the unemployment problem, recommending the purchase by the state of longshore lands to be cleared by the unemployed at a wage of \$1 per day and board, the lands when cleared to be sold to bona fide parties at actual cost, to be paid for in 20 years with interest at 4 per cent.

This roused some criticism that the "going wage" would prevail, rather than a fixed wage.

R. L. Sabin, who presided, injected the criticism that the cost of clearing the lands would be prohibitive. Mr. Stephens replied that he had himself cleared land for much less than the \$25 per acre named by Mr. Sabin.

Judge W. N. Gatens pleaded for his bill to give legal status to illegitimate children and Miss Nettie May Rankin, a teacher, urged the preservation of the present law putting teachers under a sort of civil service in the tenure of office act.

Dr. A. E. Winship of Beaton entered the hall at this juncture and was asked to speak. He gave a strong talk in favor of the tenure of office law, but said it must be used carefully, citing the experience of San Francisco.

Mrs. T. J. Fortner spoke in favor of the law relating to the services of women on juries. As a principle, she thought it good; but personally, she said she would not care to serve.

The subject of the widows' pension law was presented by Mrs. R. E. Bonduant, discussed by Mrs. A. Bonham. Mrs. Bonham opposed the law on economic grounds, holding that it encourages the influx of pauper immigrants who send their money home while they are earning it, and whose families look to the state for relief when death, or imprisonment, takes away the breadwinner. She held it "suicide to our American laborers" to encourage further the coming of such foreigners.

The subject of the department of education acquiring a collection of lantern slides to be loaned free to schools, churches and granges for education of the people was discussed in the report of Professor Newell.

IRRIGATIONISTS FAVOR LOCAL SELF RELIANCE

(Continued From Page One.)

local organization of irrigation districts financed by bonds guaranteed jointly by the federal and state governments, all matters of construction and administration to be governed by members of the districts, under advisory government supervision.

Says Government Will Support. As to construction, the sentiment is obvious that the outlay should be the least consistent with getting water on the land, and that administration of water rights should not be vested in any hands uncontrolled by the project settlers.

President A. B. Thomson of the irrigation congress says he has assurance that the federal government will support such a plan, particularly after irrigation laws of the various states are modified and made uniform so that the rule may have general application.

There is no sentiment in the irrigation congress to ask further state appropriations for the outright project of such work as the Tumalo project, which was state financed at the earnest instance of a former session of the irrigation congress, and which is now successfully complete.

Nor is there more than a minority sentiment, apparently, for a state tax to finance reclamation. The men who constitute the irrigation congress are mostly farmers and taxpayers and generally opposed to added tax burdens.

Those arguing in favor of the new plan assert there will be less paternalism and more of the pioneer idea of doing everything possible for themselves before help is petitioned. Also if the project settlers are made responsible for the success or failure of their own project, except for the guaranteeing of the bonds, that then they can be prouder of success when it comes.

Brief addresses and reports constituted this morning's gathering of the irrigation congress in the Imperial hotel. Secretary Fred N. Wallace of Laidlaw reported 340 credited delegates of irrigation districts, with representation from 19 new districts.

H. M. Cox of Gilliam county declared that if the waters of Rock creek were utilized a third could be added to the acreage now included in the John Day project.

1000 Cartridges Exported. A. G. Kingman told of the successful corn-growing contests in Malheur county last summer. One man produced 121 bushels from an acre, a number did better than 104 bushels an acre and the average was 88 bushels an acre, the contest having been conducted under direction of the grange and the county agriculturist.

F. H. Peters, Dominion of Canada commissioner of irrigation, and Norman S. Rankin, secretary of the Western Canada Irrigation association, both made addresses in which they principally said that they had come to Oregon and the Oregon Irrigation congress to get ideas.

since the defeat of his aspirations. Mr. Hanley declared that if project settlers would depend upon themselves, presidents and congresses and interior departments and reclamation services and state governments and engineers would be as nothing to them.

Help Themselves First.

C. L. Smith, agriculturist of the O-W. R. & N., followed, declaring that settlers of a project should never ask outside help until they had done everything in their power to help themselves.

Eugene Brookings then explained the "back to the farm" movement inaugurated by a committee of the Progressive Business Men's club, of which he is chairman, and there were other short impromptu addresses until the noon recess.

President Thomson announced this morning that he hoped the delegates of every district would not fail to tell the congress all about their problems and needs. All resolutions must be submitted to the resolutions committee before the close of the evening session.

The discussion before the congress this afternoon is concerned with legislation, with J. T. Hinkle, chairman of the irrigation committee of the 1915 general assembly, leading. A continuation of 10 minute addresses by representatives of irrigation districts will be closed by a farewell address from Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, Canada.

VARIOUS NEEDS OF STATE DISCUSSED BY THE DELEGATES

Yesterday afternoon's session of the congress was devoted to a description of conditions and needs in different parts of the states, delegates from several counties speaking.

A. W. Trow and Colonel C. E. S. Wood spoke for Malheur, Mr. Trow describing what had been accomplished in irrigation work in his section of the state and Colonel Wood pleading that the congress stand together for the good of the state rather than particular localities.

Colonel Wood sees the salvation of Oregon and Portland in reclamation and parity of rail routes between Portland and Seattle.

J. K. Fisher of Haines, speaking for Baker county, proved to be an Artemus Ward in disguise, and so entertaining was his talk that he was given an encore to come back and speak for Union county.

J. T. Hoskins represented Umatilla county, proposing a 1-mill tax for irrigation purposes and advocating that the government appropriate a like sum. This, he said, would create a fund of \$2,000,000 for projects.

County Superintendent of Schools C. E. Watson of Morrow county compared the soil of his district with that of Sicily, only needing water to become a Garden of Eden. He predicted the use of hydro-electric power for pumping water onto the land.

A. A. Finlay of Gilliam stated that all his people needed was help from the state in floating bonds to water a project that would support 12,500 families.

J. D. Driver spoke for Wasco, and J. N. B. Gerkins for Crook. O. C. Young, editor of the Culver Tribune, spoke for Jefferson, the baby county.

O. C. Letter, halled as father of the irrigation congress, told how he came to suggest such a congress while attending a meeting of the Oregon development league several years ago.

O. Laursgaard, engineer in charge of the Tumalo project, told how the work of constructing the project had been accomplished. He ascribed success in the undertaking to the fact that the project had been kept out of politics.

A machine to force food down the throats of captive snakes that refuse to eat has been invented by a Chicago zoologist.

Clearance Sale!

Don't overlook this opportunity to buy your Winter clothes. 750 Schloss Bros. and Sophomore make Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Balmacaans at ONE-THIRD LESS than their former prices. You men know what one-third off means at this store. There's no juggling of prices. Take advantage of this opportunity NOW and measure your savings by these prices:

\$15.00 Suits and Overcoats Now	\$10.00
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\$2.50 and \$3.00
Ladies' Shoes
79c Pair

1200 Pieces Graniteware,
Stew Pots, Pans, Tea
Kettles, Etc., Etc.,
Values to 50c, for 8c Ea.

\$15 Men's Suits,
O'coats, Raincoats
\$5.95 Ea.

\$1.00 Women's Corsets	35c	50c Men's Underwear	29c
10c Outing Flannel, yard	6c	\$2.50 Ruff-Neck Sweaters	\$1.15
\$1.00 Flannel Kimonos	49c	\$1.50 Flannel Shirts	79c
Values to \$25 Ladies' Suits and Coats	\$3.85	\$3 and \$3.50 Men's Shoes	\$1.95
\$2.00 Ladies' Sweaters	89c	\$2.00 Stiff Hats (latest styles)	65c
25c Ladies' Underwear, each	15c	\$3 and \$3.50 Men's Pants	\$1.55
\$2.50 and \$3 Silk Messaline Petticoats	\$1.19	\$1.00 Dress Shirts	49c

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