

ADmits HANDLING CAMPAIGN COIN IN NEWBERRY FIGHT

Man From Ranks of Accused, Called as Government Witness, Tells of His Work as Agent.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—The government exploded a bomb today in the ranks of the 123 defendants in the Newberry conspiracy trial by placing one of their number on the witness stand.

Allan K. Moore, a Grand Rapids printer, who at the last moment entered a plea of nolo contendere, testified that he received \$300 for his services as a Newberry agent among the railroad men of the state.

ADmits GETTING \$1000 He declared that he had received \$1200 of this amount for traveling expenses and for 20 weeks for his services as a Newberry agent among the railroad men of the state.

PAID IN CURRENCY He told the jury that the money was always paid to him in currency, with the exception of the first payment of \$100, for which he received a check.

There are nine other defendants in the Newberry case who have entered pleas similar to Moore and it is believed that the government plans to call all of them. The plea of nolo contendere renders the defendants immune from prison sentence in event of conviction.

GREY CAME HERE AS AN ARAB MIGHT

try probably would not be very welcome.

GERMANY WAS BLAMED I remember now that the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador here during the war, used to complain of the activity of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in his "social" conferences with members of the American congress.

Sir Cecil often held it to have been a gross impropriety for the United States to permit Count Von Bernstorff to stay in Washington, because in 1914 the latter tried to influence senators to vote against the repeal of the Panama canal tolls act, which was favored by Great Britain but feared by the German foreign office as the beginning of a good understanding between the United States and England.

It also is a fact that when Francois Bouthon, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the house of deputies of the French parliament, was quoted in Paris newspapers and in cables to America as having expressed a direct link between the French parliament and the Republican party in the American senate, the United States government made unofficial inquiry and satisfaction was given in the form of an official denial, which, however, American correspondents who heard the speech, took with a grain of salt.

But the situation in recent months in

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Your Wife Spends 47c

Pick out some trifling article that you do not consider in your household expenses—say, flavoring extracts. Assume that your wife spends only the average amount spent by all housewives in the country—47 cents a year. Surely this is a trifle, and yet, even at this rate, Delineator families spend \$1,594 a day for flavoring extracts. No matter what you make, be it great or small, if it is a good article used in American homes, there is a vast audience awaiting your message in the columns of

The Delineator The Magazine in One Million Homes

Washington has been one of deep anxiety for European governments. Ambassadors could not get in touch with President Wilson. They could visit with Secretary Lansing, but that cautious individual refused to talk about the treaty except in private.

Desperate because they could get no satisfaction at the White House, foreign ambassadors invited senators to their homes and invariably through the well known diplomatic economy so often used in Europe, the ambassadors got a line on the situation here.

Strictly speaking, there is nothing illogical in their case. They say the senate as a powerful factor in the situation and they were being pressed from European foreign offices for accurate information as to what was happening. Moreover, they were urged to express discreetly to American senators the European viewpoint and do all they could to forward a compromise.

MAY ESTABLISH PRECEDENT Just how much of this informal diplomatic negotiation has been revealed to President Wilson is not definitely known. While persons fond of diplomatic precedent may be astonished at the unusual course of procedure made inevitable by the conflict between the executive and legislative branches of our government.

There is little likelihood that the White House will stand on its rights and make its case over what has happened. There are those who think that out of the present series of incidents may come new precedents, namely the sending of unofficial ambassadors or ministers to the White House of the United States, and make clear the European viewpoint. This would entitle the United States to send a commissioner or unofficial ambassador to the European parliament or the French parliament with analogous privileges.

There are those who think laws on the statute books of the United States will have to be repealed before some phases of open diplomacy—free interchange between citizens and governments, can be realized. It is a question, for instance, just how far the following provision of the Logan act covers the case:

ACT PROVIDES PUNISHMENT "If any citizen of the United States, whether actual resident or residing within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country, without the permission or authority of the government, direct or indirect, comments or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any government of the United States, and if any person being a citizen of or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or not duly authorized, counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than \$5000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

The above law specifically permits a citizen to apply to a foreign government to obtain redress for injuries sustained through the government of the United States, and if any person being a citizen of or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or not duly authorized, counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than \$5000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

BERLIN GASPS AT NAMES ON LIST

leader in the East; General von Moltke; General von Hutier; the Grand Duke of Hesse; General Ludendorff; Prince Fritzel-Fredrick and Prince Bernhard; Admiral von Tirpitz; General von Seeber; General von Bulow, who is now dead; General von Linsingen, commander of an army group on the Eastern front; General von Austen; Count Waldersee; Prince Ratibor and Prince Ernest of Saxony.

At least two Turkish officials are on the list. They are Enver Pasha, who was virtually in control of the Turkish government when the war broke out, and Talaat Pasha, who is accused of being a tool of Germany.

JUNIOR COMES BACK AND ATTACKS LLOYD GEORGE

Paris, Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—"Perthuis" writing in the Echo de Paris, angrily blames Premier Lloyd George for the responsibility for all of the penal clauses in the treaty, which are causing all the allies' troubles right now. Instead of recognizing "that the war was due to the logical development of Germanism," the writer blames the trial of the German officials is certain to cause explosions and foster ideas of revenge.

Rock Slide Damages Crushing Machinery On-Pacific Highway

Kelso, Wash., Feb. 5.—A heavy slide of rock at Rocky Point did about \$2000 damage to equipment of the rock crusher of the General Construction company, which has the contract for that portion of the Pacific highway. This crusher had not been operated since winter weather set in. It is thought the slide resulted from tunneling into the hillside for rock. The road was quickly cleared.

The board of county commissioners of Cowlitz county has arranged to take over the Cowlitz County Fair association fair grounds at Woodland, and in future the fair will be operated as a county institution. In their 1920 budget provision was made for the purchase of the grounds and financing the fair.

The petition of residents of the proposed Kalama port district for the organization of the Port of Kalama was heard and an election was called.

Barbur Speaks to City Club A. L. Barbur, city commissioner, will tell the City club at the regular meeting, Friday noon at the Hotel Benson, some of the advantages to be gained by city and county consolidation. A subcommittee is studying the question and will have a report in a few weeks.

GOLDEN RULE BEST PLAN FOR SOLUTION OF LABOR TROUBLES

Armistices With Labor Unions Only Temporary Expedients, Says Speaker.

Armistices with labor unions are but temporary expedients in solution of economic questions, declared W. V. S. Robb, manager of Hollywood Farm, Seattle, in his address today before the joint sessions of the Pacific Northwest Milk Dealers' association and Pacific Northwest Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors.

"Let this be our resolve," he said, "that we will determine what is the just and fair course for us to follow, and then follow it, today, tomorrow, and to the end. Too much has already been sacrificed for temporary expediency."

Hobb sketched the labor situation in Seattle, and declared that the labor unions themselves made Seattle an "open show" town. He pointed to the Golden Rule and not the rule of might of either employers or employees be used in the industrial world.

Thomas B. Hill of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce told the milkmen about efforts of that body to cement the producer, distributor and consumer. He urged similar action elsewhere.

The convention will close this afternoon with the election of officers. Tonight a big celebration will be held in the Hotel Multnomah ballroom.

CITY SHOULD OWN TRACKS, SAYS NEWELL

property but for that throughout the city served by a transportation system are increased and expenses decline.

Stanley Myers, deputy city attorney, questioned if Newell would go as far as to urge the city to buy the tracks. "It would relieve the car-rider," was the reply.

Woodward insisted that increased fares would result in better service or in providing the retail district with its dues.

"It has been shown here that it costs the company 7.6 cents to carry a passenger with the present service," President Griffith commented. "Would you feel like paying the additional charge to give more frequent service?"

Under questioning by Commissioner Buechel, Woodward declared against ownership of car tracks by the city to shift the burden of construction and upkeep to the taxpayer as well as on the car rider. He said the car rider was now paying for paving and tracks, and that there is no other source.

"I shrink from the thought of municipal ownership of tracks," Woodward stated.

"A transportation system is quite essential to the business houses of Portland, is it not?" Buechel questioned.

"If the company ceased to operate tomorrow it would only be a matter of waiting for the next inquiry," Woodward answered. "But I can see in city ownership of rails only difficulty."

A transfer charge was suggested as one form of relief by Newell Wednesday, if relief is to be granted. A 1 cent charge for transfers, granting that two thirds of those who now use them continue to use them, would assure the company \$180,000 annually from that source and would allow a lower flat cash charge of one fifth of a cent.

Newell suggested that if such a plan were placed in effect that the transfer charge apply only to those riding for long distances. He proposes that a central zone with a radius of from one to two miles be established around the business district, and that those who entered the car outside that zone and transferred within be charged 1 or 2 cents for the transfer privilege, but those entering a car within the zone be not charged for transfers.

Average COST 7.21 Newell also testified that whereas it cost the company 7.6 cents a pas-

senger in July, the cost decreased to 6.85 in October, 7.6 in October, 7.7 cents in November and 7.44 in December. The average cost a passenger a car mile last year was 7.21 cents.

Newell declared against the zone system of fares in Portland and against a bus line, substitute for the railway system. The zone system would be impossible, he explained, because the operation would be too high and the plan of collecting fares at different points would be distasteful to the public.

I. W. W. JURY MAY BE CHOSEN TODAY

J. P. Harris, confectioneer of Cosmopolis, and William Simmons, merchant, of Oakdale, were named today as members of the I. W. W. jury to be chosen today.

Edward Farr, logging engineer of Hoquiam, was passed for cause by both sides. He was a member of the Elks, had bought bonds and savings stamps and had subscribed to the Hoquiam building fund for the American Legion. He helped organize a union of pliers.

"Do you know of any action the Elks grand lodge has taken with reference to the I. W. W.?" asked Vanderveer. "I do not," Parr responded.

"The convention will close this afternoon with the election of officers. Tonight a big celebration will be held in the Hotel Multnomah ballroom."

Prosecutor Allen of Lewis county, who opens for the state, has completed his opening summary of the case. It is 600 words long and in all probability will be the longest ever given in the county.

Already the cost of the trial, which will be borne by Lewis county, has exceeded \$10,000, according to estimates of county officials this afternoon.

The 300 Legionnaires of Centralia had been here for nine days at \$3 a day, not to count the average of \$2.50 mileage, at 10 cents a mile, that it costs to bring jurors to Toke, Mo., and back. These have been ill but the lessened cost in this instance is more than balanced by the other venues of 75 and 92 respectively that have been in attendance.

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FEDERAL OFFICERS DEPORT FOUR TO CANADIAN BORDER

Two Indian Girls Who Sought Education in United States Are Returned to Their Homes.

Oregon and the United States were reduced in population today when Deputy Immigration Inspector Tomlinson and Deputy United States Marshal John D. Mann started for Canada with four aliens for deportation.

In the party were Frederick George Golding, who smuggled himself across the border in search of a "spirit wife"; Wilfred Bergeron, an illiterate who eluded the border patrols, and Annie Dolan and Mamie Wilcox, 15 year old Canadian Indian girls who came here to get an education.

Golding had been rejected as an American resident at least six times, declared Immigration Inspector I. P. Bonham, who said a record for rapid action had been attained in handling this case.

Arriving in Portland three weeks ago, Golding was under arrest half an hour later. Since the department at Washington has issued the deportation order and the Canadian government has consented to the reentry.

"Golding's mental condition is much better than it was when we arrested him," said Bonham. "His search for a 'spirit wife' was actuated by some mental disorder."

Bergeron, said Bonham, was not a dangerous character, but he cannot read or write in any language and, though apparently of good motive and skill as a farmer, falsely claimed to be an American citizen. He was arrested at Marshfield.

Immigration authorities were grieved to deport the little Indian girls who came into the United States to seek an education. At the Chemawa Indian school they represented themselves as from a reservation in Washington, but they had run away from their British Columbia home. When their parents started search, the American officers found them at Chemawa.

"They might have stayed on at Chemawa, but the department of the interior does not permit the education of alien Indians at public expense," said Bonham. "Their parents could not afford to pay the \$200 a year tuition that is charged outsiders. So, much to our regret, we had to send them home."

FOOD PRICES WILL DROP AS EXPORTS DROP

as to whether in the long run this curtailment of exports will be beneficial to the United States. Although there is no tendency to hold that a reduction of present high prices would not be urgently desired, many officials and economists declare that the present foreign exchange situation holds possible peril for the American consumer.

A sudden decrease of European purchasing in American markets would have a tendency to close factories and throw workmen out of employment, but officials here would not say that must be to slope off gradually from the present record volume of exportations.

Officials are about evenly divided on the question of possible permanent benefits from the present situation. "That the curtailment of exportations already has begun is indicated to some in the reduction of exports in December and January," one official declared.

Some idea of the quantities in which foodstuffs might be released in the domestic markets if foreign exchange rates continued at present low levels, may be gained from an inspection of the rate at which the United States now is shipping food abroad. In December the total value of exportations of bread stuffs, meats and dairy products was \$119,000,000.

TOTALS ARE SUBMITTED This total was divided as follows: Wheat, \$50,000,000; barley, valued at \$23,000,000; flour, \$30,000,000; valued at \$14,300,000; fresh beef, 6,061,000 pounds, valued at \$1,198,000; oleo oil, 6,008,000 pounds, valued at \$1,672,000; bacon, 48,922,000 pounds, valued at \$18,724,000; lard, 63,645,000 pounds, valued at \$18,406,000; condensed milk, 76,783,000 pounds, valued at \$11,238,000.

HAS FAR-REACHING RESULT London, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—The stoppage of cotton imports is one of the first and most telling effects of the exchange situation, between Great Britain and the United States, the Star declared today.

While no official ban has been placed on cotton imports from America, the newspapers pointed out that British manufacturers can improve their situation only by refusing to buy until the value of the pound becomes more nearly normal in New York.

British cotton buyers are being forced

automatically by the exchange slump to stop their imports from America, the Manchester Guardian, in the heart of the British cotton manufacturing area, asserted.

As a result of yesterday's sensational slump in the value of the pound sterling in New York, the movement to refrain from buying American-made goods to-day reaches such proportions that it caused grave concern among representatives of American business houses. British financial authorities pointed out that the movement was for its only object, the relieving of the sterling exchange situation.

One after another newspapers have joined their campaign urging the people not to buy anything made in the United States except absolute necessities. The latest adherent to the cause was the Evening News, one of Lord Northcliffe's newspapers.

Commenting on the cotton situation, American business men here pointed out that the effect on the cotton raising states in America probably would be most serious.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION TAKES PLACE; PRICES BREAK New York, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—Heavy liquidation took place on the stock exchange just before the close today, and prices broke to the lowest levels touched during the present movement.

The late depression of the market was caused by renewed tightness in the money market, which brought the rate on call funds up to 20 per cent. Continued government withdrawals of money from the banks increased the money tension.

In this movement, Steel common broke through par, getting down to 95%, and other active issues declined proportionately. This is the first time Steel common has gone below par since August, 1918, when it touched 98%.

During the afternoon demand sterling fell 3 cents to \$3.23 3/4, the highest point since the break yesterday.

EUROPE MUST WORK AND SAVE TO SOLVE PROBLEM Washington, Feb. 5.—(I. N. S.)—Europe must go to work, import less and export more, in order to correct the foreign exchange situation, Secretary of the Treasury Houston declared this afternoon.

The secretary said that there was no money in the United States could offer that would bring Europe overnight out of her financial difficulty.

"Hundreds of millions of dollars of insurance in this country are written in British companies and are made payable in pounds," he said. "A policy in an English company which before the war would in the event of a loss pay \$1000, at the present rate would only pay \$600."

Nothing in the resolution prohibits a physician or surgeon working under contract with industrial corporations. However, opponents of the measure which passed Wednesday night declare that they soon believe a fight will be made against the contract system.

Bottle, Dropped by Dancing Master, Is "Shock" to Police

Montrose Ringler, dancing master, may or may not be a sampler of loganberry juice. But one question rested a lot of kidding around police detective headquarters.

Ringler visited headquarters to identify W. C. Redford and William Maguire, believed by police to have stolen overcoats from dance halls.

It was warm, and Ringler took off his overcoat before viewing the photographs. A bottle crashed to the floor and broke.

"Whiskey," said the police. "Loganberry juice," said Ringler. The police beamed sorrow at their inability to test the lost beverage. Ringler's alibi held.

LIBERTY Bottle, Dropped by Dancing Master, Is "Shock" to Police

FIGHT INTERRUPTS ITALIAN CHAMBER

Socialists and Catholics Take Part in Free-for-All Battle for 15 Minutes.

Rome, Feb. 4.—(Delayed.)—(U. P.)—President Ciuffelli late today suspended the chamber of deputies for an hour after a free-for-all fight between Socialists and Catholics.

The fighting lasted more than 15 minutes. Several deputies were injured. Premier Nitti personally rebuked the deputies when the session was resumed, declaring it was "imperative that they uphold the dignity of parliament."

Boy Scouts Approve Chief's Idea for Big Membership Contest

"The Boy Scout movement is the gang idea capitalized," James E. West, chief scout executive, told thousands of Scouts and their parents and friends at the Auditorium Wednesday night in discussing "The Conservation of Boyhood."

"The Scout movement is based largely on the 'do a good turn daily' idea and it is quite fitting that the tenth anniversary of the organization in this country should be celebrated by a 'good turn' week. It has been suggested that the good turn week be made practically universal this year throughout the country during anniversary week, not only among Scouts, but generally in every community."

His suggestions for a contest for membership and achievement between the Scouts of Portland and Seattle met with instant and enthusiastic applause from the 1000 Scouts present at the Portland and C. C. Colt, president of the Portland council, assured the chief scout executive that the Portland boys would give the Seattle boys a "run for their money."

Williams Sees No Cause for Alarm in Liberty Bond Prices

Washington, Feb. 5.—(U. P.)—There is no cause for anxiety because of the recent decline in market value of Liberty bonds, and the falling price is no reflection on their intrinsic value and desirability, John Skelton Williams, currency controller, announced today.

Williams said that national banks for the present, in making statements, may list Liberty bonds and Victory notes at the price they paid for them, not at the market price, which may be lower than the rate paid.

Motorcycle Tears Off Man's Big Toe

Ford B. Williams of Graham lost the big toe on his left foot early this morning when it became entangled in the chain of a motorcycle he was riding. Williams was riding in the sidewalk and a friend was driving. The accident happened at East Ninth street and Hawthorne avenue.

Peoples AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY "CAPTAIN KIDD'S KIDS" Why is Butter Nut Bread such a favorite?

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