

39 PER CENT PAID STOCKHOLDERS IN A SHIPPING CONCERN

Splendid Showing of the Chas. R. McCormick Co. Spur to Portland People.

MARITIME TRADE LURES

Local Citizens Are Becoming Interested in Prospects; Port Has Good Future.

That stock in the shipping operations of the Charles R. McCormick company has been paying 39 per cent interest per annum was the statement here today of stockholders who own small blocks. Present high charter rates have sent the earnings probably higher than that for the last nine or 10 months.

Taken as an indication of the possibilities for profit in steamship ventures, the information is looked upon by old-time residents of Portland as significant of Portland's opportunity to get into the shipbuilding and operating game on a scale commensurate with that of San Francisco, where the majority of the McCormick stock is owned.

H. E. Pennell of the St. Johns Lumber company owns the sailing schooner "W. H. Marston," worth probably \$50,000.

T. B. Wilcox has lately purchased a big steamer now being built at San Francisco for the oriental trade. Various other persons own river steamers and small coastwise steamers. As for the ownership of deep-sea craft, however, Portland is almost entirely out of it, despite the position she has earned as being one of the world's premier ports.

Such citizens as Julius L. Meier, Mr. Pennell, O. M. Clark, L. B. Seely, Fred Pendleton, J. C. Ainsworth, R. J. Patterson, all interested in Portland's ascendancy, have expressed the opinion that the operation of Portland-owned steam craft out of Portland would result not only in an expansion of this city's trade but in substantial profits for the individual stockholders.

It is reported here that the steamer "Camino," which formerly made Portland a regular port of call, under operation of Swayne & Hoyt, which was recently sold for \$450,000 to Barrow & Co. of New York for Atlantic service, had lately been made object of a bid for \$500,000 or \$200,000 advance.

News that other craft often seen in Portland harbor have been sold at advanced figures has been received here.

RECORD PROFITS MADE BY SHIPS OUT OF SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—(P. N. S.)—Earnings of steamships operating out of Seattle in trade with Alaska, the Orient and European nations have been greater since the outbreak of the European war than ever before in the history of this port. How much greater or how large the total earnings have been is a secret which officials of steamship companies apparently desire to share with no one.

But the tremendous increase of Seattle's foreign and domestic ocean-borne commerce is a certain indication that capital invested in maritime enterprises has earned big dividends.

Trade between Seattle and the Orient has been increasingly profitable, particularly since the Pacific Alaska Navigation company, which ships to Vladivostok, the chief Pacific port of Russia. Except for the Japanese lines engaged in this trade, Frank Waterhouse & Co. of Seattle are the largest shippers to Russian and Oriental ports. The fact that this company is chartering new vessels constantly is regarded as conclusive evidence of the profit to be derived from this trade.

In the Alaska trade the building of the Alaskan railroad and the development of the resources of this territory, which is followed by an enormous increase in shipping business.

Two lines, the Alaska Steamship company and the Pacific Alaska Navigation company, handle the bulk of this trade. During the past few months these companies have greatly increased their shipping facilities by the purchase of additional vessels, and also by chartering additional vessels and every ship that leaves port carries capacity cargo. Independent vessels and smaller steamship lines operating in the Alaska trade also are doing a thriving business.

W. R. Grace & Co., the principal firm operating steamships in trade with South America and the Atlantic coast, Deed & Co., the Boston-based line, the American-Mexican Steamship company, and numerous other shipping concerns whose vessels ply between Seattle and the ports of the world, report a capacity business.

Thirty-one Ducks Found in a Suitcase

Habit of Hunter in Leaving Packages at Shoe Shop Leads to Arrest by Deputy Game Warden.

When A. H. Bruhnke formed a habit of leaving large parcels at a shoe shop on his return from hunting trips, Deputy Game Warden Garfield became suspicious and started an investigation. As a result Bruhnke drew a fine of \$100 and costs yesterday in District Judge Dayton's court.

Deputy Game Warden Garfield was watching Bruhnke for several weeks. Thursday the suspect left a suitcase and a package in the shoe shop of Edward Zohn, 31 1/2 North Third street. A few minutes later W. E. Parks, a truck driver, called at the shoe shop for the articles. The deputy warden intercepted Parks and opened the suitcase and package, which contained 31 ducks. This is one more than allowed by law for any one person in seven days of the open season.

Prof. Coleman to Speak

Professor Norman F. Coleman will be the speaker at the Reed college vesper service this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the college chapel. His subject will be "Two Men in Rome." Mr. Cushing will play the following special music on the pipe organ: "Berceuse," by Cesar Cui; "Moment Musical," by Rachmaninoff.

FOUR GENERATIONS PRESENT



Standing—A. D. Ogilvie and Alice Marcott, great granddaughter; standing, left to right—Mrs. L. Marcott, Portland, granddaughter, and Mrs. C. G. Wood, Portland, daughter.

The family of A. W. Ogilvie, of Crawford, Wash., formerly of Portland, yesterday held a reunion at the home of Mrs. J. H. Chisholm, 106 East Eighth street North. Most of the 25 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of A. W. Ogilvie were present. Though 83 years old, Mr. Ogilvie is still healthy and personally supervises the work on his small place at Crawford.

PROHIBITION WILL TRY TO RALLY STRENGTH FOR BALLOT RECOGNITION

"Dry" Party to Make Effort to Get in Running at Primary Elections.

A strenuous effort is to be made this year by the prohibition party to cast a large enough party vote in this state to "entitle it to participate in the direct primary elections hereafter.

This was the consensus of opinion expressed yesterday at the state conference of party leaders at the Y. M. C. A. It was decided to make a special appeal to members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to register as prohibitionists.

It was decided to hold the party's state convention in Portland early in April, so a state ticket may be named before the primary election of the old parties.

Outsiders to Participate. Decisions were reached to allow all who attend the convention in good faith to participate in making the nominations of candidates whether such participants are registered members of the prohibition party or not, but only persons who are registered party members will be eligible to nomination.

A resolution was adopted favoring an adequate prohibition amendment to the federal constitution and expressing the belief "that it can only be secured and made effective by the passing of statutory law and the election of a prohibition administration to power."

Resolutions of esteem and sympathy were passed in taking notice of the death of Mrs. Mary Linn of Salem and I. H. Amos of Portland.

Officers Are Named.

The conference was opened by J. P. Newell, state chairman. C. P. Coe of McMinnville was elected presiding officer and J. S. Fox and Perry Wells were elected secretaries.

Speakers at the morning session included E. T. Johnson, A. J. Cook of Salem, B. Lee Paget, Mrs. Ward B. Swope and Mrs. Margaret Houston.

At the afternoon session, P. Newell, chairman of the Oregon prohibition committee, gave a strong address on "Our Party's Attitude Towards Prohibition and the Tariff."

Speakers of the afternoon included W. H. H. Dufur, on "Rural Credits"; Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, on "Signs of Progress"; Mrs. Minnie L. Hyde, on "Prohibition"; Mrs. Bruce W. Boyd, on "Registration"; Mrs. L. H. Addison, on "Issue Vital to Women Voters"; and N. C. Hedin, on "Multnomah's Congressmen."

At the banquet, which was held at 6:30 last night, J. Sanger Fox, executive secretary, delivered a forceful address on "Prohibition Party Fundamentals."

Charles O. Whiteley of Newberg spoke on "Necessities for the War." Rev. A. L. Crim had for his topic, "What of the Future?"

FRENCHMEN HAPPY IN RETREAT THAT DOES NOT MEAN DEFEAT

(Continued From Page One.)

war were to have it, the Bulgars were to own Strumitza, railroad station, dining room and all.

But only one end of the room saved in, so we were able to go on with our dinner. Bardat, an actor from Paris, whose name and face are often on the billboards, and who looks like Raymond Hitchcock, spoke funny pieces. John McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune, with a big pencil, made caricatures of our hosts on the side of the railroad station which formed the one safe wall of the dining room, and Richard Harding Davis made speech, presenting to our hosts the caricature as a permanent reminder of their American newspaper guests.

Some Bulgarian officers have admired the sketches by this time.

Amid all our merriment there was the noise of retreat, the sound of voices from many tents, the neighing of the horses picketed for the night, the rattle of hundreds of wagons along the nearby road and the rumble of steam trains.

Communicating With the Soldiers. At the tent often in this war, that a newspaperman finds the opportunity to sit at a campfire in the midst of tents

and talk with ordinary soldiers. Most of the views that newspapermen have of the war have been secured under the guidance of high officers and in a routine and scheduled way, so when I saw a chance later in the evening to leave the camp where we were to sleep and risk my neck in finding my way a quarter of a mile across country to where the campfires were bright, I took a chance.

There were lights in many of the tents, though it was after 11 o'clock. I heard the sounds of a poker game coming from one tent. In a brightly lighted automobile ambulance I discovered another poker game under way. No one seemed to be either sleeping or sleepy. Most of the talk I heard was happy talk, banter and joking. This was not to be wondered at. These men had been fighting in mud and snow, against odds and for several weeks. They had done their best and the Serbian army that had failed because it had been tired out by weeks of retreat.

Happy in Retreat. These Frenchmen were honorably retiring from a position which they no longer of use to the allied cause. They were not running away in a rout; they were not being whipped. Their job was done and their pleasure at leaving an unpleasant position was only natural.

I walked into the center of the ring of horses and showed my papers. Three or four Frenchmen with steel hats came up to see them. "A civilian! An American!" I heard birds.

I was partly right, perhaps, but the real reason that there was so little sleep was that the camp was to be torn up and moved at 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Hello, who are you?" A sentry standing beside a big log fire challenged me. All about him were picketed horses and trailers.

"Press correspondent with passes," I explained.

"Come here and show them to me," he said.

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IRRIGATION'S FUTURE CLOSELY KITT WITH ADEQUATE FINANCING

Engineer Laurgaard Tells Irrigation Institute Bonds Must Be Safeguarded.

WHY MARKET IS POOR

Intelligent Conception and Estimate of Project First Essentials; Settlers Must Be Made to Succeed.

O. Laurgaard, engineer of the Tumalo state-built irrigation project, presented practical suggestions in behalf of the irrigation district from the viewpoint of the engineer at the annual convention of the Washington Irrigation Institute at North Yakima. Some of his expressions follow:

"It is common knowledge that irrigation securities on unconstructed projects have no market in financial circles, and the reason for this condition has no doubt been fully explained to you, so I will at this time not go into details, except to mention that a few of the most important reasons I have found personally to be as follows:

"First. The farmers were unable to pay the heavy principal installments and interest charges when due even after the project was completed, because, (a) The annual charges were too large and the time too short; (b) Government lands sometimes constitute too large a proportion of the lands assessed; or (c) The large land holdings in private ownership were not disposed of to actual settlers in the time required.

"Second. The company was unable to complete the projects on account of financial difficulties usually caused by, (a) Insufficiently limited first costs; (b) Extravagant management or expensive construction cost; or (c) Unforeseen financial difficulties.

"Project Often Inadequate. This sometimes the constructed project was inadequate to supply water for the lands contemplated, which was caused by, (a) Insufficiency of water supply; (b) Failure of the project to provide for various reasons; (c) Insufficient capacity of canals; (d) Extensive seepage losses; or (e) Protracted or unfavorable location.

"A great many of the causes of failure in the past can be justly laid indirectly to the engineers. When this irrigation movement commenced on a large scale a few years ago, the work was new to many engineers who were drafted from the railroads, municipal engineering departments, mines and elsewhere. They were called upon to solve problems entirely new and deal with unfamiliar conditions. Their estimates, therefore, did not always cover the construction cost and many other mistakes were made, some of which have left very unsatisfactory recollections.

Unscrupulous Agents Blamed. "These projects were also, in many cases, promoted by incompetent men, who knew nothing concerning the practical operations necessary for such undertakings. Oftentimes, in fact, or at least not qualified by their previous experience, men were engaged as attorneys, managers of other officers. Then the lands were sold by unscrupulous real estate men or agents, who were interested in no way particularly except in their commission. The engineer was employed to make the surveys and draw a few plans, but in most cases, aside from giving a few estimates on the construction work, he was not expected to advise in promotion, legal, land or other matters. On account also of heavy expenses in other departments, the construction work suffered with the result of cheap and temporary structures.

"It now becomes the duty of the engineer to insure the success of the project with which he is connected from every standpoint. His success or failure in this respect depends principally upon the success of each and every individual farmer, more even than the economical construction and the successful execution of the general plan.

District Is Municipality. "The irrigation district which has been gaining in favor for the past few years and which in reality is a municipal incorporation under state laws, seems to fill many of the requirements of the practical irrigation project. The district furnishes the necessary time and terms for the payment of principal installments, but no relief is offered by our present laws in the matter of interest charges during the construction or development period.

"At the present time the district laws of Oregon and Washington are satisfactory to the secretary of the interior who, it is known, favors the district idea. In the Yakima valley, in fact, the government accepts district bonds in lieu of charges for water storage or construction work done under the supervision of the department of the interior. The guarantee by the government of the interest on district bonds would create uniform district laws throughout the west, and probably thus create only one form of irrigation security.

Urges Small Projects. "For some of the smaller districts already organized, or those already improved by irrigation to some extent, there may seem to be no apparent need for the passage of the Jones bill in order to carry the projects to successful conclusion. The elements of success for such a district usually must be as follows:

"1. The project must be small in acreage and the construction work simple in order that no long period should elapse between the beginning of construction to the time of completion; in other words, the time for the accumulation of interest during the construction period should be very short.

"2. The land should be held under private ownership in small tracts and by men who are able to irrigate the land.

"3. A large proportion of the land should already be improved, that is, cleared and cultivated under dry farming methods.

"4. The district should be accessible to ready transportation facilities, and the assessed valuation of the district should very closely approximate the amount of the bond issue.

"5. There should be no question concerning the feasibility of the project from a technical, engineering, legal or agricultural standpoint."

Lipman Going East. Will Lipman, of Lipman, Wolfe & Co., will leave today for New York, in company with a party of store buyers.

Hermit Fights When Taken From Canyon

For Two Years Had Lived Voluntarily in Abject Poverty With Raw Wheat as His Only Food.

Sallinas, Cal., Jan. 22.—(U. P.)—Desperately battling to the end to keep away from the civilization he had shunned for two years, Emile Chaix, a hermit living in Vineyard Canyon, was finally overpowered today by Sheriff Nesbitt and brought to Sallinas. For the two years Chaix voluntarily lived in exile he had subsisted alone on wheat, ground by himself between rough stones and eaten raw.

Chaix's body was barely covered by the tattered rags which he had about his person. His hair was long as though it had not been cut for a year or two, and a heavy, long beard covered most of his face. His hands, face and body were grimy.

In his dirty, crumbling shack in the canyon there was not a sign of civilization. There was no furniture, not even a bed. No trace could be found of foodstuffs, even sugar and salt being absent. Of what there was an abundance.

Chaix displayed remarkable strength when Sheriff Nesbitt attempted to take him into custody. He fought furiously and all but overcame the officers. He is being held pending further investigation.

Purse Snatcher Soon Lands in City Jail

"I'm the Man, Officer," Says Suspect Just as Policeman Stuffed in to Search Him.

Guilty conscience cost "Thin Courtwright," a pickpocket, his liberty last night.

During the afternoon Courtwright lifted a purse containing \$2.70 from the market basket of a woman engaged in purchasing her Sunday victuals at the Yamhill market.

The theft was seen by another patron of the market. The witness met Officer Tennant shortly afterward and described Courtwright to him.

Half an hour afterward Tennant found Courtwright at Second and Salmon streets. He stepped up and started to search him.

"I'm the man, officer. I didn't think any one saw me though," said Courtwright. The purse was found on him.

Courtwright was brought to the station and booked on a charge of larceny from the person.

Courtwright is 41 years of age, married, and lives with his parents at St. Johns.

WARRANTS CHARGING KIDNAPING ISSUED AGAINST MAN, WIFE

Another Sensational Chapter Added in Fight for Custody of Little Marion Bowers.

CASE IS A TANGLED SKEIN

Mollie Bowers and Husband Said to Have Taken Child and Gone to Grays Harbor, Wash.

Warrants charging Mollie Bowers and her husband with kidnaping were issued yesterday afternoon, following the flight of Mrs. Bowers with her daughter, Marion, to Vancouver, Wash., last Friday. Thus opens another sensational chapter in the brief life of Marion Bowers, 5 years old, who has been the bone of contention in courts almost ever since she left the cradle.

This is the second kidnaping in which Mollie and Marion Bowers have figured since 1914, when the mother spirited her little girl away from a home in Dallas and fled with the child to Salem.

Possession of Marion Bowers was in dispute only last Saturday before Judge Cleeton. The court at that time decided that Marion should remain in Multnomah county for a time and should be turned over to the mother later in event Mollie Bowers proved herself worthy of caring for the child.

Mrs. Fred Grant of Dallas had petitioned Judge Cleeton to have Marion returned to the Grant home in Polk county. Before this dispute arose the supreme court had held that the juvenile court of Multnomah county had jurisdiction over the girl.

Marion Bowers first came into prominence in the courts in 1913, when her father, E. Bowers, sued for divorce and the custody of his daughter. Mrs. Bowers answered the complaint, alleging that her husband was not a fit person to have the care of a minor.

Bowers countered with the same charge, and the child was taken into the custody of the juvenile court.

Woman Obtains Divorce. Later Mollie Bowers obtained a divorce and legal custody of Marion, and the baby was taken to the Grant home in Dallas. When Mollie again desired the custody of her daughter, the Grant

DEPARTMENT STORE EMPLOYEES DANCE IN FIRM'S NEW BUILDING

Meier & Frank Company Ball Attended by 1400; Everything Informal.

"China, China, China-town" played the orchestra, and 1400 people, mostly young people, swayed their shoulders, moved their feet and glided over the shiny hardwood floor.

The time was last night from 9 to 12 o'clock, the place was the seventh floor of the Meier & Frank company's new building and the purpose was to have the employees of the big store enjoy themselves. This they did and did it immensely.

About two years ago, before the old building was torn down to make room for the present skyscraper, the company gave its employees a dancing party. The employees were at that time unknown to the fact that the new building was completed they would be given another dance.

With the rush of moving, the Christmas business and the cleanup days following, the dance had to be postponed, but last night it was given, and from the viewpoint of the employees it was decidedly an event.

As it was a family affair, Dance Hall Inspector Black wasn't there to tell them what to dance and what not to dance. He wouldn't have said a word had he been for they knew what to dance and they danced.

The girls were in their prettiest dresses and the boys were there in their dark suits. Everything was informal and apparently everybody had a good time.

War Has Completely Divided Up Socialism

Alsace-Lorraine Question Forms Bottomless Abyss, Says Writer, Between Allied and German Branches.

By Emile Vandervelde. Paris, Jan. 22.—(U. P. N. S.)—Today, despite agreement on matters of principle, the allied and German socialists are separated by a bottomless abyss. The Alsace-Lorraine question is the impossible question between us.

We cannot agree so long as the German socialists are determined to retain Alsace-Lorraine for Belgium socialism holds that the giving up of this territory is the largest plank in its peace platform.

Furthermore, we cannot be expected to grasp the outstretched hand of the social democrats who voted for the war loans for, while we are holding that hand, the other is tightly gripping the Kaiser's withered palm.

Without doubt the German minority in Herr Liebknecht's train deserves wholehearted admiration for its courage but so far this minority has proved numerically insignificant.

Even if the entire socialist party of Germany conformed to our views we could not lay down our arms for the truth is that it is not with them that we must fight, but with the German "Junkers" who are outraging our soil.

The cod fish, from a scientific standpoint, will be exhaustively studied by a Norwegian government commission.

Must All Be Sold By Next Friday

Very Vital News for All Homes Now Without Music. No Reasonable Offer to Be Refused. Time Is Money Now, and There Is None to Spare At Broadway and Alder Street.

By Friday, the 28th, the first step in the proposed consolidation as heretofore advertised must be completed. Bad weather has interfered with our selling of late. We must make up for lost time now. We are making still greater inducements than ever. Read this carefully.

It is easy for anyone to save up \$6 a month, and when for only \$188.00 we are now turning over as fine a piano as would ordinarily cost \$300.00, and in some places it would cost even \$325.00; and when we offer the less expensive styles for only \$165.00, \$155.00, and \$148.00—and will take only \$5.00 a month for them, then certainly can be no excuse for putting off coming at once to this sale.

The Morrison-street establishment has been definitely closed and all of the instruments have now been taken out of storage, and are displayed on the third floor of the Eilers building.

"Make quick disposition of everything," that's the order. Each and every instrument is now offered at the exact factory cost, not including any advertising or sales expense whatsoever. Quite a number of instruments will be sold for even less.

Even the several baby grands may be had on payments as little as \$10 a month; others as stated are offered on payments of only \$5 a month, all of them new pianos.

Payments so easy that no matter how little the income, every home can participate. Almost everything can be had for less than half price, and we

NOTE—Out-of-Town Readers—Any instrument in this sale will be shipped to any out-of-town buyer subject to examination and free trial. It will be shipped freight prepaid, with the distinct understanding that all money paid will be cheerfully refunded if every instrument, after delivery, does not prove in every way satisfactory.



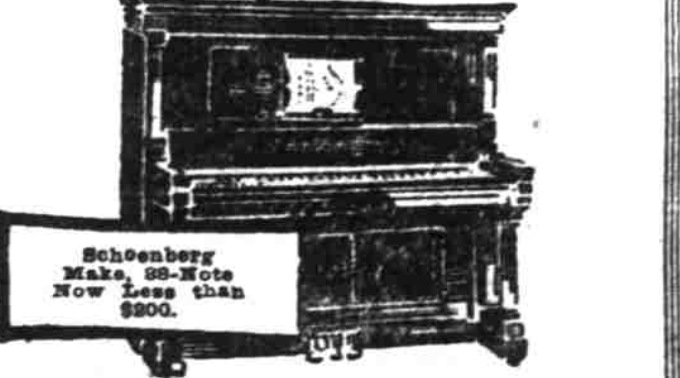
The remaining stock brought over from the Morrison street firm, consisting of Bennett, Behning, Cable-Nelson, Chase & Baker, Schoenberg, Schulz, and also some specially fine Sohmer upright and grand pianos, and even a Kimball and a Knabe, and numerous other makes, must be disposed of at once.

Selling has recommenced and will continue until every one of these instruments has been disposed of.

By coming early you secure first choice. This means something, too. No charge for delivery. Appropriate stool or bench will also be included at cost.

Thus the great consolidation sale has now recommenced in earnest, don't miss it!

THIS PLAYER



Don't fail to see or write us about these and other 88-note Player Pianos for \$225, \$214, etc., etc. All worth twice as much as any other firm.

Consolidation sale also on at Graves Music Co., 151 4th street.

Eilers Building, Broadway at Alder