

SENATE FUMES OVER HIGHWAY LEGISLATION AT TODAY'S SESSION

House Bill 502, Substitute for Schimpff and Laurgaard Propositions, Up.

OTHER MEASURES PASSED

Salaries of Three Members to Be Adjusted by the Governor Is Question of Much Argument.

Salem, Or., Feb. 15.—The great fight of the session in the senate over highway legislation is raging today over house bill 502, introduced in the house as a substitute for the Schimpff and Laurgaard road bills.

House bill 502, being a new highway code, was a special order for 10:30 o'clock this morning and on motion of Senator Eddy the senate went into committee of the whole to consider the bill section by section.

The first sharp contest occurred over the question of salary for the three members of the highway commission, to be appointed by the governor from the three congressional districts, and whether the state engineer should be an ex-officio member of the commission and highway engineer.

It early developed that those who have been standing with the grange and other organizations that had favored the Schimpff bill were far from satisfied with the provisions of the substitute bill.

Would Pay Enough. These senators favored fixing the salary of the highway commissioners at \$2500 so others than millionaires might serve on the commission.

This was opposed by Senator Orton who first made a motion that the salary of \$600 provided for in the bill be eliminated.

In opposing the motion Senator Pierce declared that all the brains of the state capable of directing the highway work of the state are not possessed by the millionaires.

Charges were made by Senator Garland and Orton that the enemies of the bill were trying to amend it when they had no intention of voting for it on final passage.

Senator Pierce replied he would not

vote for it if the emergency clause is retained. "I will not vote for any highway legislation with an emergency clause," he said, "and every senator who does vote for such bills will be digging his political grave."

Senator Eddy made the motion to amend the bill by making the state engineer an ex-officio member of the highway commission and state highway engineer.

Senator Eddy declared the fight was between State Engineer John H. Lewis and the paving trusts which, he said, were determined to keep Lewis off the commission.

"This is the only reason I can find why the state engineer should be legislated out of office," he said. "I have heard no one advocate keeping him off the commission except men paid to do it by the paving corporations."

Senator Olson replied by charging that the cement trusts was lobbying as hard as hard to keep Lewis on the commission. He declared that if Lewis is made a member of the commission it will be impossible to get anyone else to work with him because appointive members would not be able to get along with a member who was elected by the people and not subject to removal.

No Decision Reached Today. No decision was reached or vote taken, as the senate had to adjourn at 12 o'clock to go into joint session with the house to elect a port commissioner. Bills passed today by the senate were as follows:

S. B. 307, by Eddy—Making Lincoln's birthday a non-judicial holiday.

S. B. 308, by senate insurance committee—Defining and regulating marine insurance.

S. B. 310, by senate judiciary committee—Prohibiting possession of any machine for the purpose of obtaining telephone connection.

S. B. 259, by Hawley—Amending law relating to control of diseases of animals.

Sub. S. 249, by Hawley—Amending law relating to cooperative societies.

Young China Wanted Break With Teutons

London, Feb. 15.—(I. N. S.)—The Times prints the following special dispatch from Peking under date of February 9:

When President Wilson's invitation to China to sever relations with Germany was received here it created excitement. A deputation of the older military men urged the prime minister to refrain from action for fear of German retribution in the future but the revolutionary military leaders and the leaders of the young China party vehemently advocated the opposite course.

ROGUE RIVER CLOSING MEASURE STARTS BIG ROW IN LOWER HOUSE

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Salem, Or., Feb. 15.—Charging that Senator J. C. Smith of Josephine county was, in his belief, in the employ of Roderick Macleay and for that reason had fought the closing of the Rogue river, as provided by the Thomas bill, Thomas pitched another fishball into the house just before the adjournment last night.

As usual it was the Rogue river question that started the fireworks. Senator Smith has a bill which increases the open season for commercial salmon fishing on the upper river 45 days, from June 15 to October 15. The bill also provides for the Grants Pass fishermen, which passed the senate. The house fisheries committee cut the extension to 15 days and sent in a majority report that the bill pass as amended.

Sweeney of Josephine signed a minority report recommending that the bill be passed without amendment as it came from the senate.

Thomas Files Into High Gear. Thomas jammed into high gear and went after Senator Smith, Speaker Stanfield, Dr. Sweeney and Tichenor, who had also signed the minority report. He said Senator Smith had started his senate bill in order to kill off the Thomas bill cutting out seines and set nets on the lower Rogue. He charged that Stanfield had been lobbying in favor of the minority report all day; that he had coaxed Sweeney to sign the report and that Sweeney had told him so. He said that he knew nothing when the minority report until he had found a note asking support for the minority report, and that he had heard Stanfield ask Hodgen, "to take care of the Smith bill."

Stanfield's Motives Also Pure. He said that when the motives of a man like "Bob" Stanfield were impugned it was time for him to tell some of the stories he knew. He said that when the anti-cigarette bill was up "a certain man" had sent for him to come into the cloak room and had asked him to move that the Stott bill be considered first, that he did not want to vote for the Sweeney anti-cigarette bill, and that the passage of the Stott bill would "pull them out of a hole." He was referring to Thomas.

Sweeney, in reply to Thomas, said he simply wanted justice for the people of Grants Pass and that the Smith bill was just.

The majority report was adopted with 33 votes in the affirmative.

BRAND TURNS DOWN RESOLUTION FAVORING BULK HANDLING GRAIN

(Continued From Page One.)

ence that had caused the sudden change in policy, but in a general way it had been previously said certain of the dealer element favoring sack handling would oppose any decisive expression of sentiment relative to the movement which has assumed proportions of chief importance in the Pacific northwest grain growing and handling industry.

Text of Resolution. The resolution proposed by Mr. Adkisson called upon the government and the agricultural colleges of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to conduct a campaign in education in bulk handling and declared in favor of substituting bulk handling for sacks as fast as it is safely and conservatively possible. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Grain is handled in bulk in practically all other parts of the United States and in most of the world's wheat, and

Whereas, It is important that grain growers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho should adopt every method of economy in production, handling and marketing our cereal crops, in competition with other grain producing countries;

Be it resolved by this convention of grain growers, shippers and dealers assembled to confer with the federal committee on grain grades and standards, office of markets, that the use of sacks in grain handling should be abandoned just as rapidly as the claims may be safely brought about, and bulk handling facilities can be provided at terminal markets and in the interior, and that we request the United States department of agriculture and the agricultural colleges of the several states to assist us in promoting the change by conducting a campaign of education on the subject, throughout the Columbia river basin, in order that procedure may be conservative, along the safest lines, involve the least danger of costly mistakes and that bulk handling shall become the prevailing custom of the country as soon as possible.

Interest in Session Keen. Interest in the hearing caused the morning session to begin about an hour ahead of schedule and caused it to be continued this afternoon, abandoning a trip over the Columbia river highway, which had been arranged for the members of the federal grain standards board and the out-of-town visitors by R. J. Patterson, president of the Merchants' Exchange.

To meet the convenience of the Multnomah hotel, the afternoon session was transferred from the hostelry to the green room of the Chamber of Commerce. Members of the grain standards board will leave tonight for Seattle, where a hearing is to be held Friday, with another at Spokane Saturday, in connection with a large conference of the growers relative to bulk handling.

It was announced that this afternoon session perhaps was devoted to the discussion of bulk handling.

Foreigners "Bunked" Long Enough. The morning session was almost entirely taken up with consideration of the smut problem. Considerable divergence in point of view was evident between millers and growers, and exporters said that smutted wheat frequently can be exported as No. 1 grade, even though local millers will not accept it without dodge.

Dr. Brand summed up the government's attitude when he said that foreign buyers have been "bunked" long enough with smutty wheat that has been cleaned and sold as straight grade and that the honest policy will be to designate whether the wheat was affected with smut when it came from the field, then determine the price by its present quality. R. D. Jarboe, chief inspector of the Washington state grain inspection bureau, said

cleaned without using lime is found of standard quality.

Grain Standards Bill Pending in the legislature was unanimously endorsed and its passage urged at the afternoon session in a resolution introduced by Mr. Adkisson of The Dalles. It reads:

Whereas, there is a general demand among the growers, dealers and warehousemen in this state for a grain inspection law that will bring the grain trade of the state of Washington, and

Whereas, whenever bulk handling is adopted in the state of Oregon, state standards and state inspection will become imperative; and

Whereas, senate bill No. 224 has passed that branch of the legislature and now pending before the house of representatives at Salem, therefore be it

Mixed Grain Considered. Resolved, by this body of grain dealers, growers and warehousemen assembled in Portland, to send the hearings of the federal grain standards bureau, that the hearing of representatives of the Oregon legislature to pass, before adjournment, senate bill No. 224, which provides for the grain trade of the state of Washington, and

The afternoon session took up the grading of mixed grain and it was the sense of the meeting that whenever grain is graded lower than No. 1 by inspectors the reasons be stated on the certificate. Judge Bennett of The Dalles insisted that grain should not be reduced in grade because it may contain a percentage of a higher quality grain.

Additional Registrations. Among the additional out-of-town registrants were: R. J. Patterson, R. D. Hitzel, Corvallis, O. A. C.; R. T. Clifford, United States department of agriculture; J. R. Imlay, Redview, Or.; R. D. Johnson, E. A. How, Multnomah, Or.; G. R. Hyslop, Corvallis, O. A. C.; R. W. Davis, Harrisburg, Ill. W. Gard, Madras; M. B. Mikkelsen, Lewiston, Mea.; M. J. Tieder, United States department of agriculture; A. L. Beattie, Oregon City; C. H. Diener, Wilbur, Wash.; C. R. Schain, Condon, Or.; Farnsworth, Co., E. Lewis, Walla Walla, Wash.; S. C. Armstrong, Seattle; G. F. Durst, Sherwood, Or.; Reld Wolfe, Walla Walla, Wash.; Carl Enghaus, Hills, Or.; William Courter, Pendleton, Or.; Manuel Friedly, Pendleton, Or.; H. B. Howell, United States office of markets, Omaha; H. J. Kauffman, McMinnville, Or.; W. L. Sheard, Dayton, and F. Ward, Condon; Roland Oliver, Pendleton; M. C. Moore, Walla Walla; E. J. Clough, Condon; H. A. Yocom, Amity; C. C. Walker, Dayton; J. C. Lewis, Dayton; M. K. McLeod, The Dalles; U. G. Gibson, Corvallis; E. C. Cluser, Pomeroy, Wash.; George L. Nell, Colfax, Wash.

GEORGE KELLY WINS TUCKER'S PLACE ON PORTLAND PORT BODY

(Continued From Page One.)

that slightly smutted wheat when shipping interests of Portland.

"It is a gratuitous position, and Mr. Tucker does not seek the place, but he has accepted it, and is giving satisfactory service. Why should we not keep him there? He has the endorsement of most of the largest business men and shippers in Portland."

Representative D. C. Lewis, who nominated Kelly, described him as a man interested in large timber holdings and a prince among men.

Senator Orton seconded the nomination of Kelly, and said he had the endorsement of a majority of the Multnomah delegation.

He was followed by Senator H. A. Lewis, who seconded the nomination of Tucker. He declared Tucker has the confidence of all the river captains and shipping men.

Representative Bean of Lane county seconded Kelly's nomination.

Representative Forbush asked for a statement of how the Multnomah delegation stood, and Mann replied that 12 were pledged to Kelly and 7 to Tucker.

Senator Farrell then stated that while Mann's statement was true, it was also a fact that two of the men who were pledged to Kelly were also pledged to Tucker.

Before the result of the vote was announced, Representative Callahan changed his vote from Tucker to Kelly.

Representative Goode, who was one of those pledged to both candidates, has declared his intention of making a clean break with his situation in a public statement before the rollcall, and asked to be excused from voting. This was not done. The vote on the joint rollcall was as follows:

How They Voted. For Kelly—Ashley, Baldwin, Barber, Bean, Belland, Bishop, Brand, Brown, Burdick, Callan, Clark, Cornelius, Cusick, Eaton, Gamore, Forbes, Fuller, Goode, Gordon, Gray, Griggs, Hawley, Hodgen, Hurley, Huston, Seymour Jones, W. A. Jones, Walter B. Jones, Kubil, Lafferty, Laurgaard, Leinweber, D. C. Lewis, Mackay, Mann, Martin, Meek, Mueller, Olson, Orton, Porter, Portland, Rittner, Schimpff, Shanks, Sheldon, Small, I. S. Smith, Steteford, Stover, Stott, Thomas, Vinton, Von der Hellen, Wilbur, Wood, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker—60.

For Tucker—Anderson, Barrett, Brunton, Cartmill, Childs, Corbett, Crandall, Dedman, Eddy, Elgin, Farrell, Garland, Gill, La Follett, Herman A. Lewis, Long, Mathieu, Pierce, Rows, Stephens, Stray, Sweeney, Thompson, Tichenor, Willett—25.

Absent—Bingham, Bowman, Brownell, Dimick, Peck—6.

To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can usually be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected complete relief after other treatments have failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear. Therefore if you know of someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you may have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from the hospital. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows: Secure from your drug store or Pharmacy (Double Strength) about 75 cents worth. Take this home and add to it 1/2 pint of water of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

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AMBASSADOR GERARD BALKED AT 'JOKER' IN GERMAN TREATY TEXT

Berlin Dispatches, Says Correspondent, Did Not Carry This Past Censors.

GERMAN CENSORS STRICT

Developments, Including Anti-American Propaganda, Withheld; Americans Believed Cowed.

Regulations Are Admitted. Berlin, Feb. 15.—(I. N. S.)—The farwell message was sent to the German government by James W. Gerard, the former American ambassador, on the eve of his departure, says the Overseas News agency today. "The regulations of the German government surpass anything which might have been hoped for by the embassy and the American colony. German chivalry and hospitality have brilliantly stood the test in these trying days."

By Carl W. Ackerman. (With Ambassador Gerard.) Berne, via Paris, Feb. 15.—(U. P.)—Germany's censorship cut an important "joker" out of the text of the treaty which German officials demanded that American Ambassador Gerard sign, under threat to hold American newspaper correspondents as hostages.

That "joker" does not show in Berlin dispatches outlining the treaty, as published in French newspapers here. It was: "That German ships in American harbors should not be forced to leave

without safe conduct from Germany's enemies which would permit them to return to Germany or to a neutral port."

Gerard Defies German Threat. The same strict German censorship, which has concealed real developments in the empire and left untold active anti-American propaganda therein, did not permit an intimation of this "joker" to slip out of the country.

It was reading this stipulation that Ambassador Gerard, as has been related in previous United Press dispatches from Berne, told Count Mountzeila, for transmission to Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, that he would not even consider the matter—and that he would "remain in Berlin until Kingdom come" if Germany carried out her threat to hold Americans as hostages.

Exclusion of this provision from the text of the treaty is another example of the strictness of the German censorship which for months has refused to pass real developments to America. It is one of these developments have included: Anti-American speeches in the retraction; Anti-Wilson and anti-Gerard propaganda, financed by prominent German leaders.

Fiercy attacks by Stresemann and von Heydebrand on the president; Frequent statements of army and navy officials that the United States "might as well enter the war, because the nation was unprepared"; Americans termed "excitable." The foreign office's attitude just before we left Berlin was that Americans were very "excitable" and if Germany could control all dispatches for a few days Americans would "forget all about the submarine blockade and bring pressure on President Wilson to remain neutral."

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Before Ambassador Gerard and Secretary Joseph C. Grew left Berlin, German officials requested them not to allow newspaper men accompanying the embassy staff to telegraph regarding Berlin developments, except news which the Berlin censor might approve. Japanese Munitions Output. Since Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been in command, the output of munitions in Germany has been doubled. Every possible human being is working on war supplies for the western front. Hindenburg's dream of a separate peace with Russia is dwindling. But Germany is united in the expected great offensive this year. Officials say it is the last chance to win or lose; when it is over the Socialist peace leaders will again force themselves forward. Special envoys have advised Germany that President Wilson represents financial and munitions interests and that congress on the other hand, representing the people, will not support war. The German people believe President Wilson pro-ally. The German press departments—that is the propaganda agencies—have, for months, centered efforts on convincing America that war is terrible. The theory is that Americans are cowards and will back out of a war. The average German thinks American international policies are "bluff" and was immensely delighted over refusal of neutral nations to join with President Wilson in breaking relations with Germany.

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