PRESIDENT WILL BE SILENT ABOUT WAR CRITICISMS

Administration Chiefs Contend No Public Defense Against Charges Needed at This Time.

ASSERTIONS NOT ADMITTED

Chamberlain Accusations Are Not Accepted as Facts; Baker Will Give His Side of Controversy.

Washington, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson will not accept the charges of war mismanagement made by Senator Chamberlain as facts. That was made plain by administration lieutenants here Friday. But he will not challenge any of the assertions of the Oregon solon directly at this time. The administration, its chiefs say, needs no public defense at this time. The conclusions drawn by Senator Chamberlain in his dramatic speech are held not to be warranted by the facts, and this will be pointed out through official channels in the near future.

Secretary of War Baker will give his side of the controversy to the senate military affairs committee Monday. Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, selected as administration spokesman, will make the administration record for the senate next week.

Controversy Has Cleared Air

Meanwhile there was a general impression everywhere Friday that the developments of the last week, starting with Senator Chamberlain's New York speech of last Saturday night, followed by the president's personal attack on his statements, and the dramatic speech of Thursday, has cleared the air. The public is certain to be the gainer as a result. There will be less unnecessary secrecy. Certain facts known to the newspapers, but withheld because of the acceptance of the voluntary censorship plans, now will be made public with official sanction.

There is very much to be proud of in the conduct of the war. There are stories of the performance of the navy, thrilling accounts of death faced in a dozen forms with a smiling face, and of successes that were well worth having, that will cause all American bosoms to swell with pride when the facts can be revealed.

Soldiers Show Real Spirit

There will be stories of army work that will show that the troops of 1917-18 are the same calibre as those who have carried the flag to the front everywhere. And this will now be revealed if the plans under discussion are carried through.

And there also will be many chapters of which little can be said. Most of the facts recited by Senator Chamberlain Thursday are true, but officials close to the administration pointed out that at least the majority of them resulted from circumstances over which the administration had no control. It was said rather emphatically Friday that when Secretary Baker tells his side and Senator James speaks for the administration, there will be no assault made on the Oregon senator. It will be stated, officials said, that the president welcomes criticism and that he has opened the way for as complete publicity as is possible without revealing military secrets to the Germans, and it will be further declared that conditions complained of are being remedied as rapidly as possible.

Belligerents Should "Bury Hatchet"

Senators and Representatives who put patriotism above party, are working to prevent any further breach between the president and congress. They pointed out that inasmuch as the chief duty of the country now is to win the war, all parties to the present controversy should "bury the hatchet," and try to reconcile their views. The country must stand by the president, it is declared, because, if the idea is allowed to get abroad in the central empires that he is not really the spokesman for the entire country, inestimable damage will result to the allied cause.

In this connection these persons carefully pointed out that throughout his entire speech Senator Chamberlain said no harsh words against the president. His position was that the president had been unable to learn all of the truth. And the senator's frank, open declaration that he was ready at any time, "night or day," to go to the White House to confer with and assist the president, is certain to have a good effect, officials believe. They say that this attitude must be reflected everywhere and that after the questions of the creation of a minister of munitions and a super-war cabinet are disposed of, all factions will be found working together again.

PRESIDENT IN MOONEY CASE ASKS NEW TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

posed by the lower court and once upheld by the state supreme court.

As announced by the United Press before the president's special mediation commission went west some weeks ago the president decided on an investigation of the Mooney case for two reasons:

To reassure a large element of western labor in this country; and to offset widespread propaganda in Russia designed to arouse the working classes against the United States.

The president's attention was first called to the Mooney conviction's vast influence when meetings of protest sprang up in Russia and the western states.

Sentence Stirs Up Russians

From there the protest spread to the entire country until it had gathered momentum from many sources whose opposition to violence is unquestioned and whose devotion to our cause in the war is unstinted.

"The liberal sentiment of Russia and this country was aroused," the commission report said, "because the circumstances of Mooney's prosecution, in the light of his history, led to the belief that the terrible and sacred instruments of criminal justice were consciously or unconsciously made use of against labor by its enemies in an industrial conflict."

A just disposition of the Mooney case, the commission believes, is vital because it affects "influences far beyond the confines of California, and California can be counted on to see the wider implication of the case."

New Trial Is Sought

"War is fought with moral, as well as material resources," said the report. "We are in this war to vindicate the moral claims of unstained processes of law. These claims must be tempered by the fire of our own devotion to them at home."

Apparently expecting the California supreme court, "confined as it is by jurisdictional limitations," to sustain the conviction of Mooney, the commission urges the president to prepare to seek cooperation of the California government and its prosecuting officers that a new trial of Mooney may be "put to the test of unquestionable justice."

This result can be accomplished, the commission advises, by postponing sentence of execution to await the outcome of a new trial based upon prosecution under one of the tried indictments against him.

Acting upon the recommendation of his special commission, President Wilson has written a letter to the governor of California, urging favorable consideration of the Mooney case.

Until the supreme court acts and the governor responds to the appeal, the president will take no further steps, it was learned officially today.

Committee Operates Quietly

The report of the mediation commission was submitted to the president today. It follows:

"To the president:

"Agreeable to your instructions, your mediation committee, informally and without publicity, inquired into the circumstances attending the Mooney case and herewith begs to report the result of its investigation:

"1.—On July 22, 1916, while the San Francisco preparedness parade was in its early progress, an explosion occurred on one of the city's side streets filled with paraders and the public. Without question, the explosion was murder-designed on a large scale and its purpose was effectuated. Six people were killed outright and about 40 wounded, of whom three or four subsequently died. Indisputably a most heinous crime has been committed and the identification of its perpetrators alone had to be established.

"2. The community was deeply stirred. Aggressive activity was at once undertaken by the police department and the press was filled with clues and theories for solution of the tragic mystery. No premonitory acts furnished a clue, except that a number of letters were mailed, prior to the parade, to prominent citizens and leaders in the parade, threatening destruction if the parade was undertaken. These letters undoubtedly had a common source. They all avowed pacifist purposes, threats against such manifestations of 'militarism' as a preparedness parade was conceived by them to be. The public authorities, however, did not deem the letters significant and the identity of their writers never has been established.

Mooney Was Labor Agitator

"3. The police and district attorney turned for an explanation to a different quarter. Arrests were made of Thomas J. Mooney and his wife, Rena Mooney, Warren K. Billings, Israel Weinburg and Edward Nolan.

"4. The antecedents of these five persons, particularly of Thomas J. Mooney, have occasioned the war importance of the case. Mooney, at the time of his arrest, was a well-known labor radical on the Coast. He associated with anarchists, was a believer in 'direct action' in labor controversies, had once been indicted for attempting dynamiting of the property of a San Francisco public utility, but after three trials was acquitted.

"In the spring of 1916 Mooney and his wife were the leaders in a bitter and unsuccessful fight to organize the carmen of the United Railroads in San Francisco. Only shortly before the preparedness parade explosion it was sought to connect Mooney with the recent dynamiting of towers of the Pacific Gas & Elctric company. In a word, there can be no doubt that Mooney was regarded as a labor agitator of malevolence by the public utilities of San Francisco, and that he was an especial object of their opposition.

"Mrs. Mooney, a music teacher respected by a wide circle of pupils, was sympathetic with his Socialist views. Billings, a youth touched by the radical propaganda, was one of Mooney's friends. He too, was a believer in 'direct action.' He had previously been convicted of carrying explosives on a passenger car. Weinburg, whose son was a pupil of Mrs. Mooney, was a jitney bus driver, who had occasionally driven the Mooneys. Mooney is the center of the case. The other defendants have significance only because of their relations to him.

Private Detective Assists

"5.—The utilities against which Mooney directed his agitation or who suspected him of mischievous activities, undoubtedly sought to 'get' Mooney. Their activities against him were directed by Swanson, private detective. It was Swanson who had engineered the investigation which resulted in Mooney's prosecution. It was Swanson who was active in the attempts to implicate Mooney in the dynamiting of electric towers in 1916, attempts which failed, it appears, because Billings and Weinburg refused offers of a 'reward' by Swanson to implicate Mooney. Shortly thereafter the preparedness parade explosion occurred. Immediately Swanson takes a leading part, acting for the district attorney and the police in the investigation of the crime. Within four days, under Swanson's leadership, the arrest of Mooney and the others is made.

"6. Instead of an ordinary criminal case, or even a case of extraordinary interest, there thus emerges elements of a clash of forces of wide significance. On the one hand a community long in the grip of bitter labor struggles and outraged by peculiarly wicked murders. Accusation is made against a group whose leader has been widely associated with views which justify violence at least in industrial conflict. The public mind was therefore easily aroused to a belief in the guilt of the accused. An attitude of passion was stimulated by all the arts of modern journalism. It is not surprising then that Billings and Mooney were tried in an impregnating atmosphere of guilt.

Convicted of Murder

"On the other hand, just as Mooney symbolized labor for all the bitter opponents of labor, so he came to symbolize labor irrespective of his personal merits in the minds of workers and their sympathizers. 'The Mooney case' soon revealed itself into a new aspect of the old industrial feud, instead of a subject demanding a calm search for the truth.

"7. Billings was tried first, undoubtedly in the hope that the pressure of his conviction would lead him to implicate Mooney. He was convicted. His conviction has been sustained. He has been sentenced to life imprisonment. He has not implicated Mooney and he protests his innocence.

"Mooney was tried early in January, 1917, and in February, 1917, was convicted of murder in the first degree. Mrs. Mooney was tried and acquitted. Weinburg was recently tried and acquitted. Nolan has never been put to trial.

"8. The convictions of Mooney and Billings followed trials in accordance with the established course of American procedure. It is familiar to students of jurisprudence that no system of criminal administration in the world hedges such safeguards around the accused as an American trial. Conviction, in other words, is based on evidence narrowly confined to specific issues. Furthermore, proof of guilt had to be established beyond a reasonable doubt and established to the unanimous satisfaction of a jury of 12 persons selected from the people.

New Evidence Develops

"Conviction by an American jury is guilt determined by a very democratic institution. There is no question but that the jury acted in good faith upon the evidence submitted. It is because of the subsequent developments that doubt exists of the justice of these convictions. Following the trials of Billings and Mooney there was a change in the evidence, which not only resulted in the acquittal of Mrs. Mooney and Weinburg, but also cast doubt upon the prior convictions of Billings and Mooney.

"Thus it is that evidence submitted on four trials, taken together, aimed as it was at the establishment of a single issue—their joint participation in the crime—leaves the mind in the greatest uncertainty as to the complicity of the accused. While each record in itself presents evidence which would justify the appellate court in sustaining the verdict of the jury, the evidence of the four cases in their entirety must shake confidence in the justice of the convictions. This is due to the dubious character of the witnesses, subsequent revelations concerning them and conflict in the testimony of the same witnesses, as the need for change in the testimony developed to fit new thories of the prosecution or new evidence by the defense.

"9—We find in the atmosphere surrounding the prosecution and trial of the case ground for disquietude. This feeling has been reinforced by one factor of controlling importance. The most damaging testimony produced against Mooney came from a witness named Oxman. It was Oxman who testified, with convincing detail to the presence of Mooney and Billings at the place and the time where it was essential for them to have been if proof of their participation in the crime was to be established.

Court's Jurisdiction Limited

"After Mooney's conviction, there came to light letters confessedly written by Oxman prior to his having been called to testify. The plain import of these letters is an attempt by Oxman to suborn perjury in corroboration of vital testimony which he was to give and which he did give against Mooney.

"10—As soon as the Oxman letters were disclosed, the judge who presided at Mooney's trial called upon the attorney general of California to take steps towards a re-trial of the case.

"The attorney general asked the supreme court that in view of the Oxman exposure, the case should be returned to the trial court for a new trial. The supreme court, however, under the laws of California, found itself without jurisdiction to consider matters outside the record. The case now before the court of appeals is to be disposed of solely on errors appearing from the record of the trial. If the supreme court should find error, reverse and grant a new trial relief the situation needs would be provided. If the court finds the record discloses no reversible error and, therefore, confirms the conviction, relief will have to be supplied through executive action of the governor of California and cooperation of the prosecuting officers."

Mooney Issues Statement

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—From his cell in the county jail here, where he has been imprisoned for 18 months, Thomas J. Mooney today expressed his elation at the recommendation for a new trial made to President Wilson. After learning of the report of the mediation committee, Mooney made the following statement:

"After a thorough investigation by President Wilson's personal mediation commission, of which most of the actual work was in charge of Felix Frankfurter, a thorough lawyer and a graduate of the Harvard Law school and later professor of jurisprudence at Columbia university, the commission recommends a new trial for me. Not only myself, but all of the so-called bomb defendants and our friends were confident at the start of our ultimate vindication if our case received an impartial investigation conducted fairly and squarely. There was only one result to follow. This has come and the president's mediation commission says I should have a new trial.

"If I get another trial before an impartial jury of my peers, with honest evidence and not perjury, I am absolutely certain that there will be an acquittal as speedily as there was in the trial of Israel Weinberg.

"The recommendations of the commission and the fact that I am about, as I believe, to have a new trial, are the direct result of the publicity throughout the world made possible through the organized workers of this and other countries, especially those of New Russia. As I said the night of my conviction, our hope was in the labor movement and not in an appeal to the courts.

"The 'frame-up' at last has received its death knell, and real justice is at hand."

Mooney declares that if he is entitled to a new trial, so also is Warren K. Billings, the first of the five defendants to be convicted, and now serving a life term at Folsom prison.

Governor Declines to Comment

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 26.—(U. P.)—Governor Stephens declined, today, to comment on the action of President Wilson in the Mooney case. Announcement was made at the governor's office that the matter would not be dealt with, officially, by the governor until final action by the state supreme court.

Relief from Eczema

Don't worry about eczema or other skin troubles. You can have a clear, healthy skin by using a little zemo, obtained at any drug store for 35c, or extra large bottle at $1.00.

Zemo generally removes pimples, blackheads, blotches, eczema and ringworm and makes the skin clear and healthy. Zemo is a clean, penetrating, antiseptic liquid, neither sticky nor greasy and stains nothing. It is easily applied and costs a mere trifle for each application. It is always dependable.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

Bar Pays Tribute To Cecil H. Bauer

Memorial services in honor of the late Cecil H. Bauer were held in Judge Kavanaugh's courtroom at the courthouse this morning, Circuit Judge Morrow presiding. With him on the bench were Judges Kavanaugh, Gatens, Stapleton and Tucker.

Thomas G. Greene, law partner of Mr. Bauer, presented resolutions of eulogy which were ordered spread upon the records of the court. D. Solis Corhen, a life-long friend of Mr. Bauer, delivered a moving address. He was followed by S. B. Huston, Jerry Bronaugh and Charles J. Schnabel, each of whom related incidents of Mr. Bauer's life.

Will Make Tour of California

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Matlock of Pendleton are leaving this afternoon for California to be gone for two or three months.

Grip Follows The Snow
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets taken in time will Prevent Grip. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 30c. (Adv.)

PORTLAND WILL HAVE A BRANCH OF SPRUCE MEN'S ORGANIZATION

Manufacturers Vote at Seattle to Enter West Coast Association as a Unit.

Seattle, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Fearing if the war continues two or three years longer, national banks will finance only munition manufacturers, lumbermen of the Pacific Northwest today have before them a plan for organizing a clearing house for lumber trade accounts, capitalized at $1,000,000. The scheme was brought up at the annual meeting of the West Coast Lumbermen's association here last evening, by C. B. Harriman of Portland. The proposition was referred to a committee.

Manufacturers of spruce lumber, which heretofore have had a separate organization, voted to enter the West Coast organization. A branch will be formed for them with headquarters in Portland. The annual banquet of the association was given a patriotic aspect by the presence of Canadian veteran officers who spoke on the task confronting the allies.

Colonel B. P. Disque, of Portland, in charge of the government's spruce production, speaking before the gathering, deplored the criticism of high officials now before congress and declared it can do nothing but give aid to the enemy.

Officers elected are E. H. Burnside, Raymond, president; E. D. Kingsley, Portland, and F. B. Hubbard, Centralia, vice presidents; F. H. Jackson, Seattle, treasurer, R. B. Allen, secretary.

The big drive for spruce will be in full swing within 60 days, according to A. L. Paine of Hoquiam, Wash., secretary of the recently organized Airplane Spruce Lumber company. He said his concern will have five logging camps in operation within 15 days and soon will increase its crew to 300 men, augmented by a number of big caterpillar tractors.

PACKERS WANTED OWN INVESTIGATOR

(Continued from Page One)

costs was worked out by Armour, Swift and Wilson.

Heney told the committee he was not yet ready to explain how the packers' "slush fund" was expended.

Edwin Hurley, now chairman of the shipping board, formerly chairman of the federal trade commission, was approached in the fight to kill the proposed investigation. Heney read the following letter, dated Chicago, July 17, 1916, to Louis Swift and signed by Henry Veeder, general attorney for the five big packers:

"I was in Washington on July 14. While there I called on Senator Wadsworth, Representative Mann and Chairman Hurley of the federal trade commission. I learned that the Borland resolution would not be taken up for consideration by the house of representatives at this session of congress.

Publicity to Be Avoided

"I was advised that if the federal trade commission be instructed to make an investigation, they are to make such investigation as though it originated with the commission; that is, that the investigation would be made by the federal trade commission's own examiners and employes without publicity and directly with the firm or industry concerned and there will be during this investigation public hearings at which attorneys may participate or at which attorneys may cross examine witnesses."

A letter from Arthur Meeker, vice president of Armour & Co., to F. E. White, Armour's confidential man, was introduced. The letter, dated Washington, July 7, 1916, follows in part:

Propaganda Is Proposed

"We all agree it is necessary to flood the judiciary committee with communications from all over the country, and especially from the district where its members come from, protesting against the passage of the Borland resolution, on the ground that livestock is selling at very satisfactory prices and that any investigation will only disturb present satisfactory conditions."

"We presume," the letter continued, "that banks, commission men, feeders of cattle and livestock men generally, and anyone else you think of who would be helpful, should be the ones from whom these messages come. We think the messages should be sent also to congressmen as well as members of the judiciary committee.

"It is quite important to reach Representative Gard of Hamilton, Ohio.

"Have messages sent in various languages."

VIENNA MAY TALK PEACE WITH RUSSIA

(Continued from Page One)

grad this afternoon. The dispatch added that the parley probably would be renewed on Tuesday.

Dr. Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, is scheduled to arrive at Brest some time Tuesday and the Austrian foreign minister is expected there Monday.

RUSSIANS FAVORABLE TO PLAN TO REPUDIATE ALL NATIONAL DEBTS

By Joseph Shapien

Petrograd, Jan. 25, 11 p. m., Via London, Jan. 26.—(U. P.)—(Delayed)—The all-Russian congress of soviets, called into being by the Bolsheviki as the lawgiving body of Russia, today announced its approval of a repudiation of all of Russia's debts. The decision, however, has not yet been officially accepted by the Lenine-Trotsky government.

The Bolshevik steamroller is supreme in the soviet gathering. At today's (Friday's) second session there was never any doubt as to the overwhelming Bolshevik strength. There was a lonely group of about 75 opponents whose main activity was in demanding the immediate consideration of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, in view of the critical results of those conferences, the disintegration of the army and internal troubles. The group was regularly voted down.

War Against Huns Opposed

One proposition fostered by the minority was the immediate declaration of a holy revolutionary war against the central empires. The Bolsheviki declined to accept such a suggestion and held the convention to the slated order of business.

Nicholai Lenine, in a lengthy speech, reviewed the Bolshevik administration and predicted the complete defeat of General Kaledines and the Ukrainan rada's revolt. He said both moves were doomed to die out as the result of a revolutionary movement from within Ukraine and the Don.

Delegate Severdoloff re-read the so-called "Rights of Man" resolution, which was rejected by the constituent assembly's anti-Bolsheviki majority. The Bolshevik delegates greeted it with uproarious applause, particularly its proclamation of a Russian republic.

French Minister to Confer

It was noticeable that Lenine spoke firmly as a complete victor over the Mensheviki, but he took pains to ridicule the minority's cry that he was a dictator.

Announcement was made today that the French Socialist dumas is to confer with Foreign Minister Trotsky on Saturday.

From conversations which the United Press correspondent had with delegates from all parts of Russia there seemed to be a general belief that the people themselves, through an intricate network of city and provincial soviets and cooperative organizations, were seeking to solve Russia's problems and were not in the least concerned as to who actually rules in Petrograd. The people of Russia, judging from the soviet delegates, will accept Petrograd's decrees and order when they fit local needs. Otherwise they will not be accepted.

America should understand that Russia is now trying to build a government from the bottom up. The form of this structure is not clear.

Workers Will Dictate

One thing appears certain, however, and that is that no central authority will be able to dictate. It can only inspire the great plain people to do the building themselves.

In other words, it appears likely there soon will be a new state of dictatorship in Russia—only the peasantry and the workmen will be the dictators.

Czernin Pleases the Pope

Rome, Jan. 26.—(U. P.)—The Vatican today counted Czernin's speech as another positive step toward peace.

In official circles the many points of agreement between the speech of the Austro-Hungarian statesman and President Wilson's fundamental peace aims were pointed out as evidence of the gradual building of a basic structure on which peace might later be erected.

That there should be omissions and reservations was to be expected, according to Vatican officials. Their attitude was distinctly optimistic.

The Italian press, however, reflected the view of Italian officialdom—that there was no genuine or sincere desire for peace to be found in either Czernin's or Hertling's speeches.

It is the Vatican's opinion that Count Czernin especially addressed the German people in his speech warning Germany, "though we support, there is a limit." Under this construction, Vatican officials held, the address would embarrass the pan-Germans greatly. Moreover, they pointed out that the speech was made under more normal and more natural political circumstances than that of German Chancellor Hertling and therefore should be adjudged the more important and more significant.

Hungarian Strikers Face Guns

Amsterdam, Jan. 26.—(U. P.)—Revolting strikers were prevented from entering the inner city of Budapest on January 18, only by soldiers armed with machine guns, who surrounded the inner city, occupying bridges between the cities of Buda and Pest, dispatches in the Berlin Tageblatt, arriving here today stated. Thirty members of the revolutionary organization and of a council of laborers, soldiers and students were arrested.

Vienna Strike Reports Confirmed

Washington, Jan. 26.—(U. P.)—What the state department considers reliable advices from Holland this afternoon confirmed reports that "labor difficulties" occurred January 20 and 21 in Vienna and other points in Austria, in which demands for food and peace were linked. Advices from neutral countries—not regarded as entirely reliable—carried rumors of labor troubles in Germany also.

Berlin Fears Socialists

Copenhagen, Jan. 26.—(U. P.)—Advices from Berlin state that the Kreuz Zeitung yesterday demanded that the Socialist leaders, Scheidemann and Ebert, be shot, and the paper was immediately suppressed by the government.

Vorwaerts Criticizes Hertling

The Hague, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—That Chancellor von Hertling's war aims speech was inconsistent is the view taken by the German Socialist organ Vorwaerts of Berlin. Vorwaerts took the view that the speech could be variously interpreted and that it lacked clearness.

SYRIAN AND ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND DRIVE WILL BEGIN FEB. 4

First Preliminary Gun Will Be Fired at Auditorium Wednesday, January 30.

A mass meeting to which every citizen of Portland is invited will be held in The Auditorium Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when the first guns of the big drive for Portland's share in the fund that is being raised throughout America for the starving Armenians and Syrians, $75,000, will be fired by means of an address by Mrs. Emerick, chairman of the California division of the American committee. The formal opening will be Monday, February 4.

The organization for the drive is now completed with the following officers and committee chairmen: General, Wells Gilbert; colonel of the women's division, Mrs. Julius L. Louisson; colonel of men's division, John T. Dougall; chairman, industrial committee, W. B. Mackay; chairman speaker's bureau, Sherman Hall; chairman of churches, Rev. W. W. MacHenry; chairman, publicity, Frederick T. Hyskell.

The drive throughout the state in which another $75,000 is to be raised is progressing satisfactorily wherever the counties have been organized. Chairmen are already active as follows: Sherman county, R. J. Ginn of Moro; Wallowa county, G. W. Hyatt of Enterprise; Union county, Dr. H. L. Underwood; Baker county, Rev. Owen F. Jones. The Seventh Day Adventists throughout the state and in the city are doing valuable work.

The committee in charge of the drive is desirous of having a speaker present the cause of the Armenians at every meeting of women's clubs and men's meetings next week and anyone who will give 5 or 10 minutes for such an address may telephone the secretary, Mrs. Handsacker, Main 5023, and she will gladly furnish speakers.

'PRO BONO PUBLICO' CLUB IS SUBTERFUGE, JUDGE TUCKER SAYS

Conviction of Albert Stevens for Violation of Anti-Jitney Law Upheld.

That the "Pro Bono Publico club" was not a club in the generally accepted meaning of the term, and that the intent of its organization was to evade the jitney ordinances, was in effect the decision of Circuit Judge Tucker, rendered this morning.

Albert Stevens was convicted recently in the municipal court on a charge of violating the city's anti-jitney ordinances in that he carried passengers through the streets for 5 cents.

His defense was that he was an employe of the Pro Bono Publico club, which owned the machine he was driving and other machines in which members of the club were privileged to ride upon a payment of 5 cents a ride. The club had headquarters, it was alleged, where the members could meet in social intercourse. Reading matter and other conveniences, such as a bootblack stand, were provided.

After reviewing the testimony, Judge Tucker held that the headquaretrs was in effect merely a waiting-room, open to the public; that the members' coupon tickets, calling for a ride in the club's conveyances, were sold indiscriminately to the public.

In his opinion, the club was a subterfuge adopted to enable the members to accomplish indirectly that which the law forbade them doing directly. He therefore affirmed the decision of the lower court which had found Stevens guilty.

DR. ANDERSEN SEEKS DIVORCE

Alleges Wife Attempted to Prevent His Going to Europe and Left Him.

Dr. W. R. Andersen, a physician, has begun suit for divorce against Jessica M. Andersen, alleging that she interfered with him on his departure to Europe to join the oversea medical service by attempting to get his passports canceled and endeavoring to have him arrested in New York city. After failing, he alleges, she dropped the matter completely and hid herself away, and that he now has no knowledge of her whereabouts. He returned, after completing the term of his enlistment, he alleges, and wishes to rejoin the service and seeks to prevent further humiliation. They were married in Portland, October 22, 1912.

Ava C. Finn seeks divorce from Joseph D. Finn, alleging that he deserted her April 6, 1915. They were married in Portland, September 3, 1913.

FIXTURES TO BE DESTROYED

Remembrance of Wet Days Condemned by Court; Owner Opposes Order.

Saloon fixtures, including a mahogany bar, were ordered destroyed by District Judge Bell Friday afternoon. They were installed for many years in the saloon at East Morrison and Water streets. Since the state went dry they have been used in the soft drink parlor conducted by Ed Tracy until a few months ago, when he sold it to Thomas Edwards. The former was arrested on charges of bootlegging several times and the latter was in charge but a few days when he was convicted of a similar offense. The fixtures ordered destroyed have been valued at $850. Their condemnation was opposed by Joseph Paquet, the owner.

FARM PARTNER SUES COUPLE

C. R. Fones Alleges Associates Harassed Him; Sought Indictment.

C. R. Fones, one of the partners in the Wilson Stock farm, began suit in the circuit court Friday against A. J. Kreugger and wife, his associates, asking for $10,000 damages, alleging that the Kreuggers harassed him with seditious statements against the government and attempted to have him indicted by the Multnomah county grand jury for an alleged offense. He alleges further that the Kreugers refused to make an accounting to him of the profits or the amount of stock or personal property on hand.

George A. Wilson, owner of the farm, was also made a defendant in the suit.

SUES TO HAVE CASH DIVIDED

Attorney C. W. Fulton Says 70 Defendants Can't Decide Ownership.

Suit was begun by Attorney C. W. Fulton in the circuit court Friday against D. L. Shrode and 69 other defendants to determine the ownership of $27,000 held by Fulton in trust for the defendants.

Fulton asserts that the amount he holds was awarded to the defendants in a suit tried in 1913 against the Warren Construction company in Tillamook county. The judgment was affirmed by the supreme court. Inability of the defendants to distribute the $27,000 led to the present suit.

BOYS JAILED FOR USING AUTO

Judge Refuses Parole, Declaring They Should Be Taught a Lesson.

William Hunter and George Caylor, convicted this week of having taken and used an automobile without the consent of the owner, were sentenced today by Judge Tucker, the first to serve 90 days in the county jail, the second 30 days. A strong plea on behalf of the boys, both 18 years of age, was made by their attorney, who urged that they be paroled. Judge Tucker, however, was of the opinion that the boys should be taught regard for the right of others and refused the plea.

REV. C. T. WILSON WINS CASE

Permanent Injunction Allowed to Prevent Timber Cutting.

Judge Tucker today made permanent the injunction secured by Rev. Clarence True Wilson against Miss E. E. Prettyman. Dr. Wilson obtained a restraining order preventing Miss Prettyman from cutting timber on land owned by him near Gresham. The testimony showed he had sold her part of the original tract with permission to cut a few logs to build a cabin but that she had gone beyond the limits.

Cross Complaint Is Filed

Minnie Davis filed a cross-complaint Friday in the divorce suit began by Frank Davis a few days ago, in which he alleged she refused to sign his questionnaire and thereby caused him to be placed in class 1 in the selective draft. She alleges that he is a German by birth, that he is offensively pro-German in his opinions, and that his name is not Davis, but Christman. She also names another woman as corespondent.

Pupils to Number of 237 Finish Hi School

Two hundred and thirty-seven boy and girl high school graduates Friday night received their diplomas, indicating that they had passed an important milestone in their educational career. Many of the students will continue their studies in higher educational institutions. The February, 1918, class, which exceeded last year's class by 48, was featured by simplicity of graduation dresses on the part of the young women. Ideas of conservation were carried out.

The exercises, which were held at various high schools and at the Shattuck and Couch schools, drew out a large number of parents and friends of the students. Music and speechmaking added to the program.

The symphony orchestra concert rehearsal at The Auditorium Friday forenoon was attended by 1500 students from the high schools.

BIG DOCKS GO; SHOTS FIRED AT SUSPECTS

(Continued from Page One)

vessels for the government, narrowly escaped destruction. Seven uncompleted quartermasters' storehouses were practically wrecked.

Major Lamphere, commanding the army patrol which was guarding the plant and the supply station, expressed the opinion that the blaze was started by incendiaries. Soldiers told of having seen men running when the alarm was given early today.

Six hundred barrels of oil, waiting to be loaded on lighters, ignited and burned on the ice which covers Newark bay. But for the quick arrival of a fire tug from New York, which smashed its way through the flames, the shipbuilding plant probably would have been taken. Dynamite was used to blow up buildings between the flames and the shipyard.

Crowds gathered around the blaze, but soldiers kept the spectators back by firing into the air repeatedly.

Rumors of a spy plot to destroy the Submarine Boat corporation's plant were circulated more than a week ago, just prior to a visit paid the plant by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Emergency Fleet corporation. When Hurley left, a guard of 200 soldiers was sent at once to the yard. Police also were sent from Newark.

Federal Agents Investigate Fires

Washington, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Sweeping investigations are in progress over the mysterious fires which today caused great damage to the Westinghouse plant in Buffalo, at the government shipyards on Newark bay, and at the Oella mills in Baltimore. These investigations are being made by local representatives of the department of justice at each place. Officials said that under the war times rules, all fires in plants doing work for the government are investigated immediately upon their taking place and that until such investigations are completed reports will not be made to this city.

Officials admitted they were concerned over today's series of fires following as they have many others throughout the country whose origin still is a mystery.

San Francisco Fire Mysterious

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Police and fire officials today are investigating a fire that caused $50,000 damage last night to the Eagle Tanning company, the first blaze in the district supposed to have been marked for the German frightfulness campaign of destruction since local authorities sounded the general warning to the public to look out for incendiarism. A watchman found a rock in the plant machinery a few days ago. The Eagle Tanning company was rushing work on a government contract for harness.

Two Fires Near Baltimore

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Fires broke out simultaneously early today in the Oella mills, Elliott City, a suburb of Baltimore, and the Henry W. Smith Drydock company, Curtis Creek. Both of the plants are engaged in government work. The Oella fire was due to an exploding electric bulb. While an exact estimate of the double loss was impossible early today, it is believed to have been between $500,000 and $750,000.

Two men arrested on suspicion of having started the drydock blaze were later released.

Atlantic Liner Has Blaze

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Fireboats and a large part of the city's fire department were called out early today when a blaze was discovered on the deck of the White Star liner Adriatic, one of the biggest vessels in Transatlantic service. The liner was moored to a dock here. The blaze was quickly extinguished and the damage was small.

A guard of soldiers was quickly thrown about the docks and no one was allowed near the scene.

Fire in Westinghouse Plant

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Fire of mysterious origin broke out in the big plant of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing company at The Terrace early today, four alarms calling out the entire city fire department and completely suspending downtown trolley traffic. At 9 o'clock the flames had broken out anew and threatened to get beyond control of the firemen.

Fire in Canada

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Travelers arriving here early today report that a serious fire was in progress at Petersboro, a large manufacturing town 100 miles east of Toronto. The town of Lindsay, 25 miles distant, had sent aid during the night to help fight the flames. All wires are down and details meager.

Navyyard Fire Accidental

Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 26. — (I. N. S.)—There are no suspicions of an enemy plot, it was stated by Mare Island navy authorities, in connection with a fire that broke out Thursday on the ways on which a destroyer is being built. It is stated positively that the blaze was caused by a hot rivet. Damage was slight.

German Plot Suspected

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Federal officials investigating a fire in the hold of the East Asiatic company's motorship Selandia today stated that charred paper and burned matches had been found and that suspicion pointed strongly to a German plot.

The Selandia, tied up on the waterfront here, was loaded with cotton for the orient. Smoke was seen issuing from the hold Friday evening by Lieutenant Rodgers, in charge of the naval guard on the vessel. The blaze was quickly smothered by the guard.

Whitlock on Belgium

Brand Whitlock's recital of German atrocities in Belgium in The Sunday Journal every Sunday beginning Sunday, February 17.

DOUBLE APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP IS CAUSE OF TROUBLES

Prof. J. Harthan De Fell's Record Under Investigation by U. S. District Attorney.

The fact that Professor J. Harthan DeFell, who recently resigned from the faculty of the University of Oregon, twice applied for naturalization papers, each time under a different name and onoce giving his native country as Germany, has led federal authorities to conduct a thorough investigation of his record.

DeFell was brought to the attention of United States Attorney Reames two weeks ago when he left Eugene for Portland after resigning from the faculty of the university.

Records Are Conflicting

Elk lodge records in Girardeau, Mo., give DeFell's birth as May 27, 1887, which would bring him within the draft. His father, however, in Kansas City, Mo., wired Attorney Reames this morning that his son was born in 1886, in Darpat, Russia.

Professor DeFell explained that his carelessness in keeping track of the date of his birth was the cause for the misunderstanding about his age. He said this morning that not until the United States entered war against Germany did he make certain his exact birth date.

Professor DeFell worked in a shipyard in Portland for several weeks last summer during his vacation. He explained this by saying that he merely had idle time on his hands.

Changes His Name

In 1912 he took out naturalization papers in San Rafael, Cal., in which he gave his name as Hans Harthan Jr., with nativity as German. Professor DeFell explained that at the time he thought he was of German alienage because his father was born in Germany.

In 1917 after war was declared he took out first papers in Lane county and gave his birth place as Russia and his name as John Hathan DeFell.

DeFell is living in Portland at the University club. As an instructor in the university extension course he is well known in Portland. He was teacher of Spanish at the university.

BAKER'S COCOA HAS GREAT FOOD VALUE

THE food value of cocoa has been proven by centuries of use, and dietitians and physicians the world over are enthusiastic in their endorsements of it. It is said to contain more nourishment than beef, in a more readily assimilated form. The choice, however, should be a high-grade cocoa,—"Baker's" of course.

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