

HOT SESSION OVER ROGUE RIVER FISH BILLS AT SALEM

(From the Portland Journal.) STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 24.—Enough metaphorical nitroglycerine was poured over last night's deliberations of the house fisheries committee to blow the whole legislature to pedition. It started, centered and developed around H. B. 120, introduced by Thomas and designed to prohibit seines and set nets at the mouth of the Rogue river. Spreading out, it engulfed witnesses and members of the committee.

Roderick L. Macleay of Portland was the main target for the speakers. On the "outside," save for a handful of personal supporters, he had no defense from the onslaught; but on the "inside," Committee member Callan and his companion member from Multnomah, Mann, led a valiant, if somewhat futile, defense.

'Twas Hot Session.

Generalization occupied most of the spotlight, although in clashes with the committee and between members and witnesses a couple came nearly getting down to brass tacks. Thomas and Chairman Belland, on one side, and Callan and Mann on the other, engaged in lively tilts.

Debate got so warm at one period that Thomas hotly replied to an imputation by Callan:

"Mr. Macleay seems to have more attorneys under pay on the 'inside' (the committee) than he does on the 'outside'."

The member from Multnomah seemed to take this as a personal affront and started to reply:

"I'll take exception —"

"No Time to Quarrel."

"We haven't got time to quarrel between ourselves," cut in the chairman. "I didn't mean anything personal," said Thomas. The matter was dropped.

Callan at the time had been directing a few hot shots at C. H. Buffington, district attorney of Curry county, who appeared to endorse the Thomas measure at the request, he said, of his constituents. During his remarks he declared that the Macleay interests had about every attorney in the county employed, directly or indirectly. It was at this juncture that Mr. Macleay arose with:

"Mr. Chairman, haven't I any rights here? Is the man going to be allowed to attack me with false statements without my having a chance to defend myself?"

Callan Makes Signs.

As the chairman began to inform him as to his rights, Callan indicated clearly with motions and inaudible words that he would take care of Mr. Macleay. The witness seemed to have full faith in his supporters, for he sat down without further delay.

After this verbal bomb had spent its force, Mr. Buffington desired to know where he had misstated the facts. Before Mr. Macleay could reply, Mr. Thomas took the burden of defense from Mr. Buffington by asking:

"Mr. Macleay, isn't it a fact that the district attorney of Curry county was employed by you when he went out of office?"

"No," said Mr. Macleay.

Thomas and Mr. Buffington simultaneously proceeded to refresh his memory.

"If he wasn't, then all the data I have collected in the past year and a half is false," said Thomas.

"Didn't he handle a case for you while he was district attorney?" inquired Buffington.

"Yes," replied Mr. Macleay, after slight hesitation.

Macleay First Witness.

Callan again came to his rescue by bringing out the fact that the district attorney's salary is but \$50 a month and that he must take outside work in order to live. After that point was brought up, Mr. Macleay had no hesitancy in admitting that he had employed the district attorney.

Mr. Macleay was the first witness heard. He took the stand that the Thomas bill would add further serious handicap to commercial fishing at the mouth of the river. It is inspired, he said, because there has been a dearth of steelhead salmon in the upper Rogue, for which his canning business was responsible. This, he said, is absolutely without foundation.

Later it was brought out by the other side that the matter is a political issue in southern Oregon. By petition sent to the committee by the people of Curry county, through Mr. Buffington, the Thomas legislation is earnestly prayed for on the grounds that it will lessen the Macleay monopoly and mean much to the county in the way of peace and prosperity.

County Pays Heavily.

The county, it further sets forth, is subjected to a heavy expense because of litigation due to strife created by present fishing conditions.

W. W. Smith, who was sent to the

FIRST PICTURE OF GREAT FIGHTER ON ARRIVAL IN UNITED STATES



First picture of Les Darcy, in center, Australian middleweight, just arrived in the United States. He may fight Georges Carpentier, French champion, by special permission of French army commanders, to raise a relief fund. He will also take part in championship bouts. At left, is Tex Richard, who will book Darcy in New York; at right, Tim O'Sullivan, Darcy's manager.

BONAR LAW ON PRESIDENT'S NOTE FOR PEACE LEAGUE

BRISTOL, Jan. 25.—Addressing a meeting last night in connection with the war loan campaign Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and member of the British war council, made the following reply to President Wilson's speech to the United States senate:

"The end of the war is peace. The Germans made us what they have called an offer of peace. It received from the allied governments the reply which it deserved—the only peoples reply.

"Most of you, however, I presume, read the speech by President Wilson which appeared in yesterday's papers. It is a frank speech and it is right that any member of one of the allied governments who refers to it should speak with equal frankness. It is impossible that he and we can look on it from the same point of view.

"At the very outbreak of the war, the Germans swept aside every one of these barriers. They tore up treaties, which they themselves solemnly signed. They strewed mines in the open sea. They committed every atrocity on sea and land against The Hague convention, which they themselves had signed. They made war on women and children. They destroyed neutrals as ruthlessly as they did their enemies. They are at this moment driving the population of conquered territory into slavery, and, worse than that, they are making some of the subjects of their enemies take up arms against their own country.

"All this has been done and no neutral power has been able to stop it. No neutral power, indeed, has made any protest against it. We must then take other means to secure the future peace of the world.

"We have rejected the German offer to enter into negotiations, not from lust of conquest or desire for shining victories. We have rejected it not from a spirit of vindictiveness or a desire for revenge, but because peace now would mean a peace based on victory. It would be a peace which would leave the military machine unbroken, with halo of success surrounding it. It would leave the control of that machine in the hands of the same men who for a generation prepared for war, who would make the same preparation again and who would choose their own time to plunge the world into the horrors which we are now enduring.

"Our aim is the same as President Wilson. What he is longing for we are fighting for. Our sons and brothers are risking their lives for it, and we mean to secure it. The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace; we are praying for peace, for a peace which will bring back to us in safety those who are fighting our battles, and a peace which will mean that those who will not come back have not laid down their lives in vain."

month of the Rogue as a special agent of Governor Withycombe, testified that he had never seen the law violated by the Macleay fishermen while he was there. Later Thomas charged that this witness' reputation for veracity was questionable, saying that a district attorney of Clackamas county had declared that he wouldn't try a case he brought in, where Smith appeared as deputy game warden, because he wouldn't believe him under oath.

This produced another clash between Thomas and Callan, the latter questioning the relevancy of such matter.

JESSE POMEROY RELEASED FROM SOLITARY CELL

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Jesse Pomeroy who has been for forty-one years in solitary confinement in the state prison at Charlestown, was granted equal privileges with other prisoners by the state executive council today. Convicted of murder at 15, Pomeroy, two years later was locked up in a cell lighted from a window in the ceiling so that he might not gaze on his fellow men. He was exercised apart from the other prisoners and barred, as far as possible from human companionship. Two years ago the sentence was enforced less rigorously to accord with modern ideas of prison reform. He was allowed more opportunities for exercises in the prison yard and was allowed to attend church services twice on Sundays, sitting apart from the other men.

Now at the age of 57, Pomeroy will move into a cell where he can see passersby, will be allowed to exercise with other prisoners, sit with them at the church services, and at the prison entertainments, and will be given such light work in the prison shops as his somewhat enfeebled health will permit. Governor McCall announced tonight that he had approved the commutation.

Pomeroy was convicted of the brutal murder of two children, following a series of degenerate acts, which had terrorized the South Boston and Dorchester districts of this city. He was sentenced to be hanged, but because of his youth, the sentence was commuted to solitary imprisonment for life. On September 7, 1878, he was placed in his solitary cell at the Charles Street jail.

But he did not drop out of the public eye. Reports of sensational attempts to escape, carried through with patient ingenuity rarely found outside of fiction, became public at frequent intervals. His mother, until her death two years ago, never relaxed her efforts to secure his pardon, and was allowed to visit her son regularly.

When Pomeroy began his sentence he was poorly educated. Now he can read in seven languages, and at the age of 57 is studying Arabic. His last known attempt to escape was four years ago. Since then he has been diligently studying law as it bears on his case. Beyond his attempts to break through steel and brick to freedom, he has been on the whole, his keepers say, a quiet and model prisoner.

STATE BUDGET TO DATE AGREGATES \$1,740,755

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 25.—At a joint meeting last night the house and senate committees on consolidation of the Oregon legislature began consideration of a general program looking to the merging of certain departments of the state government and the elimination of others. After long discussion, the hearing adjourned until tomorrow night.

The joint ways and means committee up to tonight had approved appropriations aggregating \$1,740,755.17 and had cut from the budget on estimates for such appropriations \$199,951.47.

PROVIDE CARE FOR ILLEGITIMATE BABIES

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 25.—A bill to require fathers of illegitimate children to support and maintain them was passed by the senate of the Oregon legislature today. An amendment provided that no man can be convicted of being the father of an illegitimate child on the uncorroborated testimony of its mother.

CARDINAL HOPES WILSON WILL VETO IMMIGRATION BILL

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—In a statement given out today, Cardinal Gibbons expresses the hope that President Wilson will veto the immigration bill. The cardinal's statement follows:

"It is disappointing to many thoughtful citizens that the immigration bill has passed both houses of congress. By this measure illiterates will in the future be excluded from entrance into this country. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson will act with the same good judgment as he has done on a former like occasion and veto the bill. Similar bills have been vetoed by preceding presidents, who have been cognizant of the harmful effect this test of literacy would have upon desirable immigration.

"Illiteracy should not be confounded with ignorance. There is an old axiom which reads, 'intellectual attainments are not the test of virtue.' Many of the most dangerous members of the community are men of keen and trained intellect, but of depraved morals. The normal sturdy illiterate has a receptive mind, capable of early development. Had the United States refused such illiterates from the beginning of our government, our country would have lost the benefit of their virtue, thrift, industry and enterprising spirit. And the descendants of such forbears are an honor to their fathers and a credit and an asset to our country, for they have been rapidly incorporated and identified with the native population by the assimilating process of education and the common use of the English tongue. In consequence of this, it would be hard to differentiate the children of foreign immigrants from those of native American parents."

THOMAS INTRODUCES AGRICULTURAL BILL

SALEM, Jan. 25.—House Bill No. 231 has been introduced by Thomas, appropriating \$25,000 annually for agricultural investigations in co-operation with the federal government. This bill is endorsed by the following bodies in the state:

- The State Horticultural society.
- The Irrigation Congress.
- The Drainage State association.
- The State Prune Growers association.
- The Oregon Butter and Cheese Makers association.
- The Loganberry Juice Manufacturers.
- The Onion Growers association.

THOMAS CLASHES WITH CALLAN OVER FISH BILL

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 25.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the house, the Rogue river fish fight again was the cause of a sensation. Under the introduction and first reading of new bills, a bill was introduced by a majority of the fisheries committee, being a substitute bill for the three Rogue river bills now pending with the committee.

No sooner had the bill been read than Representative Callan of Multnomah, and a member of the fisheries committee, jumped to the floor and demanded to know by what right the bill had to be introduced. He was informed that the bill had the indorsement of a majority of the fisheries committee, and that same had been introduced by them. He then demanded that the bill be withdrawn, as he was a member of the committee, and had not been given a voice in the matter. His request was overruled and the bill was permitted to take its place on the calendar.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the session Representative Callan accosted Representative Thomas and demanded to know by what right the bill had to have been introduced. Mr. Thomas informed him that the bill was signed by a majority of the members of the committee, and that all the members of the committee, including Mr. Callan, had been informed at the meeting last night that it was the plan of the committee to introduce the substitute bill. With this statement, Mr. Callan called Mr. Thomas a liar, and Mr. Thomas came back, calling him a liar, and had it not been for the intercession of other members standing close by it might have ended in a serious clash, as both members were preparing to "mix it."

Mr. Thomas told Mr. Callan that if he had any grievance to make to go to the chairman of the committee and not come to him, whereupon Mr. Callan meandered away, looking for the chairman, Mr. Belland.

Mr. Callan is bitterly opposed to any kind of legislation affecting the fishing at the mouth of the river. The members signing the majority report were Belland, Sweeney, Anderson and Thomas. Those not signing were Belland and Tichenor.

HALF OF OREGON'S MONEY IN PORTLAND

SALEM, Jan. 25.—Portland has \$89,609,467.03 in bank deposits, or 48.3 per cent of all the money banked in the state, according to figures compiled by Superintendent of Banks S. G. Saragat. The total deposits in all the banks of the state amount to \$164,566,980.74. Nineteen towns and cities outside of Portland hold 26.2 per cent of the deposits and the remaining 25.4 per cent is held by the 129 remaining towns that have banks.

Among the 26 towns of the state having more than \$1,000,000 in deposits, with the number of banks and deposits, are:

City	No. Banks	Deposits
Portland	26	\$ 89,609,467.03
Pendleton	2	2,868,562.25
Salem	4	2,417,255.94
Astoria	4	4,086,477.77
Eugene	4	3,336,225.87
Baker	3	2,243,902.41
The Dalles	2	2,191,544.37
La Grande	2	1,741,344.13
Marshfield	3	1,726,305.66
McMinnville	4	1,567,194.23

STATE COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT URGED

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 25.—Commission form of government for Oregon

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