

FUEL OIL WILL BE USED MORE

Board Confers With Heads of Shipping Industries; Result Favorable

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Plans looking to vastly increased use of oil fuel by American merchant vessels have been developed at a conference between heads of the larger oil producing interests, ship owners and representatives of the shipping board, John H. Rossit, director of operations for the board said today that details of the proposals tentatively accepted were being worked out principally to action toward the establishment of additional oil bunkering facilities and cooperation with the oil producers to assure a steady supply of fuel.

"Oil fuel is the real solution of the American merchant marine," Mr. Rossiter said in outlining the policy under development. "What is chiefly necessary is completion of the various enterprises and interests concerned and during the last few days we have reached an understanding. I believe, with the oil producers preliminary to proceeding further. The importance of oil to the future of the American merchant marine, I believe, cannot be overestimated. It means the difference between success and failure."

He said fuel oil supply cannot be assured under present conditions for a long distance in the future though this is one of the points on which the board is collecting data. Some conditions, he said, have not yet been established but he expressed hopefulness of a successful policy being formed soon.

Court Martial System Criticized by General

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, acting judge advocate general of the army, in an address before the Chicago Bar association today, said the present system of military justice, in his opinion is "in many respects patently defective and in need of immediate revision at the hands of congress."

It is the present view that court martials are but executive agencies or boards of investigation and not courts, although he declared "they are courts of criminal jurisdiction second to none," but while holding in "jeopardy the life and liberty of citizen soldiers they proceed to execute their sacred trust without the aid, guidance or control of any person in the least qualified in the law."

The general said that during the war the department had been compelled to set aside many sentences for gross and prejudicial errors of law.

"In my judgement," he said, "the system is deficient in its general lack of legal supervision and control from the primary investigation of the alleged offense until the execution of the sentence."

Democrats' Chairman Who May Be Envoy to France



VANCE MCCORMICK

Washington understands that Vance C. McCormick has resigned as chairman of the Democratic National committee and that he is under consideration for appointment as ambassador to France to succeed William G. Sharp. Mr. McCormick, who is a newspaper publisher of Harrisburg, Pa., went to France several weeks ago in his capacity as chairman of the War Trade Board, to assist in work in connection with the peace conference.

State Lime Board Wants More Money for Its Work

The state lime board is after another \$20,000 appropriation to take it through the next two years and also wishes to have the present law so amended that it will allow the board to sell lime without the boundaries of the state.

This is the substance of two bills introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Westerlund.

Fifteen Bills Passed by Lower Legislative House

The house passed the following house bills yesterday:

H. B. 17, by Burnaugh—Relating to fees to be exacted in courts in counties of less than 50,000 inhabitants.

H. B. 21, by Gordon—Allowing one mill tax for library fund in Multnomah county.

H. B. 36, by Gallagher—Providing life penalty in extreme cases for assault with intent to kill.

H. B. 38, by Smith of Baker—Giving lands not adjacent to an irrigation district right to secure water from common source with such district.

H. B. 60, by Sheldon—Authorizing highway commission to sell obsolete equipment.

H. B. 64, by Sheldon—Allowing

WAVING OF RED FLAG DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

Question of Defiance of Laws Cited in Bill Sends Back Measure

NUMBER ARE OPPOSED

All Dislike Crimson Banner, But Also Dislike Wording of the Bill

The question of whether the red flag can be waved lawfully in the state of Oregon was subject for a heavy debate in the house of the legislature, but provisions in the bill which proved objectionable caused the proposal to be re-referred to the judiciary committee for amendment.

Representative Gordon, introducer of the bill, opened the debate by declaring that he "believed the flag of the United States was sufficient emblem for any loyal citizen."

Smith of Multnomah attacked the bill vigorously, declaring he was not in accord with the spirit of the measure as a whole, but if a provision relative to "defiance of the laws of the state and of the United States" was retained he would be compelled to vote against it.

He pointed out that such "defiance" might mean agitation against the repeal of bad laws and for that reason it circumscribed the liberties of citizens of the state and of the United States.

Dean asserted that the bill should not be sent back for amendment declaring that no loyal and true American citizen need to fear prosecution under the act as it stands. He asserted that the time has come for taking steps to protect the people against the Bolsheviks and I. W. W. and while, he said, this bill might not bring about the end sought, and that he doubted very much if it would bring about that end, it would at least serve notice on those elements that the people were in no mood to tolerate their lawlessness.

Richardson caused the real swing of the debate when he declared that he was opposed to any bill which provided for prosecuting a man for defying the laws of the state and the United States when such "defiance" might be no more than honest criticism. Following his speech the bill was re-referred with instructions to amend it to remove the objectionable features.

state university to sell obsolete equipment.

H. B. 88, by Hare—Relating to vacation of town plats.

H. B. 89, by Hare—Providing amendments to homestead exemption law.

H. B. 99, by Burdick—Providing defendants may, on appeal, be admitted to bail as a matter of right.

H. B. 90, by Hare—Authorizing county treasurer of Washington county to pay 70 per cent of all road taxes collected within Hillsboro to treasurer of that city.

H. B. 100, by Martin—Making consent of mother sufficient for adoption of illegitimate child.

H. B. 107, by Martin—Relating notice to quit in reference to collection of employee's wages.

H. B. 112, by Gallagher—Allowing Malheur county to retire certain bond issues.

H. B. 116, by Gallagher—Fixing salaries of officers of Harney county.

H. B. 115, by Stewart—Fixing salaries of Wheeler county.

WHAT A BOY CAN DO TO HELP.

A boy scout is expected to do at least one good turn daily.

The good turns reported for one scout for the year, the record probably having been kept by some kindly, watchful aunt, said that he got 174 buckets of coal and 129 buckets of water, carried out the ashes 124 times and the dishwasher 123 times, and did other miscellaneous good turns amounting to 1694 distinct efforts of cheerful helpfulness during the year. He brought in cornucopas for the fire, went after the washing, fixed up the mail, cleaned up the waste paper, picked up a limb from the sidewalk, "cut some tall for a kid's kite," went to town for mother many times, picked up glass from the sidewalk, replaced a brick in the pavement, stopped a dog fight, loaned his knife, wound the clock and set the alarm innumerable times, fixed the fire and made his bed, telephoned messages, changed a five-dollar bill, fed the dog and cleaned up some ink, baked the pancakes for breakfast, fried some bacon, put on the coffee, washed the potatoes and fixed the fire, fed the chickens, also watered the flowers, taught a younger boy his lessons in school, picked up needles and pins from the floor, lit the lamps and darned his own sweater, mopped up some water and swept off the back porch, mailed letters and put up curtains, fixed a pair of scissors, got the fruit cans for his mother, opened cans of salmon, tomatoes, and beans, dug out a rat and set a mouse trap, turned the washing machine many times and hung pictures.—J. W.

"Folks Would Pester Me"

Somebody asked an old Missouri store-keeper why he didn't put a small advertisement in the local newspaper to advertise a "home blend" of coffee that was particularly good.

"I don't wanta," he replied lazily. "If I did, FOLKS WOULD PESTER ME all the time to show 'em my good."

Thus did an old Missouri store-keeper pay unconscious tribute to the business-getting value of advertising. He missed a lot of business, of course, but there's another side of it.

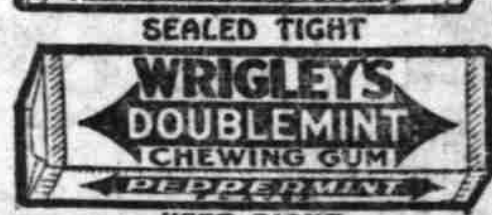
Lots of people who really wanted this particular brand of coffee were unable to get it because no one ever told them where it was to be had. You know yourself that it would take you twice as long to shop if there were no advertisements to guide you in your buying. You wouldn't know where to start. You'd miss a lot of good values just because no one ever told you about them.

The man who advertises is glad to have you "pester him" to show you his goods. Don't miss the advertisements. They will save you money.



All three brands sealed in air-tight packages. Easy to find—it is on sale everywhere.

Look for, ask for, be sure to get **WRIGLEY'S** The Greatest Name in Goody-Land



The Flavor Lasts