

HI GILL IS INDICTED FOR LIQUOR BRIBE

Seattle Mayor and Police Chief Caught in Federal Net.

DRY SQUAD IS ALSO ACCUSED

Executive is Said to Have Been Paid \$4000 to Protect Importers—13 Indicted by Grand Jury.

Seattle, Wash.—The long-expected indictments against Mayor Hiram C. Gill, Chief of Police Charles L. Beckingham and ex-Sheriff Robert T. Hodge, charging conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce and Federal liquor laws, and acceptance of bribes, were returned by the United States grand jury Saturday and warrants were placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals for the arrest of these defendants and 10 others who were indicted.

The others indicted were four city detectives, an ex-policeman, Edward P. Baker, manager of the Jesse Moore Hunt company, of San Francisco; Logan and Fred Billingsley and two associates of the Billingsleys.

The principal witnesses against the Mayor, chief of police and ex-sheriff were Logan and Fred Billingsley, who were indicted several weeks ago for conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce laws and pleaded guilty, but were not sentenced that they might be used as government witnesses.

As soon as they learned of the indictments, Gill, Beckingham and Detectives Peyser, Doom and McLennan went to the Federal building and gave \$3500 bail each. Ex-Sheriff Hodge was said to be arranging a bond. The Billingsleys and W. H. Pielow and William Frazier, transfer men, are already under bond for earlier indictments and new security was not required of them.

C. J. Mullen, ex-policeman, was indicted charged with attempting to intimidate the Billingsleys, government witnesses, in an effort to induce them to jump their bond and flee to Canada. Mayor Gill said that he would not even temporarily detach himself from his office because of the indictment, and that he would be a candidate for re-election in 1918. If convicted of a felony the mayor would be removed automatically.

All of the defendants, 13 in number, are charged jointly with conspiracy in one indictment, with the exception of Mullen, who is accused singly.

Mayor Gill is accused by the government with having accepted a bribe of \$4000 last summer from Logan Billingsley at the time the alleged conspiracy began.

Mayor Gill, Chief of Police Beckingham and Hodge, together with the four city detectives, who are former members of the waterfront division of the police dry squad, are charged with plotting with the Billingsleys to ship huge quantities of whisky into Seattle under organized official and police protection.

Hunt Loses Governorship On Supreme Court's Ruling

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Arizona Supreme court Saturday returned a decision holding that Thomas E. Campbell, Republican, is the de facto governor of Arizona.

The decision was signed by Justices Franklin and Ross. Justice Cunningham submitted a dissenting opinion.

The majority holds that the certificate of election issued to Campbell is prima facie evidence of his election. The court issued no writ, stating its belief that George W. Hunt would now surrender the office, but declaring that if he did not a writ would be issued.

In a brief statement Mr. Hunt said he would not appear at the state house on Monday and that the office and its belongings would be surrendered to Governor Campbell.

Sailors Drift Ten Days.

Willemstad, Curacao—Three French sailors have reached the island of Buen Ayre, off the Venezuelan coast, after having been at sea for 10 days in a small boat. They were in a starving condition, and brought with them the body of one man who had died.

The sailors reported they were members of the crew of the French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, stationed at Martinique, and were carried off in their boat by the current.

Haytien Ex-President Dies.

New York—News of the death of General Davilmar Theodore, once president of Haiti, was contained in private letters from Haiti, received here Monday. It was said that his death occurred in Port au Prince January 13. General Theodore overthrew the government of General Oreste Zanor in 1914, and was in turn forced to abdicate the presidency in November, 1915. He fled from Haiti, but returned after American intervention.

CHILDREN SLAIN AND BURNED

Father Arrested When Evidence Indicates Murder of Offsprings.

Tacoma, Wash.—Four small children were brutally murdered at Auburn Sunday as they lay in their beds. The room and beds had been saturated with kerosene and then the house set on fire.

Their father, S. A. Hewett, a Northern Pacific brakeman in the railroad yards at Auburn, was placed under arrest by the King county sheriff and taken to Seattle following the gathering of a crowd of nearly 1000 persons, among whom there was considerable talk of lynching.

Hewett's story is that the four children retired as usual to their beds Saturday night, but during the night one was taken ill. He went to attend the little one, taking a kerosene lamp, which he left burning on a chair between their two beds. Being restless, he said he took a walk, returned later

Counsel for "Leak" Inquiry.



Sherman L. Whipple, just chosen counsel for the committee of the house of representatives in the "leak" investigation, is a leading New England lawyer who has had many important cases. He is distinctly a trial lawyer. Mr. Whipple was born in 1862. He is a graduate of Yale.

and fell into a sound sleep, from which he was awakened by flames crackling all about him. Unable to reach the children, he said he rushed to a neighbor's to give a fire alarm and then returned, with a garden hose tried to extinguish the flames.

Examination of the children's charred bodies, the coroner said, revealed the fact that their skulls had been crushed in, while the mattresses on which they lay were saturated with blood.

Behind a little trundle bed on which slept the only girl of four, Myrtle, aged 6, was found a blood-stained hammer, and in the room an empty bottle labeled chloroform.

Under the bed in which the three boys lay was found a blood-stained pillow slip.

The other three children, Ephraim, aged 10; Arthur, aged 8, and Clarence, aged 5, were found in one big bed.

After the fire the father handed to a neighbor, Frank McGilvray, an envelope containing the insurance policies which it is said he had taken out recently for his children and which had been saved from the fire.

Oregon Troops Ordered Home.

Portland—"All Oregon troops on the border ordered home."

This telegram received Sunday afternoon from Senator George E. Chamberlain, by Major W. W. Wilson, acting adjutant general, is the first announcement that has been made of the decision of the government to recall from the Mexican border the last of the Oregon contingent which was called out seven months ago, and which has been in continual service ever since.

High Rumanians Die in Wreck.

Berlin—More than 100 Rumanians of high rank lost their lives in a train wreck near the Rumanian station of Tahura, according to a dispatch said by the Overseas News agency to have been printed in the Russki Slovo. The locomotive of a train carrying the Rumanians to Russia jumped the track and the cars took fire.

It is reported from the same source that 45,000 Rumanian refugees have already settled in the Russian province of Poltava and that a large number of others continue to arrive.

Radio Covers Wide Span.

San Diego, Cal.—The new naval radio station at Chollas Heights, which was recently opened gave a demonstration of its power Monday when the operators on duty talked with Arlington, Va., station, Darien, Panama, Nome, Alaska, and Honolulu, and overheard French operators at work on the island of Papeete, in the South Pacific. They concluded by exchanging the time of day with operators at a radio station near Melbourne, Australia.

Villa Is Militant.

Washington, D. C.—No official information is at hand as to whether Villa or Carranza troops are to occupy the territory left vacant by the Americans, but the belief is strong here that Villa, who is credited with having a force of at least 8000 well-armed men and who is now said to be at least four times as strong as the American troops crossed the border, will make a desperate effort to take the territory.

Marine News

Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Yards All Busy, is Report

The Pacific Coast is getting its share in steel shipbuilding contracts, according to the report of the bureau of navigation of the department of Commerce, which covers all contracts in American shipyards up to January 1, 1917. The report has just been issued from Washington, D. C.

It shows up to that date contracts on 403 ships reported, representing a gross tonnage of 1,495,601, the largest in the history of the United States. During December American yards finished nine steel ships and made new contracts for 24 ships of 105,120 gross tons.

On the basis of the report from the bureau of navigation, the shipyards of the Pacific Coast have contracts on 21 per cent of the ships under construction, and these contracts represent 36 per cent of the gross tonnage.

The distribution of the contracts reported by January 1 to the bureau is as follows on the Pacific Coast: Portland, 14 ships of 67,400 gross tons; Seattle, 28 ships of 161,920 gross tons; Oakland, six ships of 30,600 gross tons; and San Francisco, 28 ships of 175,028 gross tons. This is a total of 86 ships of 434,948 gross tons under contract in Pacific Coast yards.

Open Rail Bids for Railway.

Seattle—At the office here Thursday of the Alaska Engineering commission bids were opened for 1300 tons of steel rails for the Nenana-Fairbanks division of the government railroad in Alaska and also for a 40-ton switching locomotive. The estimated cost of the rails and locomotive is \$55,000. Bids were submitted by numerous companies in various parts of the country. The awards will be announced here in a few days.

C. E. Dole, purchasing agent of the commission, announced that a branch office of the commission will be opened at Portland, Or., with Joseph J. Hittinger in charge.

Allard Takes to Water.

Sparkling California champagne foamed and splashed into the Columbia river Tuesday as it trickled from the bow of the new five-masted auxiliary schooner S. I. Allard, launched at St. Helens, Miss Jessie Allard, of Eureka, Cal., breaking the bottle as she christened the stately vessel in honor of her father, a banker of the California city. The Allard's initial dip was carried out as programmed, there being not the slightest hesitancy on the part of the vessel when the last block was knocked out of place.

Brings News of Shipyard.

Aberdeen—W. J. Patterson, banker, who returned from the East this week, gives a positive assurance to business that another shipyard is to be started here, with ample capital, and that a \$1,000,000 high-grade paper mill, backed by Eastern capital is also assured. The citizens must raise \$2400 for the shipyard to prepare the site and the city must give water rights for the paper mill. Patterson says the East has plenty of money that is coming West.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.52 per bushel; fortyfold, \$1.50; club, \$1.50; red Russian, \$1.49.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26.50 per ton; shorts, \$30.50; rolled barley, \$42@43.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$19@20 per ton; valley, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$15@16; valley grain hay, \$12@13; clover, \$11.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 39c per pound; prime firsts, 38c; firsts, 37c; dairy, 30c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 40@42c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 41c; No. 2, 39c, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 35@36c per dozen; candled, 27@28c; selects, 40c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 17@18c per pound; light, 16@17c; springs, 16@18c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, 22@26c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 12@13c.

Veal—Fancy, 14@14c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 13@13c per pound. Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.15@1.25 per dozen; tomatoes, \$6.00@6.50 per crate; cabbage, \$4@5 per hundred; eggplant, 25c per pound; lettuce, \$2.50@3.50 per box; cucumbers, \$1.50@2.00 per dozen; celery, \$5.50 per crate; cauliflower, \$2.50@2.75; peppers, 25@30c per pound; sack vegetables, \$1.25 per sack; sprouts, 12c per pound; rhubarb, 9@11c.

Potatoes—Oregon buying prices, \$2.25@2.50 per hundred; sweets, \$4.

Onions—Oregon buying prices, \$6 per sack, country points.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75c@1.50 per box; pears, \$1.75@2.50; cranberries, \$10@11 per barrel.

Hops—1916 crop, 5@9c per pound; 1917 contracts, 10@11c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 28@33c per pound; coarse, 33@36c; valley, 33@41c; mohair, nominal.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$8.50@9.00; fair to good, \$7.50@8.40; medium, \$7.00@7.50; cows, choice, \$7.50@7.75; medium to good, \$6.75@7.25; ordinary to fair, \$6.00@6.50; heifers, \$5.50@6.00; bulls, \$3.75@6.25; calves, \$3.00@9.00.

Hogs—Light and heavy packing, \$11.15@11.35; rough heavy, \$10.00@10.35; pigs and skips, \$9.75@10.50; stock hogs, \$8.50@9.50.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$9.00@10.50; lambs, \$10.75@12.25; old wethers, \$8.75@9.75; ewes, \$6.75@8.75.

Labor the Greatest Blessing in Life

By REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES

Work is not the consequence of sin, but the triumph of man. Labor instead of being a curse is the profoundest blessing in life.

Human labor then is no commodity, a thing to be bought and sold like cotton or corn. Back of the hand is the directing brain, behind the sweat are human longings, the love of human hearts, and the thirst of human minds. Capital, the exploiter of labor, is but the labor of yesterday. It is canned industry.

The unholy combination the world has ever known is the selfish combination of the toil of yesterday, dehumanized under the name of capital, against the throbbing, thrilling toil of today, the uncanned wealth held in solution in the sweat of today.

Peace between labor and capital will come only in a larger combine, a higher fraternity, that will recognize the common interests between the section man with his pick and the president with his pencil and his "Ready Reckoner" of percentages.

POULTRY POINTERS

The practice of poultry feeding, while governed largely by circumstances, should as far as possible be confined to the regular routine.

A hen eats approximately three to four ounces a day, or about six pounds a month. The amount fed each day varies with the appetite of the bird.

The success of egg production depends largely upon the activity of the bird. The reason the Leghorns excel in egg production is largely because they keep themselves in good physical condition. They exercise.

It has been found that a few thorough applications of crude petroleum to the interior of poultry houses will destroy completely the common red mite infesting chickens.

The hen that is first off the roost in the morning, keeps busy during the day and is the last to go to roost at night is the profitable hen.

It will pay the poultry keeper to nail up cracks in the back, sides and roof of his henhouse.

Some birds have the disposition to take exercise, others have to be forced. This is especially true of the heavier breeds.

Overfeeding causes inactivity, which will be manifested by no holes being dug in the straw.

The skill of the poultry feeder is tested by the manner in which he compels the hens to exercise.

Egg production is quite largely dependent upon keeping the birds in condition.

It is not the large turkeys that are so desirable, but the medium-size ones that are pretty and smooth.

There is no danger of overfeeding, providing the birds are compelled to take sufficient exercise.

The hen that is inactive and shows long toenails is seldom a good producer.

Divorce Seen as Sequel to "Chocolate Eclair Marriage"

One of Kansas City's divorce procurers—a woman—has found the true cause of the divorce evil. She is Miss Tiera Farrow, and has had her job for only a few weeks, but she undoubtedly has made a beginning! Perhaps she will find a remedy in the same big time, remarks the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is not the corner saloon, the mother-in-law or the eternal triangle, says Miss Farrow. Botted down to its essentials, her theory seems to be that there are too many chocolate éclair marriages between persons of corn beef and cabbage predilections. In other words, the whole trouble is that the sentimental novel ideal of marriage as a rose garden is soon dissipated for the young woman who finds that her husband is not a wavy-haired hero, but only a matter-of-fact plumber or business man, as the case may be.

Thus, somewhere along in the honeymoon the poor young thing begins to fear she is neglected the first time friend husband takes his newspaper and cigar and forgets to blow her a kiss for a whole hour at a stretch. After a while there are tearful reproaches just at the moment he is at the most absorbing part of the batting averages, whereupon he wrathfully seizes his hat and goes out to seek a sociable bartender who will defend the Ty Cobb side of a debate all night, if need be. Before very long the bride is weeping her tragical tale into the ear of some sympathetic friend, while the bridegroom is afraid to go home because he is in fee simple possession of what is sometimes flippantly referred to as a "bum." Then it's her for the divorce court and "limony."

A Little Bit of Everything

One out of four Australians has a substantial bank account. Many ostriches in South Africa are hatched in incubators.

A six-mile bore under James Peak, in the Rockies will cut 73 miles off the transcontinental trip.

Among the tallest trees in the world is the Australian eucalyptus, which attains a height of nearly 500 feet.

Ireland has 84,809 land holders having plots not exceeding an acre, 61,730 who hold more than one acre and not more than five acres, 153,299 under 15 and 136,058 not exceeding 30.

Art of Papermaking Given To the World by Captive Chinese in Eighth Century

In a communication to the National Geographic society, issued by the society as a bulletin, John Oliver Lea Gorce says:

"How much we deplore the stringency in raw material for the paper market brought about by the European war, it should not be forgotten that to the beneficent results of a battle fought nearly twelve centuries ago can be traced the introduction of the art of papermaking to the western world. China is credited with having nurtured the genius who first conceived the idea of a writing material made from fibrous pulp, and some investigators profess to have found evidence that paper existed in the celestial kingdom at least two centuries before the Christian era. Whether these claims of centuries of priority will endure the light of further research, or whether they will be discredited just as have been the same nation's claim to the invention of the mariner's compass and gunpowder, the fact is fairly well established that when the Arabs defeated a raiding party of celestials before the gates of Samarkand, in the middle of the eighth century, they captured a party of Chinamen who were skilled paper makers. It was from this city of Russian Turkistan, once the capital of that most ruthless of Mongol princes, Tamerlane, that the art of these captives spread throughout Asia Minor and northern Africa, into Moorish Spain and finally into Italy, where the first extensive factories were established in 1276 at Fabriano, still a center of the paper industry in southern Europe.

"Up to the closing years of the eighteenth century all paper was made by hand, sheet by sheet, but in the same year that Napoleon fought the battle of the Pyramids, Louis Robert, a humble workman in the paper mill of Didot, at Essones, south of Paris, invented a machine for making paper in an endless web. The invention was developed in England by the two Fourdriners, who lost a fortune in their pioneer work. Their names, however, are perpetuated in the papermaking machines of the present day.

"The first American paper mill was established by William Rittenhouse in Roxborough, near Philadelphia, just 83 years after the first permanent English settlement in the United States at Jamestown."

Wise and Otherwise

Rest spoils many a man who was willing to work.

A skeptic is a man who doubts some of his own stories.

Lambs oft rush into Wall street where old sheep fear to tread.

Fortunately there is seldom any need of brains in a love affair.

Oh, Liberty, what a lot of divorcees are applied for in thy name!

Never kick a dog to which you have not been properly introduced.

A dog's bark may be worse than his bite, but give us the bark, please, just the same.

It's a fortunate thing for some men that their ancestors left them an honored name.

The man who considers himself a brick never boasts of being a common clay specimen.

It sometimes happens that the woman who is disappointed in love isn't disappointed in marriage.

A man must be in business with another man or married to a woman in order to discover that he doesn't know them.

When a man is found guilty of love in the first degree he should not kick if he and his accomplice are given a life sentence.

Honors for Potatoes

There never was a time in all its comparatively short history when the potato had so much honor thrust upon it as at present. In many countries, widely separated, its yield and its prices are subjects of eager discussion. And yet it is only since the beginning of last century that its value as a food product has been recognized. For nearly 200 years after Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it into England the potato was subjected to a "cold neglect" and failed to obtain any serious recognition of its many virtues.

TO PRODUCE BABY BEEF

First Essential of Ticklish Business Is Quality.

Only Successful When Stock, Farm and Man Behind Both Are Adapted to Risky Undertaking—Feed Is Important.

The production of baby beef is a very ticklish business. It is successfully done only when stock, farm and the man behind both are all adapted to a very risky undertaking. The whole object is to turn twelve to sixteen month-old calves off as prime fat steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,400 pounds in much less time than required for general steer raising. The whole thing means quality animals to start with. It means offspring from strictly beef strains, like Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus or Galloway. Really no other breed need apply in the production of real baby beef, says a writer in Baltimore American. Both mothers and offspring must be abundantly fed so as to keep these young things steadily on the gain, eating to their full capacity, from birth to market.

The calves must nurse their dams and be given an abundance of nutritious grain from the very start, both while on pasture and when in winter quarters. Concentrated feeds in addition to clover and alfalfa are



Registered Shorthorns.

absolutely necessary during the winter months. Long nursing on the dams or an abundance of milk or skim milk with grain is necessary. This all means that splendid, well-bred stock is to be used only. It means also that you have got to have ideal farm conditions, an abundance of the very best pasture and legume hay, silage and grain feeds.

Can Be Done in East.

There is no reason why baby beef cannot be made in the East, except that labor is expensive and that farms have not been farmed to produce highest quality legumes and other grasses for pasture. Besides this, the production of grain is more expensive as a rule in the East, thus contributing to high costs in making beef. You see the regular average pasture, with the regular average method of feeding, will not produce topnotch baby beef. I do not mean to say that we cannot reach a point where raising baby beef may not be profitable in the East; not that, but we have got to get ready for that sort of farming first.

LABOR AND FERTILITY SAVED

Excellent Farm Practice to Haul Manure Direct to Field Where It Is to Be Utilized.

Farmers and scientists are pretty well agreed that under ordinary farm conditions the best place for manure after it leaves the barn is spread on the field where it is to be utilized.

More and more farmers are building their barns now with a view to driving through the barn, loading the manure directly on to the wagon or spreader, and taking it out to the field each day. This is excellent farm practice. It saves labor and soil fertility.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Study the capability of your soil.

Keep the pigs growing all the time.

Marketing is an art, and a specialty.

What did your heaviest lamb weigh at birth?

Keep the lambs growing; a stunted lamb never makes a good sheep.

Plan the season's work during the winter months. It will pay you.

Celery may be banked with earth or boards to cause it to bleach well.

The manure spreader is not a passing fad. It is a labor-saver and has come to stay.

Get a standard breed and see the difference it makes in your poultry keeping experience.

Clear the garden of all weeds and refuse. This material only harbors insects for next year's trouble.

It is estimated that the man who ships 20 cars of grain containing 20 per cent of moisture pays freight on one car of excess water, using 15 per cent moisture as a basis.