

SEATTLE GETS SHIP, PORTLAND DOESN'T

Northern City Gets Craft for Cuban Lumber Trade When This Port Can Not—Why?

Reported action of the United States shipping board in releasing two wooden ships built at Seattle as lumber-carriers to the north-coast of Cuba, following a refusal of the division of operations to assign a wooden ship from the Columbia river for the same trade, has aroused the Portland Chamber of Commerce to action.

With some six wood vessels ready in the local harbor to go to sea at short notice and more than 40 others awaiting a few minor additions to their equipment, the local authorities feel that Portland has apparently been unfairly dealt with.

Early in February one of the largest lumber exporting firms of Portland received an order from a prominent Cuban agent. The first shipments were designed to cover Oregon pine, and later shipments of Douglas fir were promised. That the new trade offer meant much to Oregon and opened the way for the development of a new outlet for pine and fir was evident.

Request Is Denied
Following the receipt of the order from Cuba a large ship operating concern made a request of C. D. Kennedy, head of the Portland branch of the division of operations, for a wooden steamer. This request was denied, after Mr. Kennedy had taken up the matter with his San Francisco office. Kennedy informed the Portland inquirers that there were no government wooden steamers available for the Cuban trade.

In the early stages of the negotiations the Cuban representative discussed the lumber shipment project with W. D. B. Dodson, executive secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. It was not known that Puget sound had captured the business, however, until the news was conveyed in a newspaper dispatch from Seattle, Wednesday. The dispatch stated that the Pacific Steamship company had closed a deal with the shipping board for the use of two Seattle built wood ships, the Dacca and Octarara.

Investigation Is Started
Mr. Dodson today said: "I have already started an investigation to learn the reason why Portland did not get the wood tonnage for the Cuban trade. It is a matter worthy of serious investigation, because of the opportunity which is given to furnish a new outlet for our home lumber. An explanation from the federal shipping authorities has been asked. With a large number of wood ships lying idle in the local harbor, it seems that the government could use these ships just as well as those of the Sound."

Mr. Kennedy, chief of operations for the Emergency Fleet corporation, declares that he acted solely under instructions, in reporting that there were no government wood ships available for the Cuban trade. He said: "I have asked a fuller explanation from the authorities higher up, and expect to have something definite soon. I do not believe in acting hastily regard-

ing the proposition, for it is assumed that those responsible are fair minded men, eager to treat justly with all shipping problems."

Trade Much Wanted
The government's lumber rate from the Pacific coast to New York is \$18 a thousand. In making the request for the carrier the local exporter, it is stated, would have gladly bettered the price, in order to have landed the business because of a higher freight rate offer. It is argued that Portland could have made the same rate, had not the flat refusal to release the ships been given.

The grade of the lumber desired in the Cuban trade is said to be largely side cut timber, just the kind which the mills of Oregon are anxious to unload. The chance to market Oregon pine in preference to Southern pine, and the opportunity for sales of Douglas fir offered in Cuba means a great deal to lumbermen and affiliated industries of Oregon, especially at this time when the sudden ending of the war has necessitated the shutting down of some of the mills and camps.

J. L. Doak, Insane, Is to Be Sent to California Asylum

Salem, March 6.—J. L. Doak, who killed his brother in the Hollinshead hotel in Los Angeles a year or two ago, is to be deported to California from the Oregon state hospital for the insane, according to Superintendent R. E. Lee Steiner.

Doak was first committed to the Oregon asylum from Oregon City in 1915 as an alcoholic. He was given a parole and ran away from the institution, making his way to relatives in California. There he had trouble, which ended in his killing his brother. He was again adjudged insane and was sent to the Patton institution of California, and later was given treatment in a private sanitarium.

Returning to Oregon about six months ago, he was convicted in Multnomah county of forgery and was sentenced to the state penitentiary. A week ago Governor Withycombe gave him a conditional pardon, that he might be legally committed to the asylum. Dr. Steiner pronounced him incurably insane and has obtained permission from the California lunacy commission to return him to the authorities of that state.

At the same time, J. L. Ewing, who was committed to the asylum two weeks ago, will be returned to Stockton, Cal., where he belongs.

GOING EAST TO FIGHT FOR LUMBER TRADE



Chester J. Hogue

LUMBER MARKET OF NEW ENGLAND TO BE INVADED BY WEST

West Coast Association Will Open Offices in New York Under Former Portland Manager.

The West Coast Lumbermen's association has arranged to open an office in New York city for the purpose of securing a share of the New England lumber trade. This office will be in charge of Chester J. Hogue, who has been Oregon secretary of the association since 1916, with offices in Portland. Mr. Hogue will leave for the east Friday night, first visiting the annual exposition of American railway appliances at Chicago and going direct from there to New York.

The lumber market of New England has depended largely upon local spruce and hemlock and on yellow pine from the south for its supply. The value of New England spruce for paper pulp now has practically withdrawn that wood from use as lumber and the supply of southern pine is becoming less each season.

These conditions, coupled with the excellent advertising given west coast lumber during the war, open a splendid market for northwestern spruce, fir and hemlock in the North Atlantic states. Western spruce possesses all the good qualities of the New England spruce and because of its larger growth may be cut to better advantage, say officials of the West Coast association. The same is true of western hemlock.

Value of Douglas Fir Recognized
Douglas fir has been little known in the eastern lumber market until recent years but its value as building material in mill construction is being recognized, especially since its introduction for war uses. Tests made at the federal forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis., have shown that Douglas fir compares favorably with yellow pine in every way. Data of the experiments conducted at this laboratory are now available and are having a marked effect in destroying the prejudice in favor of yellow pine which has long existed in the eastern states.

Building regulations of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities specify yellow pine as a desirable building material and claim for it from 25 to 50 per cent superiority in tensile strength. This prejudice in favor of yellow pine was due to propaganda work on the part of the Southern Pine association, according to members of the West Coast Lumbermen's association.

Thought She Would Die from Eczema

"I went to Johns Hopkins Hospital. I tried several doctors. I tried other remedies. I thought I would die. D.D.D. cured me after I had given up all hope to ever get well again on earth.—Mrs. Emma T. Lee, 66 Franklin St., Baltimore.

We ourselves have seen D. D. D. heal so many cases of severe skin trouble that we know it will heal you. See how it has healed the first bottle. 50c, 80c and \$1.00.

D. D. D.
The Ointment for Skin Disease
The Owl Drug Co., Skidmore Drug Co.—Adv.

SENATORS LAUNCH FIGHT ON LEAGUE

Nationwide Campaign Will Be Opened With Speech in New York Tonight.

By L. C. Martin
Washington, March 6.—(U. P.)—The nationwide campaign of the "senate 37" against the League of Nations constitution begins tonight in New York.

Senator Borah, leader of the opposition, will speak before the Society of Arts and Sciences there. On Saturday he will speak in Boston. Borah's speeches are the first of a series to be made in practically every state, in opposition to the provisions of the league constitution as drafted at Paris.

Every senator who joins in the campaign, with the possible exception of Borah, plans to make it plain to his audiences that it is not a League of Nations he is opposed to, but this league as outlined in the tentative constitution. Borah is opposed to any league on the ground that it is America's business to stay out of permanent alliances with foreign nations. Other senators who signed the "round robin" presented to the senate by Senator Lodge favor a world organization upon some basis which will make impossible European interference with the Monroe doctrine, American commercial interests and American sovereignty. Most of them think such a league can be formed. They are willing to accept the present constitution as the basis for its organization. What they insist on is modification of that constitution to meet objections they point out.

They will emphasize to the country in the next few weeks this one point, many of them said today: "President Wilson is trying to force on the United States the League of Nations. We favor a peace league but it is our right to point out and your duty to study the dangers that lurk in the proposal as submitted."

There is no disposition to attack President Wilson except by pointing out that he, while inviting discussion, stated just before going back to France that the constitution did not need amendment.

The whole campaign is to be based, Republicans say, on the point above outlined, with these additional ones: "That sponsors of the proposed league have no more authority for making the league will not interfere with the Monroe doctrine and American rights than its opponents have for asserting it will interfere."

President Wilson said there was a reason for every provision, but in his two speeches in this country and his talk with congressmen, did not reveal one of the reasons.

That the proposed league will fall because it tries to do more than the world is ready for now.

That Europe is counting on America bearing the burden financially, militarily and economically of making the league a success.

In addition to Borah, Senators Reed, Lodge, Knox, Cummins, Poindexter, Sherman and Kenyon have partially mapped out speaking tours. Reed, a Democrat, is not among the 37, nor is Kenyon, a Republican. Others of the 37 have received invitations to speak and will take some part in the countrywide debate.

According to Mr. Hogue there is a probability that the rate on lumber shipped via the Panama canal, which is now about \$20 per thousand, will be reduced to approximately the rate effective prior to the war, which was \$12.50 per thousand. This would give west coast lumbermen practically an even break in competition with yellow pine producers.

Mr. Hogue expects to secure offices in the Architects' building on Madison near Thirty-ninth street for the New York headquarters of the West Coast association. He will have on display samples of Oregon and Washington lumber products, including Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, western hemlock and red cedar. He will also have an equipment of lantern slides and a mass of data and printed literature advertising the merits of western woods.

Mr. Hogue opened the Portland office of the West Coast Lumbermen's association in October, 1918. Prior to that he was for 15 years in the engineering and construction business in Portland and Boston. In June, 1918, at the request of Monks & Johnson, Boston designing engineers, Mr. Hogue took charge of the supervision of construction of the \$25,000,000 government shipyard at San Francisco. When this project was abandoned by the government in November he returned to his office in Portland.

Mr. Hogue is 42 years old, is married and has two children. The Portland office of the West Coast association will be continued in the same location. Mr. Hogue's successor has not been appointed.

Idaho Legislators Hope to Complete Session by Friday

Boise, Idaho, March 6.—(U. P.)—Idaho will have a representative of the war camp community service in New York with a fund of \$1000 to expend for returning soldiers if a new senate joint resolution introduced today should go through. Teachers are exempt from the operations of the workmen's compensation act in a senate bill which passed the house Wednesday afternoon and goes to the governor. Other senate bills to

pass were: One providing for a federal survey of the state of Idaho; a memorial asking congress for one million dollars to complete the Fort Hall irrigation project and a senate bill which would establish a bureau of child hygiene. Legislative leaders believe they will be able to finish the session Friday.

Dr. Allen Reappointed
Vancouver, Wash., March 6.—Lieutenant Governor Hart has reappointed Dr. J. T. Allen of this city to membership on the state board of dental examiners. Dr. Allen has served on the board for nearly two years. He came to this city about six months ago from Dayton, Wash., and is now associated with Dr. N. J. Taylor.

Berger and State Senator Held on Espionage Charge

Madison, Wis., March 6.—(I. N. S.)—Victor L. Berger and State Senator L. A. Arnold were arrested today on an indictment for espionage brought in the LaCrosse federal court and arraigned before Judge Sanborn, when they were released on \$5000 bail pending trial. The men are charged with circulating published material tending to impair the fighting strength of the army.

the document complained of being Berger's platform in his campaign for United States senator in 1918. Senator Arnold is indicted for circulating the same material as his pledge of faith to Socialism. Senator Arnold is one of Berger's first Wisconsin followers and has held many offices under Socialism in Milwaukee county. The two were indicted by the federal grand jury at LaCrosse, November 30 last and their trial was set for the term of the federal court to be held at Eau Claire beginning March 10. Cold Case Grip and Intensive LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" and its name is on the wrapper. B. W. GROVE'S Signature on Box. 50c—40c.

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Henry Ford Will Pay Income Tax of About \$6,000,000

Detroit, March 6.—(U. P.)—Henry Ford only made upwards of a dozen million dollars last year and therefore the income taxes he will pay in the next few days will be less by a million or so than last year, it developed here today.

For the last few days a large staff of accountants, attorneys, clerks and stenographers have been hard at work figuring up Ford's debts to the government and today the job was far from completed.

It was estimated Ford's income taxes would amount to around \$6,000,000.