

JOHNSON CO. TO REOPEN STORE ON SATURDAY HERE

Johnson Furniture company will reopen for business Saturday at 1225 Williams street with William Johnson and his son, Edwin Johnson, in partnership, it was announced Friday.

The firm will carry all its former regular stock of goods, it is announced. Johnson Furniture company has been operated in Eugene for 20 years.

The re-opening of the company follows the discontinuance of the arrangement whereby Johnson Furniture company, the Eugene Furniture company, and Charlie's pooled their service and delivery, the arrangement ceasing with the conclusion of the auction sale at the Eugene Furniture store, this week.

For the present at least, the two partners at the Johnson firm will make up the staff at the store. It is understood that the Charlie store will not reopen since the groups pooling their service bought the Charlie stock outright two years ago.

SCOUT COURT OF HONOR SCHEDULED

Lane county Boy Scouts will appear at a court of honor in the circuit court room Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock for examinations for advancement in scout work, it was announced Friday by H. B. Salles, scout executive.

Rev. Bryant Wilson will preside at the court and all scouts are requested to be at the court by 7 o'clock.

Following are the boys to come up for advancement:

Second class—Troop 2, James Allen; troop 5, Richard Harlow; troop 11, Springfield, Harry Malby; troop 28, Creswell, Harold Alfred, Francis Kelly; troop 45, Lorane, Ira Lohrey, Marion Dunn, Herbert Seals.

Second, Merit badges—Troop 5, Franklin Viles, first aid to animals; Mahlon Pengra, poultry keeping; troop 11, Springfield, Bobby Calkins, wood carving; Everett Lajoie, cycling, wood carving, handicraft, wood work, wood turning, wood carving, wood work, wood turning, handicraft.

First class—Troop 2, Jack Matzger; troop 8, Bob Little.

First class Merit badges—Troop 2, R. B. Jones, wood turning, masonry; Ferguson Wood, journalism; Bob Fintner, civics; Alfred Tingle, Civics, First Aid to animals, cooking; Herbert Jones, carpentry; Floyd Bevel, plumbing; Jack Matzger, personal health; troop 5, Bill Jenkins, first aid to animals; Billy Adams, Reading, scholarship; Howard McFarren, first aid; Troop 8, Billy Lightfoot, handicraft; Bob Booth, farm mechanics; Billy Pitney, pioneering, civics; Bob Little, civics; Rola Browning, civics; Edgar Sims, civics; C. R. Reese, civics; Arthur Lamka, civics; Emil Myrmo, first aid; Winfield Gredvig, first aid; Bobby Voigt, first aid; Warren Waldorf, pioneering, pathfinding, civics; John Fowler, personal health, civics; Don Gordon, civics; Guilford Hollingsworth, civics; Billy Orr, civics.

Troop 11, Springfield, George Marx, scholarship, first aid; troop 15, Junction City, Elmer Mallory, life saving, public health, athletics, pioneering, Pierce Mallory, pioneering, first aid, athletics, pathfinding; troop 15, Junction City, Fred Miller, athletics, pioneering, first aid; troop 17, Walter Busch, first aid; troop 28, Creswell, Robert Sly, scholarship, handicraft, wood carving.

Star Scouts—Troop 11, Springfield, George Marx; troop 15, Junction City, Pierce Mallory.

Life Scouts—Troop 15, Junction City, Fred Miller.

Eagle scout palms—Troop 2, Edwin Christie.

ned by the Chinese on railroad centers. Japanese estimated there were 130,000 Chinese troops in Jehol. About 10,000 got through the passes at Chiumenkow, sent north under orders to Marshal Chang Hsiang-Liang before the Japanese closed that pass. A large part of the Chinese force in the province was under Tang Yu-Lin, head of the special administrative regime in the province set up by the Chinese.

Stiff Chinese resistance was predicted for a Japanese force advancing toward Lingyuan, about 100 miles north of the city of Jehol, the provincial capital.

BOYCOTT PUSHED
SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.—(AP)—A movement to intensify the boycott against Japanese goods—one of the chief causes of the Japanese attack on Shanghai a year ago—was started today by the Greater Shanghai chamber of commerce.

The chamber circulated commercial and industrial guides, urging strict enforcement of the boycott resolutions adopted after the Japanese occupation of Mukden, Manchuria, in 1931.

The chamber's circular declared that guerrilla warfare, as now practiced in Manchuria, and the boycott were the nation's only weapons against Japanese aggression.

FARM RELIEF STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

being it within the constitution, because in theory the quickest economic recovery the country could make would be through increasing the purchasing power of agriculture."

McNary said he personally did not think further hearings on the senate side would be necessary, but this was a question for the committee to determine.

By a vote of 203 to 151, the measure was passed by the house late yesterday—the rumored friendliness of President-elect Roosevelt being a big factor in mustering this strength.

But despite the reported desire of Mr. Roosevelt to see such legislation enacted, the ranking democrat on the senate agriculture committee—Smith of South Carolina—already has indicated his opposition.

Senators Doubtful

Senator Borah of Idaho, without committing himself, also has expressed doubts about it.

Nevertheless, prompt committee consideration of the house bill which would pay a bounty to producers of seven commodities—wheat, cotton, tobacco, hogs, rice, dairy products and peanuts—was assured. It was after the last three commodities had been added to the original bill that 139 house democrats, 63 republicans and one farmer-laborite united against 101 republicans and 50 democrats to secure its passage.

One hopeful sign cited by senate advocates was last year's action by that body in passing a bill—though it later was recalled—containing a form of the domestic allotment plan.

HOUSE OVERRIDES PRESIDENT'S VETO OF FILIPINO BILL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

"grave dangers of foreign invasion and war, the president contended in a lengthy message that its terms would lead to the economic downfall of the islands. The United States, he said, would be given the responsibility without authority for maintaining order in a degenerating social and economic situation."

The vetoed measure provided for the creation of an intermediate government after about two years, if approved by the Filipino people. A ten-year period of economic and political training would follow, during which American authority would be curtailed. Complete independence would be established in the eleventh year.

Powerful Neighbors Eyed

Pointing to a "chaotic" situation in the orient, and to the "immense neighbor populations" near the islands, the chief executive suggested that there be no immediate curtailment of American power and that the plebiscite on freedom "be taken 15 or 20 years hence."

"This legislation," the president said, "puts both our people and the Philippine people not on the road to liberty and safety, which we desire, but on the path leading to new and enlarged dangers to liberty and freedom itself."

Some of the arguments given by Mr. Hoover for disapproving the bill follow:

1. The Philippines economically are "absolutely dependent upon their favored trade with the United States," and the period during which this would be whittled down and finally shut off is "too short, too violent."

Disorders Feared

2. Without favored entrance to American markets many Philippine industries could not compete with nearby lower costs and standards of living, leading eventually to a flight of capital, diminishing tax revenues and an unbalanced budget.

3. American agriculture would be given "no protection of any kind" during the first two years, and during the following five would have "no effective protection."

4. The civil authority of the United States in the islands would be brought "to a point of practical impotence," but with the American flag still flying would be "faced with the likelihood of having to employ military measures to maintain order."

5. With the non-Christian population opposed to the controlling group, yet constituting a majority of the total population, "the maintenance of order in this considerable element" would be more difficult than at present.

6. The Philippine government has not had sufficient income to support "even the Filipino agents, much less an army or navy," while the United States now spends annually on a minimum necessary American military

force a sum equal to approximately 28 per cent of the entire island income.

7. In comparison with neighboring oriental countries the Philippines offer large areas of undeveloped resources and the "pressures of those immense neighbor populations for peaceful infiltration or forcible entry into this area are most potent."

Neutrality Questioned

The president pointed out that while the present bill would give the United States an option on continuing its military and naval bases in the islands after the ten-year period, it would give no promise of maintaining independence against outside pressures except an offer to attempt "neutralization."

"Other nations are unlikely to become parties to neutralization if we continue such bases," he added, "and neutralization is a feeble assurance of independence in any event unless we guarantee it. That again is the perpetual engagement of the United States in their affairs."

"But with the impression that these ideas in the bill convey it is likely that the Philippine people would vote in two years on the belief that independence is thereby attained and with the more or less general belief that we will indefinitely engage our power and our own future welfare in the altruistic mission of preserving their independence from international forces against which they are incapable of defending themselves."

"Therefore, before any plebiscite is held we should honestly and plainly declare our intentions. This bill does not do this. In discharge of the moral responsibilities of our country we have no right to force an irrevocable decision of their part to be taken two years hence at a moment in history when the outlook in the world and of their surroundings is at best unfavorable to their permanent independence."

The president advocated that steps be taken immediately, however, looking to ultimate freedom. He urged that more powers be given island officials, that immigration should be restricted at once, and that there should be a gradual reduction of free imports to the United States.

He suggested that there be fixed "a mutual preference in trade similar and on a wider scale than that with Cuba," and that the United States declare definitely before any plebiscite whether all its military forces would be withdrawn, or under what conditions protection would be continued.

MEIER AND HOLMAN NEAR OPEN BREAK OVER MONEY BILLS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Warrant Bill Vetoed

Preceding the vote series of conferences between legislative leaders, state officials and prominent Portland bankers gave assurances that a veto was necessary to retain the credit of the state and that if the bill were vetoed, the legislature would sustain the action. The assurances were borne out by official action.

The governor also vetoed the bill making it possible for the state to go on a warrant basis. It was officially stated in the legislature that this measure was recommended by State Treasurer Rufus C. Holman to the special session. Simultaneous with the veto of this bill, typewritten sheets were given out to some legislators bearing the program urged by the state treasurer. These suggestions criticized activities of the governor, the board of control, state purchasing agent, the auditing system and the budget department.

Breach is Widened

The breach between the governor and Holman likewise was widened when Holman was not invited into the executive conferences on state finances while a deputy from his office had been called in. The first break between the two officials, however, dates back several months earlier when the governor refused to remove William Elzing as purchasing agent at the demand of the treasurer.

But during all this activity the ways and means committees have started to work on the big task of pruning the budget, and most members have settled down to start active business at the beginning of the second week. And during this week will see some important legislation introduced.

Among the latter will be the seven-point program of the public utilities commission for a greater curb on utilities and sweeping reforms in control. Charles M. Thomas, in announcing the proposed bill which will include his entire program, stated the act would be introduced in the senate next week, bearing 14 names of at least ten members of the legislature.

The program of Thomas includes: Require public utilities to pay the

costs in connection with investigation of their several operations.

Grant to the utilities commissioner full authority to supervise securities, sales, mergers and other similar transactions.

Provide for recapture of the excess above a reasonable rate of return for creation of a reserve fund to be disbursed by the utility for the benefit of its customers and under the direct supervision of the utilities commissioner.

Place the making of all budgets under the supervisory control of the public utilities commissioner, who would have the power to veto any expenditure or to withhold approval from the expenditure of a portion of the budgeted item.

Compel all public utilities formed in the future for operation in Oregon to incorporate under Oregon law.

Confer upon the utilities commissioner the same jurisdiction in the matter of contempt as that now held by the circuit court.

Prohibit payment, directly or indirectly, to any corporation having an affiliated interest, for any services until the payment has first been approved by the utilities commissioner.

Historic Armory Is Burned Friday

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—(AP)—The historic Fifth Regiment armory of the Maryland national guard was destroyed by fire early today, at a possible loss of \$1,500,000.

Only the thick granite walls, among which the flames raged for hours, remained of the 30-year-old building where Woodrow Wilson was nominated for president in 1912 and Franklin D. Roosevelt ended his southern presidential tour last fall.

The mining congress was organiza-

BOYS' MEETING STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

state board of higher education is scheduled to speak at 8:15.

On Sunday devotional groups will meet at 10, findings and committee reports are listed for 11 and the closing session will be held at 11:30.

The committee in charge announces that the Eugene Fruit Growers' association is donating the ice cream for the banquet Friday night. The Farmers' creamery is furnishing the milk, and the Hundred Per Cent market, Perlich's, Broders' and Green's markets are furnishing the meat.

BOHEMIA STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

capitalists in this section to investigate the possibilities of the Bohemia districts. Backers of Collins attended the first meeting of the congress in Eugene and spent considerable time going over the district. They were impressed by conditions here and the \$100,000 investment is their answer to what they considered the opportunities of this country," Harlan declared.

The mining congress was organiza-

PAROLE OFFERED

BAKER, Ore., Jan. 13.—(AP)—John Stringer, sentenced to 18 months in jail on a traffic charge, be conditionally paroled if he agrees to pay costs of \$502 imposed by court. Stringer was convicted of striking former U. S. Senator N. Stanfield while operating automobile. He has served one year of the sentence.

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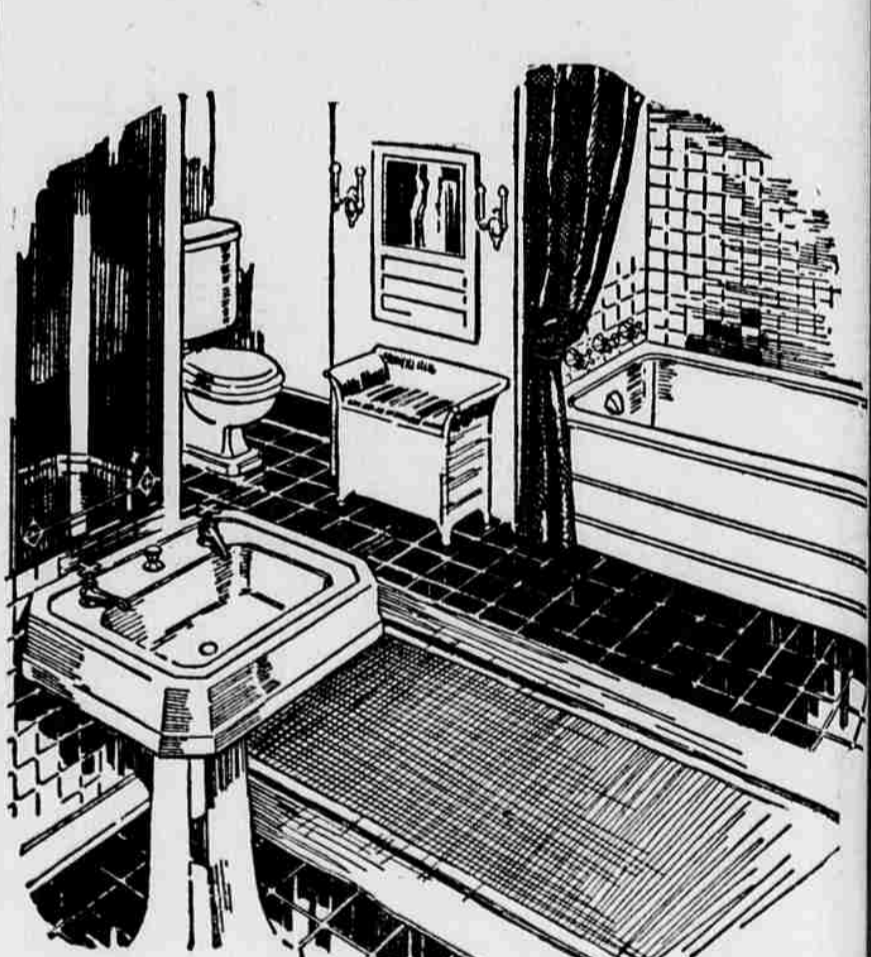
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JAPAN-CHINA STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

en the Japanese attempt to shut off Chinese troops in Jehol from possible reinforcements from south of the great wall over the coast level routes.

The Japanese army, which began activities in that section with the occupation of Shanhaikwan, where the great wall tumbles down to the sea, ten days ago, was carrying its advance northward from there along the Jehol-Manchurian border. Following occupation of passes through the wall at Chiumenkow, 13 miles north of Shanhaikwan, the Japanese force pushed northward to Yangpano.

Meanwhile Japanese forces in the north and east of Jehol continued movements in the direction of Tung-liao. Freezing weather was hampering activities in that region but the Japanese were bent upon anticipating what was described as "raids" plan-

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