

WOULD HAVE ALL COUNTY OFFICERS HOLD FOUR YEARS

State Association of County Judges and Commissioners Ends Session.

WOULD CHANGE AUTO LAWS

Recommends Larger Salaries for County Clerks and School Superintendents; Other Changes.

The annual session of the state association of county judges and commissioners ended today with the passage of a number of resolutions which will be submitted by a legislative committee to the state legislature for enactment into law.

Among these resolutions is one recommending a constitutional amendment providing that the term of all county officials be made four years instead of two as it applies to many at present. Other recommendations included the following:

That the salaries of county school superintendents be made on a par with those received by city superintendents of other county officials having a like responsibility, and that the legislature look into the question of raising the salaries of county clerks and others.

That the present method of taxing credits be repealed and that a registration tax law covering mortgages, notes, etc., and a stamp tax law covering unassessed notes be enacted in lieu thereof and that all bonds and script issued against the several political subdivi-

sions of the state be entirely exempted from taxation.

Would Amend Motor License Law

That the motor license law be amended so as to provide that the fees be collected by the assessor or some other county official, who will collect the property tax at the same time the license fee is collected, remitting the license fee to the state. Under the law at present the licenses are collected by the secretary of state. It is claimed that this will prevent the avoidance of the property tax on motor vehicles.

That all taxing bodies report the tax levy on or before November 1, instead of December 1, and that county budgets be published one month earlier.

That the state tax commission furnish county assessors the values on public utilities and the respective apportionment thereon on or before December 1 of each year.

Three Commissioners Favored

That county courts be authorized to enter into contracts with the state highway commission to do road work.

That county courts shall have three commissioners and that all probate work be handled by the county judge alone, who shall be relieved of all other duties.

That county courts be given authority to fix the number of deputies and their salaries, instead of the legislature.

That a tax be levied on incomes.

That the state provide additional quarters for tubercular patients, owing to the overcrowded condition of the state hospital.

That compensation be provided for a probation officer in each county.

Revoke Speeders' License

That authority be given county officials to revoke the automobile license of speed violators at the time of arrest.

That the motor license fee be raised 25 per cent and that a tax of 1 cent a gallon be levied on gasoline for road purposes.

That guide and sign boards be placed at road crossings and that the cost be defrayed out of the automobile license fund.

That counties be reimbursed by the sale of property of old and neglected persons who have received county aid.

In recommending a tax on gasoline it was stipulated that the revenue should go to the county instead of the state road fund, by a vote of 22 to 11.

A resolution to fix the speed limit on all roads at 30 miles an hour instead of

COL. YOUNG IS NAMED INSPECTOR-GENERAL TAKES OFFICE JAN. 1

Units of National Guard of Oregon to Be Mustered In as Early as Possible.

Colonel George S. Young has been officially advised of his appointment as inspector general of the National Guard of Oregon and will begin his duties on January 1. Under the new military law of the United States Colonel Young will have more authority than was previously given to an officer on that assignment. Colonel Young expressed himself as much pleased to take up his residence in Portland again. The units of the National Guard of Oregon, now in provisional formation, will be completed and mustered in at the earliest opportunity, one battalion after another.

"What about the Multnomah Guard?" was asked of a National Guard officer of rank.

"The adjutant general of the United States, now sitting in St. Paul, Minn., are considering whether the law of 1916 does not apply now," he replied, "and they may order the disbanding and disarming of all organizations such as the Multnomah Guard and the Oregon State Guard, on the ground that a condition of peace virtually exists. In some states the state guards are not intended to be merged in the National Guard, as they are here."

The present limit of 25 miles was voted down by the convention, taking the view of Archie Phillips, a commissioner from Coos county, who suggested that people coming into the state from California be made aware of the law regulating the importation of liquor, and he saw no reason why they should not be equally well informed regarding the road laws.

The resolution providing for three commissioners in such counties where it was necessary, and the divorcing of the county judge from road matters, was carried by the close vote of 18 to 12. The opposition was based chiefly on the ground that some scheme could be devised by the legislature whereby county probate matters could be handled by circuit judges.

A subject over which there was much discussion and one wherein sentiment was nearly equally divided was regarding a resolution to increase the compensation of county clerks in accord with fees received. For example, where the annual fees of the office were from \$4000 to \$4500, the salary to be \$2100; where the fees were in excess of \$5500, a salary of \$2500. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 24 to 25.

Those speaking against the resolution said that they thought it inadvisable to present a fixed schedule to the legislature, although they favored larger salaries for the clerks.

There was much debate over a resolution to the effect that all school district funds should be retained in the county treasury instead of being apportioned among the school district clerks. It was voted down.

The convention elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Rufus C. Holman, president; A. C. Marsters, vice president; R. W. Hoyt, secretary-treasurer.

Hundreds of Trucks Will Enter Parade On Night of Dec. 21

The parade of motor trucks which will be held the evening of December 21 under the auspices of the highway transport committee of the Oregon Council of Defense, is taking on considerable proportions.

The original idea comprehended a participation of about 300 trucks, but the number will be considerably larger. It is hoped that every freight-carrying machine in Portland will be entered.

The parade is to direct the attention of the public to the necessity of supplementing the railroads in carrying freight.

The highway transport committee of the Oregon Council of Defense is headed by Julius Meier, regional director; Amos Benton, state chairman, and F. A. Rasch, district chairman.

HUNS SENT AGENTS TO U. S. IN 1914

(Continued From Page One)

skilled publicists who for 10 years before the war had been spreading pro-German propaganda about the United States. One group was to handle commercial matter, another present propaganda and the third was to work in conjunction with German agents in China, Japan, South America and Mexico.

Lester was asked to give the names of the 31 propagandists but said that it was inadvisable to name them all at this time. He named three—Dr. Mecklenburg, Dr. Klasky and Dr. Bonn. He said most of the 31 went back to Germany with Bernstorff.

Propaganda Methods Described

"When they arrived here arrangements had been made with George Sylvester Viereck to take charge of those who were to work in New York," said Lester. "Viereck hired offices at 1123 Broadway where many conferences were held."

Senator Nelson asked whether Dr. Albert, the German financial agent, was a hard man to find.

"Anyone wishing to see Albert could do so by going into the third class ticket offices of the Hamburg-American line and giving the password, 'Bergmeister,'" said Lester.

Lester said that the 31 propagandists established immediate wireless communication with Berlin by way of the Sayville and Xena wireless stations. Describing the methods of the propagandists Lester said they wrote a series of strong pro-German articles daily, compiled from German and American newspapers, magazines and books.

Cards Sold and Given Away

They called these "scientific propaganda articles." Enormous quantities of German literature were shipped here from Berlin as well as great quantities of postal cards showing pictures of German soldiers and battle scenes. These cards were sold in stores and distributed free.

Activities of Edward Lyell Fox, a newspaper man, in Germany before the United States entered the war, were disclosed by Captain Lester.

Lester said Fox wrote articles from Germany "which were sheer propoganda."

"Fox went to Germany ostensibly as an employe of the Wildman Newspaper syndicate," said Lester. "Wildman was wholly innocent in the transaction. He believed he was sending Fox as a writer. Fox was really sent, however, by the

German embassy, arrangements being made by Von Bernstorff, Dr. Albert and other German officials in this country. Fox was also employed by a firm financed by Germany.

Articles "Sheer Propaganda"

"An arrangement was made by the Hearst papers to employ Fox to write for them, and he was to attach himself to Hearst headquarters in Berlin."

Senator Wolcott asked whether Lester had evidence showing that Hearst knew Fox's connection with German officials.

"I am not in a position to state whether Hearst or the Hearst papers knew Fox was in the pay of Germany," said Lester.

Wolcott asked whether Fox's articles from Germany were different from those of 150 other American correspondents who Lester said were in Germany at the time.

"Fox's articles were sheer propoganda," said Lester. "They were admitted to be. There was no foundation in fact for one of his articles, written under duress, as he told me, of the German publicity bureau in Berlin."

Atrocities Story Dictated

"He told me the German publicity bureau understood he was there to write what they told him to write."

Lester read from the New York American of April 18, 1915, an article credited to Fox and headed "Hands and feet of boys cut off by Cossacks."

"I got from Fox his original notes,

written in lead pencil, which formed the basis of the article," said Lester. "He told me he never saw such an atrocity; said in his opinion the things he wrote about never happened. He was told by an official of the German government, he said, to write the article to counteract information being spread through the American press about German atrocities in Belgium."

"Fox was in close touch with the German chancellor, Foreign Minister Zimmermann and other German officials. He had the utmost freedom and was accorded privileges not given other correspondents. He could go wherever he wished on the fronts in Germany."

COMPANY DENIES PROFIT IN RATES

(Continued From Page One)

problem. Ours is a local problem and we are pursuing it in a local way and are willing to take the entire responsibility."

"We are compelled to ask for an advance in rates for one reason that the wages we have been able to pay our employes in the recent past are not commensurate with the present high cost of living. Our working forces must have more money. The only way to pay them more money is to increase our revenues. We have authority from the government to raise the rates, provided we can obtain additional revenue."

The city of Portland is represented

at the hearing by Deputy City Attorney Tomlinson and the commission by Deputy Attorney General Bailey.

A. L. Morris, Columbia county fruit inspector, gave his testimony. He appeared, on behalf of the farmers of Columbia county to protest against an increase in rates on the farmers' lines of from \$1 a month to \$1 a month. This increase, he said, if allowed, would cause every one of the 80 patrons of the line to discontinue the use of the company's phone service and install a service of their own. The present line, he said, was built by Dr. Zipper, assisted by the farmers. They bought it from him and later sold the entire plant, franchise and all, to the Pacific company with the understanding that the rates should remain at \$1 a month.

At this point in the proceedings Attorney Shaw attempted to establish a distinction between what is called a "farmers' line" and a suburban line. The farmers' line, he explained, had been discontinued as a distinctive service and the suburban line had been substituted for it. The instance in rates, he said, applied to the suburban service. The service on the farmers' line, Morris said, was inadequate and poor, there being in some cases as many as 18 parties on a line.

Mayor L. M. Carl of Albany entered a protest on behalf of the farmers using the line running to Jefferson. An attempt, he said, had been made to substitute a toll service, charging local subscribers in Albany who called parties

Dutch Paper Urges Ex-Kaiser Should Go

Amsterdam, Dec. 12.—(U. P.)—The Nieuwe van den Tag urges the government to request the Isonachlers, to leave the country. Premier Beerenbruck declared in a speech that the government is willing to discuss with the ex-entente the extradition of the former Kaiser, providing the discussion is in keeping with Holland's honor and dignity. He stated that the present arrangement is provisional.

Entente Demands Surrender of rToops

Berlin, Dec. 12.—(U. P.)—The Aecht Uhr Abendblatt says the entente has demanded the surrender of 4500 German troops in Odessa.

on the farmers' line long distance rates. He said this service, in the past, had been free.

The hearing will continue for several days. C. E. Flaeger, telephone engineer for the company, began offering facts and figures in an attempt to justify the proposed increase.

"Zaza" is coming.—Adv.

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Bonnet Mirrors \$3.00 to \$7.00
The one illustrated on the left is \$4.50. It is 15 inches high and 9 inches wide—the largest size.
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Jewel Boxes \$1.25 to \$5.00
The one illustrated on the right is \$1.25. Velvet lined—choice of pink, blue or old rose.
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Compartment Make-up Boxes \$2.75

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Oval (as illustrated on the right) or round.
Talcum Powder Boxes (shaker top) 75c to \$2.00
Cream or Salve Jars 35c to \$1.00
Shoe Horns 35c to 65c
Shoe Horn—Button Hook Combination 75c

Perfume Bottles 50c to \$4.50
The one illustrated on the right is 63c. Has ground glass stopper.

Hair Receivers 65c to \$3.00
The one illustrated on the right is 89c.

Clocks \$2.45 to \$5.00
The one illustrated on the right is a back-bell model in a heavy ivory case.

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The one illustrated on the right is 75c. Easel back style.

Powder Boxes 65c to \$3.75
The one illustrated on the right is 89c.
Dresser Trays, according to size 35c to \$4.50
Soap Boxes 40c to 85c
Tooth Powder Boxes 75c and \$1.25
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Illustrated on right. Ivory color, pink or blue. The very softest bristles.
Infants' Combs 15c and 25c

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The one illustrated on the left is 35c.
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Cuticle Scissors \$1.25
Nail Scissors \$1.00 and \$1.25
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Cloth Brushes \$1.25 to \$3.00
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