

SAXON RADICALS DECLARE STRIKE FOR THREE DAYS

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—(By the Associated Press)—The socialist trade unions in Saxony have decided to proclaim a three day general strike throughout Saxony, beginning today. It is announced in Dresden advices dealing with the developments consequent upon the intervention of the federal government in that state. The publication of a manifesto to the public by Dr. Zeigler, the ex-premier on the situation in Saxony, has been prohibited by the military authorities. Dr. Carl Helzke, the newly appointed commissioner of the reich in Saxony has issued an appeal saying his chief task is to restore order in Saxony with the help of the military and to put an end to plundering and terrorism in the streets and factories.

COBLENZ, Oct. 29.—(By the Associated Press)—The old Schloss parade ground, every inch of which was trodden by doughboy hobnails during the American occupation, today was the scene of Joseph Matthes' first review of his newly organized republican troops.

About 300 young men without uniforms and without arms, and wearing green caps, marched up the grounds and back again many times to the commands of young captains and young lieutenants. As they paced for inspection Matthes spoke to many of his soldiers, shook hands with others and in two instances, noticing a bandaged head inquired in what affray the man was wounded. When informed that it was at the battle of Crefeld, Matthes shook hands again and then complimented the soldiers for their bravery in the deserving cause.

DUESSELDORF, Oct. 30.—(By the Associated Press)—Hugo Ribbins and a party of industrial associates arrived here today and went into conference with M. Franzen, head of the inter-alleied mine and factory control commission.

The conference was secret, but there were rumors that the members of the Ribbins group had come prepared to sign an agreement for the resumption of reparations deliveries which had been in process of negotiation for several weeks.

Jewelry Stolen in Hotel.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Jewelry valued at \$75,000 was stolen from a room on the third floor of the Stanton hotel here late last night, according to a report made today by Ernest P. Strauss, Chicago, who said he represents two firms of New York jewelers and importers.

INITIATE BILL FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS IN OREGON

ASTORIA, Ore., Oct. 30.—Free text books in the public schools of Oregon will be sought through an initiative measure, a petition for which is now ready for circulation, according to an announcement today on the floor of the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Legislation for compulsory state compensation for injured workmen was urged by President Otto Hartwig in his report to the convention today. He reported that substantial gains had been made in the extension of organized labor during the past year.

Secretary E. J. Stock reported that labor had suffered little at the last session of the state legislature. He said there are 78 councils in good standing in the state federation.

8 BELOW ZERO AT CASPER, WYOMING

CASPER, Wyo., Oct. 30.—Eight below zero was the low record set here last night for the early winter season, following the second big snowstorm. At nine o'clock this morning it was still two below, but the temperature moderated rapidly.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—The temperature here today dropped to twenty below zero following yesterday's snow. It was believed to have been the heaviest general fall for any October day in Nebraska. About two inches had fallen here by last midnight.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Oct. 30.—Sheridan today suffered the coldest weather recorded here so far this fall with a minimum temperature of one above zero.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 30.—Minimum temperatures in Butte and vicinity last night ranged from 19 above in the uptown sections to four above in the outskirts. At ten o'clock it was 20 above.

Snow Falls in Iowa
DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 30.—Last night's snowfall in Iowa ranged from one to three inches, the weather bureau here reported this morning.

Borah Not Opposed to Hughes Plan, But Sees No Benefits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—President Coolidge today counseled with Senator Borah of Idaho on the latest move toward solution of the European reparation problem and learned that the "irreconcilable" senator was not opposed to the administration program, but held grave doubts as to its results.

Invited to the White House by President Coolidge, Mr. Borah declined afterward to discuss his conference with the president, but it was learned that the Hughes proposal for American unofficial participation in the reparations discussions was talked over at length.

COUNTY ATTORNEY RESIGNS

(Continued from Thursday)

continue the position at a real sacrifice to myself and my family. "I do not intend to shirk any of the duties of the office in any way, and will gladly give any information I have, and my services, in connection with the murders at Siskiyon, or any other case I have handled, to my successor insofar as he will accept them."

BONAR LAW DIES

(Continued From Page One)

been his physician in one of the foremost cancer specialists.

During the interval spent in the country since his retirement from the prime ministership Mr. Bonar Law had been able to take outdoor walks and also motored considerably. The reports of these activities which seemed to indicate that he was holding his own had not prepared the public for the news of his comparatively rapid decline.

There has not yet been time for funeral arrangements but there is every reason to believe that it was Mr. Bonar Law's wish to be buried as simply as he lived.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Word of the death of Bonar Law was received with deep regret by ex-Premier Lloyd George upon his arrival here.

Tribute From Baldwin
LONDON, Oct. 30.—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, who succeeded Andrew Bonar Law to the premiership paid the following tribute to the dead man:

"For him, I am thankful he has been spared further suffering; for his friends, the loss is irreparable. The country will not forget that he sacrificed his life in her service."

Sketch of Life

Andrew Bonar Law, for more than 29 years exerted a powerful influence in British politics. As chancellor of the exchequer and one of the five members of the Lloyd George coalition government during the war, the house of commons on two occasions voted him budgets of \$3,580,000,000 and \$3,250,000,000, the largest in the financial history of England.

A statesman with few political enemies, Bonar Law's career was singular. He did not enter politics until he was 42 years old. A successful Glasgow iron merchant who had been born and educated in Canada, his rise to eminence in the British parliament began with his election in 1909 as a unionist from the Blackfriars division of Glasgow. Strong for tariff reform he became noted for his clear reasoning on that subject and was soon made parliamentary secretary of the board of trade. Later he successively became leader of the unionist or opposition party in the house of commons, secretary of state for the colonies, a member of the Lloyd George coalition war cabinet, chancellor of the exchequer, and, finally, lord of the privy seal.

A Business Man
Primarily a business man, he employed the tactics of business rather than the strategy of politics in dealing with national problems. Leader of the unionist opposition in the house of commons in 1911 to 1915, it was Bonar Law who, at the outset of war

proclaimed a party truce. Military reverses in the field and domestic difficulties at home led to the retirement of the Asquith ministry in 1916 and it was at this time that King George called upon the former Glasgow iron monger to form a cabinet. When he declined, the honor fell to David Lloyd George, the little Welshman who had within a few months as minister of munitions turned the British Isles into one great arms and ammunition factory.

Bonar Law was David Lloyd George's Jonathan. As a member of the premier's war cabinet, as chancellor of the exchequer and as the coalition government's leader in the house of commons, he enjoyed the fullest confidence of his famous chief. It was Bonar Law who for more than four years of great national peril "interpreted" administration measures, parried thrusts against the government and answered interpellations from the floor. It was his persistence that brought about the evacuation of Gallipoli, of ill-starred Dardanelles campaign fame and the removal of more than 100,000 surviving British soldiers from an untenable position. His statements were generally lucid and convincing, for as the government's mouthpiece a serious mistake in debate might have meant the downfall of the ministry.

His services as government leader in the house of commons, a more difficult and thankless position than that of the leader of the opposition, placed Bonar Law high among his illustrious predecessors, Disraeli, Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman and A. J. Balfour.

Health Breaks Down
News of his retirement due to ill

health in the spring of 1921, came as a shock to his colleagues and tributes to his work were paid even by former bitterest opponents. Former Premier Asquith said: "I have for many years been engaged in giving and taking blows from Mr. Bonar Law but they never left any rancor behind them." Lloyd George, in reading the retiring chancellor's letter of resignation, repeatedly choked back sobs and expressed the hope that his friend might return to his duties after a prolonged rest. Finally the premier who had been so courageous and powerful in the conduct of the war, sank back into his seat with a gesture indicating his inability to continue.

Bonar Law's breakdown dated from shortly before the Paris peace conference of 1919 which he attended as one of the British delegates. The disposition of Bonar Law to take the most positive stand on grave public questions caused him some embarrassment toward the end of his career. He was an uncompromising foe to the Irish republican movement and when Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork, lay dying, a hunger striker in Brixton prison, James Henry Thomas, president of the Trades Union congress, representing 6,500,000 British workers, in session at Portsmouth, Eng., blamed Bonar Law as "the one man more than any other who has justified in Ulster and in parliament the spirit of rebellion." In a speech in Edinburgh the chancellor prophesied that the government would fail unless it was "firm" in dealing with Sinn Fein.

The desire of Lloyd George and Bonar Law to resume trade relations with Russia through the soviet government also met with determined

resistance from Earl Curzon, the foreign secretary. Winston Churchill, then secretary for war and Asquith Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer. The difficulty of the situation was made greater by the attitude of France and America where there was opposition to the British plan. The Irish and the Russian problems, coming on the heels of the great war, were believed to have overtaxed Bonar Law's strength, and to have led to his return to private life.

Born in Canada

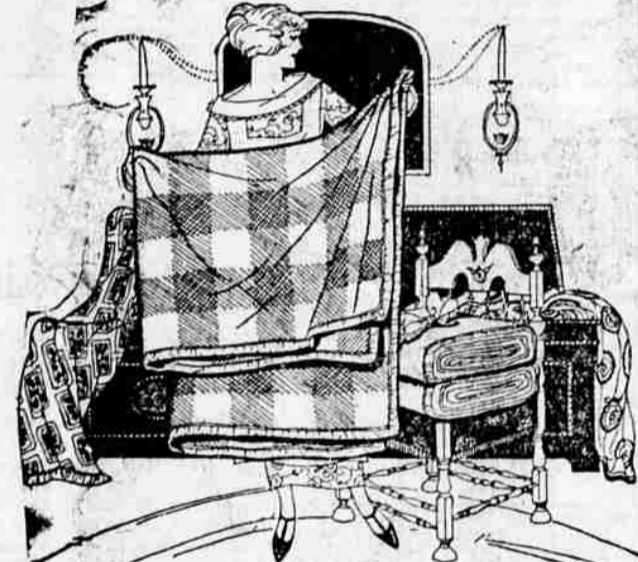
Bonar Law was born in New Brunswick, Canada, on Sept. 16, 1858, the son of the Rev. James Law, M.A., of New Brunswick. In early youth he was taken to Glasgow where he attended high school and finally became bookkeeper for an iron firm. Later he was made a member of the concern and when he retired from business to enter politics was one of the biggest iron merchants of Scotland. Golf and chess were his favorite recreations.

Nine years before his election to parliament he married Miss Annie Pitcairn Robley of Glasgow who died in 1909. Six children were born to them, four sons and two daughters. One daughter, Isabelle, became the bride of Sir General Frederick Sykes in London in 1920. Two sons were lost in the war.

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The superior quality of Wearwell Blankets is apparent in every detail—in material, finish, size, patterns and coloring. Their deep, fleecy nap makes them warm and comfortable, while their strength of weave is a guarantee of long wear and service.

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WEARWELL Cotton Blankets

Into the weaving of Wearwell Cotton Blankets goes a special quality of kinky China cotton which is much like wool in feeling and appearance. This together with the special napping process, which, without loosening the strong cotton fibers, fluffs them up into a soft velvety nap, gives Wearwell Blankets their special heat retaining qualities.

Wearwell Cotton Blankets are made in beautifully blended colorings and attractive patterns. They are warm, durable, luxurious coverings at moderate prices.

WEARWELL Wool Blankets

These soft, fleecy blankets provide comforting warmth for frosty winter nights. Every strand of wool used in the manufacture of Wearwell Wool Blankets is of good quality and its fluffy light texture is retained through every process of manufacture, from the spinning of the woolen fibers to the special finishing process, which produces a thick lofty nap on each side of every blanket.

Wearwell Wool Blankets are agreeably priced.

Wednesday Special

A sample line of Wearwell Blankets to be sold at ridiculous prices. All wool Blankets, valued at from \$12.50 to \$20.00.

On sale Wednesday, from \$6.00 to \$13.50



Wednesday Special

A sample line of Wearwell Wool and Cotton mixed and Wearwell Cotton Blankets. Plain and plaids, good sizes. Valued regularly from \$2.50 to \$10.

On sale Wednesday from \$1.98 to \$6.98 pair

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It's Harry Carey at his absolute best.
THURSDAY—BEBE DANIELS in "THE EXCITERS"