RIVAL TONGS IN WAR TO DEATH, EVANS IS TOLD

Chinatown is quiet these nights. One may walk up and down the streets of the North End without seeing a sign of danger. And there hasn't been the crack of a gun to disturb the silence for a week. But over the "grapevine" comes the message "Beware."

At any hour that deceptive silence may be broken by a fusillade of shots, for, according to the latest word that has come out of Chinatown, the Hop Sings have sworn to kill and burn until the Suey Sings are exterminated or run out of Portland. And the Suey Sings of San Francisco, fearful for the existence of their weak Portland branch, have raised a purse of $30,000 with which to hire gunmen and then retain attorneys to defend their paid murderers.

PEACE EFFORTS FAIL

"It is a war to the death," several discouraged members of the peace society have told District Attorney Evans during the last few days. The rich Chinese, their business ruined while the war continues, have made every effort to cement the split between the tongs, but they have failed.

"It is out of our hands now," they say blandly.

A Chinese from another city called on Evans Monday afternoon and explained many details of the war that police have been vainly attempting to find out.

A landlady belonging to the Suey Sings had a slave girl in her house in San Francisco, the Chinaman said. A Hop Sing who had made much money by a killing saw her and loved her. He spent much money on her. Then he went on:

"One day he say he will take her up San Jose to see farm he will buy for them. Landlady say allee lite if Hop Sing he pay. But Hop Sing he keep girl in San Jose and no pay. Suey Sings call meeting and Hop Sings call meeting. Suey Sings want $5000 for slave girl. Hop Sings say 'no.'"

TONG HEAD GOOD GUNMAN

The head of the Hop Sings in San Francisco is somewhat of a gunman himself, it appears, and always ripe for a fight. So even before the Suey Sings had gotten far enough away from the meeting place to spread the news of the impending war among the tongmen, the Hop Sings waylaid and shot down two of their men.

The Suey Sings retaliated, killing four members of the Hop Sing tong, one as far east as Arizona. Finally the war spread to Portland where a Suey Sing was killed and a Hop Sing severely wounded.

Virtually all of the tongs of San Francisco have become implicated in the war, so that there is no peace society left. According to the Chinaman who visited Evans' office, however, the Bing Kung Bow Leong tong and others have sent word to their leaders in Portland that if the war spreads to this city, the leaders will be put to death by gunmen sent here by their own tong.

The leaders of the Suey Sings and Hop Sings, who disappeared with the outbreak of the war, have not yet reappeared in Portland. The authorities believe that if these leaders could be jailed the war would automatically stop.

New Wenatchee Mill Manufactures 8000 Fruit Boxes Daily

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 16. — After planning and working for a dozen years the dream of Percy F. Scheble for a box factory located in Wenatchee, the center of the industry which uses from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 fruit boxes annually, has come true.

The P. F. Scheble Lumber & Box company's plant is now in full operation and turns out 8000 boxes daily, all made from pine logs hauled down from the company's timber located up canyon No. 2.

In the operations of the company 75 men are employed. The plant is capable of being doubled in capacity.

Legacy of $30,000 Awaits Haywood if He Comes Back Home

Chicago, Aug. 16.—If "Big Bill" Haywood, head of the I. W. W., who fled to Russia, will only come back he will receive a $30,000 legacy left him by his wife, according to information received by the United States District attorney Charles F. Kline.

His wife, Janet Minor Haywood, received a $100,000 legacy from her father and, upon her death, the estate is left in equal shares to Haywood, and their two children, it was said.

Of course, besides the $30,000 Haywood will also fall heir to a 20 year term in Fort Leavenworth, if he returns. He will also have to face irate bondsmen who lost approximately $30,000 when Bill left for Moscow shortly before the supreme court decided he had to serve his sentence for sedition during the war.

The sections of an Ohio inventor's fishing pole telescope into a walking stock.

It's toasted

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

The American Tobacco Co.

Bodies of Fourteen Soldiers Due From France Thursday

Bodies of 14 soldiers from Oregon and Washington, one of them a Portland boy, will arrive at the Union station Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock with a military escort. The Portland boy was Walter T. Stearns of headquarters company of the 128th infantry, who was killed while in volunteer service at the front on October 10, 1918. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sterns of 1641 East Stark street. Arrangements for his burial are being made by the American Legion.

The other bodies are those of the following:

Fred E. Ehlen, Company C, 127th infantry, Aurora; Don B. McKimens, Company G, 104th infantry, Corvallis; William E. Fallin, Company B, 4th engineers, Myrtle Creek; William F. Ware, Company F, 305th infantry, Roseburg; Arthur E. Glover, Company C, 7th engineers, Prairie City; Clyde Smith, Com- K, 128th infantry, Prineville; Fronze Vernon Smith, Company L, 30th infantry, Wenatchee, Wash.; Joseph J. McCadam, Company L, 361st infantry, Spokane, Wash.; Albert J. Hamilton, Company K, 128th infantry, Bellingham, Wash.; Don R. Groble, Company D, 361st infantry, Ilwaco, Wash.; William M. Southard, 49th company, 5th marines, Waitsburg, Wash.; Melvin M. Russell, Company H, 109th infantry, South Seattle, Wash.; John M. Fouste, Battery D, 146th field artillery, Walla Walla, Wash.

FOOD, FOOD, IS THE CRY OF ALL RUSSIA

(Continued From Page One)

a peasant who has food he will trade for the keepsake.

Generally speaking, the much tried Russian folk is setting its face against famine and cholera with a splendid energy and solidarity.

REDS STRIP AND SHOOT; YANKS RECOUNT HORRORS

By Frank E. Mason

Reval, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—A graphic picture of Russian life where men and women were herded together in small cells and condemned prisoners were stripped naked and executed in the middle of the night while a motor truck was driven up and down the prison courtyard to drown the noise of the firing, was painted here today by Captain Weston B. Estes of New York, one of the six released Americans who came out of Russia last week.

Another American, Emmett Kilpatrick, said that when he was released from prison the soviet officials told him that the Moscow government had declared general amnesty.

MOSTLY PRO-GERMAN

Henry J. Lamarc, another of the Americans, said that the Russians were not hostile towards the United States, but that 90 per cent of them are pro-German because they believe that close relations with Germany is the only salvation of the country.

The six Americans were found to be in good condition, but were anxious to forget their hardships and either return home or get into England or continental Europe, where luxuries are more plentiful than they are here.

Probably the best informed of the Americans on actual conditions in Russia is Lamarc. He is a graduate of the Harvard law school of the class of 1891, but lived many years in Russia, where he amassed a fortune.

DISTRIBUTION IS POOR

"To be correct there is not much less food in Russia than there was last year, but it is unevenly distributed," said Lamarc. "In some places the crops failed. In other places, where the crops were better this year than last, the peasants, not having any confidence in the Bolsheviks, refused to give up grain. The Americans should help Russia, but should insist on full control of the work. It is not necessary to import so much grain as machinery. Farm machinery would go far in restoring agriculture."

John Flick of Brooklyn, a moving picture operator, who had planned to stage a gigantic film production in America portraying Russian conditions as caught by the camera, declared that the only place to learn about Russia is in jail.

ALL BRAINS IN JAIL

"All the brains of Russia, including many former communists, have been imprisoned," said Flick. "That is the only place where there is freedom of speech. In jail one learns to appreciate what the Bolsheviks have brought Russia to. All political parties are represented among the prisoners."

Captain William B. Estes of New York city had only harsh words for the Bolshevists.

"American investigators came out of Russia and said that the prison conditions were not so bad," declared Estes scornfully. "Don't you call eight women and 27 men herded in one cell, 15 by 23 feet, bad?"

CALLED IT GENERAL AMNESTY

Captain Emmett Kilpatrick, another of the Americans, broke into the conversation, saying:

"When I was released the soviet jailer told me in gracious tones that the Moscow government had declarod general amnesty."

Estes and Kilpatrick gave the following joint version of executions:

"They used to shoot prisoners in the middle of the night or about 2 o'clock in the morning because their physical resistance was very low then. It was customary to run a motor truck up and down the prison court yard during the shooting to drown the noise of the rifles. They would undress the prisoners to save the clothing from bulletholes and blood, so it could be used again."

FOOD READY TO GO

Copenhagen, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—The Russo-American negotiations have been completed at Riga and steps are already being taken to deliver food at Russian ports, from where the soviet will undertake to transport it to the famine zones, said a dispatch from Riga today. The Americans will have full control of the distribution and will feed children and invalids first, then women.

THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS IN NEED

London, Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—Thirty-five millions of persons in Russia require famine relief, declared Premier Lloyd-George in the house of commons this afternoon, quoting a report made to the British government by F. L. Hodgson, head of the British Trade Mission now in Moscow.

DENVER WAITERS

Denver, Colo., Aug. 16.—(I. N. S.)—Four hundred waiters employed in Denver restaurants went on strike today in protest against a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED

Oregon City, Aug. 16.—A marriage license was issued here Monday to George D. DeWitt, 56, Portland, and Alice E. Robertson, 44, Independence.

ARMS PARLEY TO BE COSTLY FOR UNITED STATES

WILL COST U. S. $1,000,000

By Raymond Clapper

Washington, Aug. 16.—(U. P.)—The disarmament conference will cost the United States at least $1,000,000, according to conservative unofficial estimates here today.

The $300,000 appropriation requested by Under-Secretary of State Fletcher is regarded as merely a start on the total bill which the United States will be required to foot after the last delegate has started home.

Robert J. Bender

United News Staff Correspondent

Washington, Aug. 16.—On the basis of the first official estimates, it will cost the American government at least $100,000 a month in its attempt to limit world armament and settle problems of friction in the Far East.

This is revealed in a memorandum prepared by Under Secretary of State Henry P. Fletcher and submitted to congress by President Harding, requesting an initial appropriation of $200,000 "at the earliest possible date." Fletcher, however, emphasized his inability to calculate in advance the printing costs attendant upon the arms conference and "I must also point out," he added, "that the estimate is based on the sessions of the conference covering the period of only two months. If the sessions are prolonged beyond that period, it will no doubt prove necessary to secure an additional appropriation."

SCALE EQUAL TO PARIS

Fletcher's figures do not appear to include amounts which must be paid the delegates for their extraordinary expenses, nor do they stipulate the exact compensation which is to be paid the negotiators and their expert advisors. They do show, however, that the conference is to be on a scale equal to that at Paris. Among the minimum requirements this government will have to meet is one listed as "organization of a secretariate general."

The total expenditures eventually will necessitate a large deficiency appropriation, it is indicated. Fletcher, however, appears to reveal a hope, if not a belief, that the Washington meeting may be out of the trenches by Christmas—and officials here believe that a majority of the foreign delegates will wish to return home for the holidays.

Fletcher states that the sum set forth is the minimum, and Harding, in submitting the estimates to congress, declares that "in the statement of reasons set forth by the undersecretary of state, I concur, and recommend the appropriation as being in the public interests."

ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Here are some of the items the appropriation is expected to provide:

Compensation of delegates or other representatives, clerks and employes, including personal services in the District of Columbia;

Preparation of information and material which it will actually be necessary to have available;

Expenses of transportation and subsistence;

Printing in English and other languages, including publication of the proceedings;

Stationery and supplies;

Entertainment of delegates; and

Such other objects as the president may deem necessary.

The fund is to be dispersed under the secretary of state's direction.

It is assumed that a basis of compensation for the negotiating commissioners and their assistants will be similar to that established at Paris. There the commissioners were paid as high as $1000 a month and, in addition, were granted compensation for entertainment and other extraordinary expenditures.

DOUBLE PAY QUESTIONED

Some question already has arisen as to whether United States senators or other public officials represented on the American delegation at the forthcoming meet will receive a salary in addition to those they now draw from the government. President Wilson, General Bliss and Secretary of State Lansing received only expense compensations at Paris.

Fletcher, in submitting his estimates, said "in order that the requisite preliminary steps in the organization may be taken at once, it is necessary that the appropriation be made available at the earliest practicable date."

AMERICA IS DESIRED IN THREE-PARTY PACT

(Continued From Page One)

the American government had in principle agreed should be held in London.

FIRST PLAN DROPPED

The British official account indicates that owing to a misunderstanding as to "the nature of the suggested preliminary conversations," the British government, including Prime Minister Lloyd George and the dominion premiers, were prepared to attend a meeting in Washington instead of London and Japan "signified her willingness to attend." But the British official summary goes a step further and remarks that "the American government, however, does not favor the idea which was accordingly dropped."

In other words, back of the suggestion of a preliminary conference at Washington to precede the larger conference in November, was a hope that the United States would somehow announce her adherence to an enlarged Anglo-Japanese agreement to be a three-cornered sort of offensive and defensive alliance. The British government saw in such a pact a way to appease the dominion premier and at the same time heal possible friction between the United States and Japan. But the American government squelched the suggestion of a preliminary conference without even permitting the subject of an enlarged Anglo-Japanese alliance to come for formal consideration.

NOT SHOWN IN RECORDS

So far as the records show, indeed, there isn't anything formal in the exchanges between the representatives of the United States and the British government to indicate that Great Britain asked our views.

Nevertheless America is absolutely opposed to dual alliances or three-cornered treaties of any kind involving obligations such as are contained in the Anglo-Japanese agreement. To be sure, the Harding administration has placed itself on record as opposed to any arrangement, even though it include all the powers of the world such as the league covenant, whereby obligations of a military character are directly or indirectly implied or expressed.

Feeling that way about the League of Nations, any proposal for a three-cornered treaty would meet the same fate. The British have not yet learned the depth of feeling in the Harding administration on that phase of international affairs, as only a few days ago the Associated Press dispatches referred again to the hope of British officials that America would help in the negotiations of a pact that would be substituted for the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The American government is not engaging at this time in a discussion of her own desires or plans. She wants the powers who are invited here to do the suggesting and mould the program. There isn't any American attitude toward the Far East which can be reduced to concrete terms. It absolutely conforms for the moment to the general terms of the invitations sent all the powers. Beyond that, the Washington government hasn't ventured and would prefer not to assume an initiative that might be misunderstood. The Washington government has nothing up its sleeve. In the words of President Harding himself, the United States is eager to "lay all the cards on the table face up."

TILT ENLIVENS PHONE REHEARING AT SALEM

(Continued From Page One)

this hearing to testify as to their ability and eagerness to please the public."

"You have been trying to reduce the wages of these girls," interjected Shaw.

"Sit down," he yelled at Cousins.

"Sit down, yourself," countered Shaw.

TILT GROWS WARM

"There has been no attempt to reduce any wages," he insisted.

"That is not so," insisted Shaw.

"This is nothing but a grandstand play, a hullabo. It's unfair and unjust," persisted Cousins.

Only the interference of Chairman Williams, permitting the witness to proceed with her testimony, restored peace to the rehearing.

Telephone operators do not chew gum, or read books while on duty, Miss Pounstone told the commission in refuting charges to that effect which had previously been injected into the hearing.

INVITED TO INSPECTION

Admitting that a telephone operator is only human, Miss Pounstone insisted, however, that every girl employed on the switchboard put forth her best efforts at all times to give satisfactory service to the patrons of the company, and declared that, in her opinion, the telephone service in Portland at the present time is "reasonably satisfactory."

Members of the commission, counsel for the city of Portland and farmer subscribers of the telephone company and the newspapermen present at the hearing were invited by Miss Pounstone to visit the Broadway office, which is her particular sphere of activity, where, she promised, she would give her personal attention to a tour of the plant in an effort to promote a better understanding to the inside workings of the telephone business.

MANY MAKE "KICKS"

Virtually all visitors to the exchange, Miss Pounstone insisted, went away with a better feeling toward the company than they had when they came in.

Most telephone users, according to Miss Pounstone, are very considerate in their treatment of the telephone operator. There are a lot of others, however, she insisted, who do not know how to treat an operator.

"There are some chronic kickers who are kicking the minute their receiver is off the hook," she declared.

"Others," she added, "put through scores of calls every day without a single complaint."

"You can't talk back to the subscribers now like you once could, can you?" Tomlinson wanted to know.

SAYS SERVICE GOOD

"No, we cannot," Miss Pounstone admitted, "but there are some I would certainly like to talk back to."

The troubles of the operators were gone into in detail by Miss Pounstone, who insisted, however, that most of the troubles originated outside of the exchanges.

All the girls were contented in their work, Miss Pounstone declared, and few, if any ever left the employ of the company because of the dissatisfaction with their employment.

The service in the Portland office, she insisted, has been very good since the war.

Virtually all of the complaints registered by indignant telephone subscribers can be explained away if only the subscriber will give the company a chance, according to Mrs. B. M. Hollingsworth, chief operator of the Salem exchange of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph office, who was also on the witness stand this morning.

VISITORS WELCOMED

Chronic kickers against the quality of their telephone service who have visited the Salem exchange, gone through the plant and seen and heard for themselves just how the thousands of calls are handled daily through "central," have gone forth "kickless," according to Mrs. Hollingsworth.

Mrs. Hollingsworth explained that the telephone company welcomed visitors to the plant and that every courtesy would be extended to such visitors with a view to acquainting them with the inside workings of a telephone plant.

A better understanding between subscriber and company would eliminate most of the troubles and grievances incident to telephone operation, Mrs. Hollingsworth intimated.

"VISITING" IS DETRIMENT

"Listening in" and "visiting on the line" were two of the greatest sources of grief on the farmer lines, according to Mrs. Hollingsworth. Many subscribers on farmer lines were in the habit of "listening in" on every call over their line to the great detriment of the service on that line, she insisted. Also, she declared, farmer subscribers were in the habit of "visiting" on the line to the exclusion of other subscribers who might have urgent need of the telephone.

The average length of these telephone visitations on rural lines, according to Mrs. Hollingsworth, are from 13 to 18 minutes.

Much of the trouble experienced on farmer lines can only be corrected by the farmers themselves, through the elimination of these abuses, Mrs. Hollingsworth intimated.

When attorney Shaw of the telephone company finished with the direct examination of Lowe Monday afternoon E. M. Cousins, representing the farmer line patrons of the company took the witness stand for cross examination. That is, Cousins was supposed to have been directing the cross examination but at times it was difficult to determine just which was the witness and which the examiner.

ATTACKS SYSTEM

Harmonic and Divided circuit ringing systems figured prominently in the afternoon's developments with Lowe emphatically declaring himself opposed to the Harmonic system, which is in effect at Corvallis at the time and which he admits is the source of much of the trouble experienced at that exchange.

When Cousins tried to get from Lowe an admission that the new rate of 75 cents a month for farmer service was too high, Lowe pointed to the Monroe and Bellefontaine exchanges, both of which are wholly owned and maintained by farmers, who pay for their service at the rate of $1.75 a month "and don't kick about it, either," according to Lowe.

"You never saw any of those farmers with your meetings," Lowe shot at Cousins. "What do you mean by my mass meetings?" queried Cousins. "You know what I mean" insisted Lowe, adding that although Cousins might not have appeared at the meetings in person, the fine hand of the rate expert could be detected throughout the organization in which the protest of the farmer subscribers of Benton and adjoining counties centered.

JUST EMOTIONAL

Lowe insisted that much of the protest heard against the increased rates was due to hot headedness.

"Many of the subscribers who ordered heir phones out when the new rates were announced, changed their minds before we could get them out and others have ordered their instruments reinstalled and told me that they were a little hasty in ordering them out," Lowe stated. Lowe declared that it was only natural for people to kick about advanced rates, especially now that other costs are on the decline, but insisted that it was not the fault of the company that the increase had not been granted during the war when increased costs were the popular thing. However he added when he had an opportunity to talk the matter over with his patrons he had no difficulty in showing them the reasonableness of the present rates.

BRUMFIELD IS DUE HERE IN MORNING

(Continued From Page One)

of the members in social and cultural activities.

"Persons who did not know Brumfield cannot imagine the shock it caused in Roseburg when it became known that the body found beneath his automobile was not that of Russell," said Bell Monday.

"It was not as though Brumfield had been merely a citizen of good reputation. He was more than that. He was the sort of a man that other men's wives held up to their husband's as an example of what they ought to be. You know the type.

"Brumfield didn't drink—never took a drink before or after prohibition, as far as anyone knew. He smoked, but only once in a while. He never stayed out all night playing poker. He didn't play poker. He didn't swear. He made a good living for his family.

"That would have been enough to single the average man out for notice, but Brumfield went farther. He was what you might call the high priest of culture in the town.

HAS BROAD EDUCATION

"Brumfield, you see, had been a high school principal in his home town of Owensville, Indiana, before he came to Roseburg. It was while he held this job that he studied dentistry. He is an exceptionally well educated man—not only along the ordinary lines of study—but in a broad way.

"He speaks German and Spanish fluently. He was familiar with poetry and drama and liked to talk about them. He was familiar with all the painters and all the schools of art. He was one of the organizers of the Roseburg Musical club, and was vice-president of it at the time he disappeared.

"Of course, that kind of set him off to himself in a town the size of Roseburg. There weren't any men he could talk to about art and music, so he associated a good deal with women. When the other fellows were hanging around the club, Brumfield would be chatting poetry to some bunch of women. He wasn't effeminite—I don't mean that—but he simply had to hang around with women to find anyone to listen to him.

NEVER WAS IN SCANDAL

"Yet there never was any scandal about him He was a striking looking fellow, with piercing black eyes and jet black hair, but the women didn't seem to care about him—except to talk art with.

"The way his friends figure his blowup is that he couldn't stand the slow life of a small town any longer.

"There he was, with three children, the oldest of them only 10. He had a little money, but not enough to quit work. It looked like a life sentence to the dental chair. If he ducked out his wife and family would starve to death. If he stayed around, he'd have to go on talking about opera instead of listening to it, and describing paintings, instead of looking at them.

"A lot of people think now he cracked under the strain and figured out this crazy plan that he thought would get him loose from everyday life and take care of his wife and family at the same time. That's how I make it. But, like all the rest of them, he figured wrong.

"Of course, there's some of it that don't work in with this theory. One thing is the pink shirt and the rest of the woman's stuff that he shipped to Seattle. No one's been able to make head or tail of that yet. Maybe it's just a sign he was plain crazy, or maybe it means there was some woman mixed up in his life after all. The prosecuting authorities will have to figure that out."

THE LOST ROMANCE

Jack Holt, Conrad Nagel and Lois Wilson in a splendid feature.

SCREENLAND NEWS

The home-grown news weekly.

TODAY

COLUMBIA

EFFORT MADE TO SHAKE PORTLAND AS WOOL CENTER

Inland Empire representatives continued to outline reasons why Portland should no longer continued as the capital of the wool kingdom in the Northwest, at the wool rate hearing before Ralph Eddy, examiner for the interstate commerce commission in the courthouse today.

Portland is the second largest wool market in the United States, but it was evident from some of the testimony submitted at the hearing that some of the districts aiding Portland to maintain this position are unwilling subjects.

Spokane and Boise entered their objections Monday afternoon and this morning through representatives of the commercial and rate bodies of the two cities. The representatives of these two cities said that they could have quite prominent headquarters for the Northwestern wool kingdom if they were given relief from section 4 of the interstate commerce act.

FEEL PORTLAND PRESSURE

As it is now, the representatives of these two cities contend Portland is placing the legs of its wool throne right on their cities and the wool dealers are squirming under its weight. They say Portland is taking the business right out of their hands.

Section 4 provides long and short haul clauses for the railroads to abide by and allows relief where relief should be granted. Great stacks of evidence are being submitted by the inland districts to prove their assertion that as far as the Northwest is concerned, there can be little doubt that relief is needed.

If relief is not afforded, the representatives of the protesting parties say that when they want to ship wool to the New England milling centers, they will have to continue paying the terminal rate as effective from Portland and the local rate from their respective points to Portland in addition. They object to the additional local rate charge that is added on top of their shipments and say that as long as it continues they will continue to see the wool growers shipping direct to the Portland market, for the local charge will be added whether it comes to Portland or not.

RELIEF PETITION FILED

A joint petition for relief from the fourth section has been filed with the interstate commerce commission, but the task is so big that hearings are being held in the individual territories affected.

Those who are discussing the Northwestern situation and submitting testimony to Examiner Eddy are George B. Graff, Boise; C. O. Bergan, Spokane; H. A. Davis, Boston, and J. N. Teal, Portland. Witnesses include railroad men, wool market representatives and public service commission representatives.

DOMINION PLAN TURNED DOWN BY DE VALERA

(Continued From Page One)

De Valera will then make his explanatory address dealing with the present situation.

It is pointed out in authoritative quarters that the unanimity of British opinion back of Lloyd George should discourage the Dail from taking any rash action leading to a resumption of warfare.

ELECTION MAY BE CALLED

Nevertheless, the Liberal Evening Star, speculating upon Lloyd George's next step, declares that if the Irish parliament rejects the premier's offer absolutely, Lloyd George may be strongly tempted to test English feeling by calling for a general election on the Irish issue.

The greatest obstacle to a quick settlement, it is generally agreed, is the knotty problem of Ulster. And a majority of the British parties are counseling Sinn Fein to "take a broad view of the question and let Ulster alone, allowing time to ameliorate the hatreds engendered by the war."

PREMIER DEFENDS ACTION

Lloyd George defended the government's purpose in releasing from prison the members of the Dail Eireann, in reply to questions in the house of commons Monday. He denied that this release could be construed as a grant of amnesty to political prisoners, or that it constituted a precedent for further liberations.

"The government," he said, "had to consider the desirability of giving an opportunity to those who represented a majority of the Irish people to come to a conclusion on a matter vitally important to our own country as well as the Irish. It would be a great mistake if there had been a failure because of the government's refusal to release certain members of the Dail Eireann."

SAYS IRELAND WILL ACCEPT PEACE OFFER

Bend, Aug. 16.—Irish leaders will be willing to accept membership in the British empire as a dominion instead of insisting on independence, thinks the Rev. Dr. Edwin Fitzgibbon, dean of residence and minister provincial of the Capuchin order in Ireland. He is visiting his Franciscan brethren in Bend.

Forest Air Patrol Suspended; Gasoline Supply Gives Out

District Forester George H. Cecil announced today that in all probability the forest air patrol will be suspended permanently and that observers and others employed by the forest service will be released. This is because the supply of standard aviation gasoline, exhausted some time ago, has not been replenished. It had been reported that a carload of gasoline is en route to the coast from the East, but the fire season probably will have passed before it reaches here, Cecil said.

The air patrol service was suspended July 29, and every day since that time a supply of fuel has been expected. A telephone message received recently that some would be here without further delay, proved to be a mistake.

Disbarment Asked Of L. R. Edmunson, Eugene Attorney

Salem, Or., Aug. 16.—The disbarment of Leon R. Edmunson, Eugene attorney, from the further practice of law in Oregon is sought by the grievance committee of the Oregon Bar association in proceedings instituted before the supreme court here this morning.

The complaint filed against Edmunson charges that he has been "guilty of misconduct in his profession and has been convicted of misdemeanors involving moral turpitude."

Specific charges against Edmunson include a conviction and sentence in the courts of Lee county on a charge of having intoxicating liquor in his possession and a second charge of selling intoxicating liquor, from which he fled before an arrest could be made.

Peninsula People Complain Against Plumbers' Agents

Reports have been received at the office of Commissioner Barbur that solicitors for plumbing concerns have been operating in the Peninsula district, misrepresenting to property owners that they must make immediate connections with sewers or be subject to arrest. In many cases work of this kind has been secured for which unreasonable charges have been made, Barbur was told.

Barbur declared today that it is not the intention of the city government to burden property owners with the cost of making sewer connections at this time if they have adequate cesspools, even though the sewer in their streets may be ready for service.

Cigarette Sale to Minor Brings Fine

James Willis, proprietor of a grocery store at 6517 Foster road, was fined $21 this morning by Acting Judge Barge Leonard on a charge of selling cigarettes to minors. The police testified that a 16-year-old boy wrote a note supposed to be from his parents which Willis accepted as authority for selling the cigarettes. Willis gave notice of appeal and his bond was set at $100.

STARTS TODAY

—The famous farce-comedy of the speaking stage—

"SEE MY LAWYER"

COMING SATURDAY

"PECK'S BAD BOY"

Amateur Night

Star

Friday Night

$10 CASH PRIZE WALTZ

WEDNESDAY (BARGAIN) NIGHT

Columbia Beach

Admission 15c Per Person

If you don't want to dance, come anyhow and watch the contest

Seaside Transfer Barn Burned With Loss of $10,000

Seaside, Or., Aug. 16.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Cole transfer barn and badly damaged the residence of M. L. Barrett and the Oregon Garage building at 1 o'clock this morning. The total loss is estimated at $10,000. Five cars and a quantity of goods in storage burned with the transfer barn. M. L. Barrett estimated the loss to his residence and furnishings at $3000. W. R. Jenkinson of the Oregon garage said $400 would cover his loss, outside of damage to the building.

Rumors are afloat of incendiary origin of the fire. Chief of Police McCauley is authority for a report that the city's salt water pump and engine had been tampered with. No wind and excellent pressure on city water mains enabled the fire department to prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining buildings. Firemen Fred Otto and Charles Henry were badly burned and are under the doctor's care. Fire Chief Young of Portland, visiting here, assisted the local department.

Ward for Criminal Insane Is Planned For State Prison

Salem, Or., Aug. 16.—More adequate provision for the care of Oregon's criminal insane will be sought by Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane, here, at the next meeting of the state board of control. A ward for criminal insane, to be operated in connection with the state prison here, is Dr. Steiner's solution of the problem. Such a ward, he contends, could be provided at small expense.

Under present conditions attendants of the hospital are in constant danger of their lives from the criminal insane. Numerous instances are recorded in which dangerous weapons and tools have been smuggled through the iron bars of the criminal ward at the hospital here by friends on the outside, such a practice being impossible to prevent under the present arrangement, Dr. Steiner states.

Paper Company to Erect Power House

Salem, Or., Aug. 16.—Directors of the Oregon Pulp & Paper company Monday voted to proceed with the improvement of its recently acquired power site on North Mill creek in North Salem. The project includes the construction of a concrete dam and a power house at a cost aggregating approximately $100,000.

TODAY

Sparks from a furnace of fiery hearts are falling all over the place at the Liberty Theatre this week.

But Connie Talmadge's "Lessons in Love" don't end this way at the Liberty. See for yourself.

LIBERTY

Next Week WILLIAM S. HART