

MOB STORMS BIG GROCERY IN OKLAHOMA

Police Riot Squad Uses Tear Gas and Guns; Murray Hits City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 20 (UP)—A crowd of 300 unemployed men, led by labor agitators, stormed a grocery store here today and seized food. They were dispersed by a hundred policemen armed with night sticks and tear gas bombs.

Twenty-nine of the 60 arrested were booked at the city jail for rioting. They were questioned tonight by County Attorney Louis Morris, who indicated he might file rioting charges against them.

RIOT IS SUDDEN

Patrolman Lee Mullinax was injured slightly when one of the rioters struck him over the head with a catnip bottle.

Extra guards were placed at the city jail when Police Chief Charles Becker was warned a mob would attempt a jail delivery. Firemen manned attachment to spray invaders with water.

The riot flared suddenly. Francis Owen, chairman of the "council of unemployed," led a delegation of a hundred men to the city hall where he demanded that City Manager E. M. Fry give them funds to buy food.

FLOATERS, DRIFTERS

"We represent the floaters, the drifting populations of the oil fields and modern industry. We're desperate. We have the right to expect relief you furnish regular unemployed citizens."

When Fry refused to give them money unless Owen furnished a list of needy families, the crowd marched to within two blocks south of the city hall.

Led by a "spokesman," at least 300 men rushed a grocery store managed by H. A. Shaw. "We're hungry. We're going to take this food," the spokesman said as the mob planned Shaw and his clerks to a counter.

OTHERS CHERR

While the crowd inside the store was smashing display windows, taking food from the shelves, another crowd of at least 700 men gathered outside, cheering the demonstration.

A riot call sent to police headquarters was answered by 100 officers. Armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs, the officers rushed the mob. Confusion existed in four city blocks and police chased small groups of rioters about.

Four patrol wagons were loaded with demonstrators and rioters.

State, county and city officials posted warnings tonight against riotous assemblies.

MURRAY BLAMES CITY

Governor Murray called a conference tonight of city and state authorities to consider "this serious situation arising from a food riot."

Adjutant General Charles F. Barrett, City Manager Fry and Sheriff Rogers were summoned to the meeting.

"The city is to blame for this riot because they wouldn't throw Fair park open to house the unemployed," the governor said.

ARMORY BILL INTRODUCED

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same asked \$40,000 for an armory at Astoria.

The second bill was introduced into the house by Representatives Hellberg and Johnson and Senator Franciscovich, all of Astoria.

Upon completion, the armories would be under control of state military authorities the same as other armories.

A memorial urging congress to allocate the modernizing of a battleship to the Puget Sound navy yard in an effort to avoid a serious unemployment problem was passed by the senate.

A similar measure was passed by the Washington state legislature, Senator Moser told the senate, just before that body voted on the memorial.

RECEIVE BILLS

The house committee on county and city affairs received the bill providing for the transfer of funds from county bond sinking funds to county general funds, and the educational committee received a bill providing for the education of children committed to institutions in the state.

A joint memorial was introduced into the senate which asked the state legislature to request favorable consideration by the national congress of the Deschutes irrigation project, now pending at Washington, D. C.

LACK OF WATER

The memorial, introduced by Senator Epton, pointed out that settlers on these lands are daily finding it intolerable, due to lack of water, and that their only hope is reclamation of the land by the federal government.

"Congress should consider at once construction of the Deschutes project," the memorial declared. "This vast area of fertile land should be made productive and add wealth to Oregon."

General Villaret Dies of War Wound

PARIS, Jan. 20. (UP)—Gen. Etienne De Villaret, 77, died today. He had suffered for years from a wound in the head, received when in the front line trenches during the World war, in 1915.

PORTLAND (UP)—Approaching a box office, a holdup demanded \$1, got it, fled.

Helping To Make Legislative History



HOOVER LEADS DRY'S BATTLE

(Continued from Page One)

overwhelming opinion of the American people in the first four statements of the commission, opposing repeal of the amendment, restoration of the saloon, entry of federal or state governments into the liquor business, and restoration of wines and beer.

It offers a further study into how to make enforcement more effective, which study is desirable, I appreciate that enforcement is not satisfactory and ought to be improved."

PARTY DIVIDED

Thus after nearly two years of searching, with the aid of a fact-finding commission which has made the most thorough investigation of prohibition ever undertaken, President Hoover stands on prohibition exactly where he stood when he was elected president and is now in position to lead the Republican party into the next presidential campaign as a defender of prohibition.

At the same time, however, certain sections of the party and its recent candidate for governor, Charles H. Tuttle, declared for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Republican party in New Jersey, with Dwight W. Morrow as its senatorial candidate, took the same position. Republican dry candidates for the senate lost to anti-prohibition Democrats in Illinois and Ohio, causing numerous Republican followers in those states to become restive under the party's dry policy.

DEMOCRATS "WET"

On the other hand the Democratic party management is now predominantly against prohibition, the national chairman, John J. Raskob, being one of the officers and heaviest contributors to the association against the prohibition amendment. Success of anti-prohibition Democratic candidates in the November elections has further encouraged many elements in the party to oppose prohibition though dry forces, particularly in the south still oppose any such course vigorously.

The Wickersham report was received without flour debate in both houses of congress. Senator Blaine, Republican, Wis., an anti-prohibitionist, immediately offered a resolution proposing revision of the Eighteenth Amendment, practically in the language suggested by the Wickersham commission except that the suggested phrase which would allow congress to "regulate or prohibit" liquor traffic, was changed to read "regulate" omitting the authority to prohibit.

Leaders in both houses expected no action to be taken at this session of congress regarding the Wickersham report. Pres-

ident Hoover asked that its recommendations for strengthening enforcement machinery be enacted at an "appropriate time." But he does not wish to force an extra session by insisting upon this being done immediately.

extensive debate of the Wickersham report is expected during the remainder of the present session, however.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (UP)—President Hoover, in transmitting the Wickersham prohibition report to congress today, declared himself to be personally opposed to repeal or revision of the 18th amendment.

At the same time Mr. Hoover stated his view that the 18th amendment should be allowed to stand as it is and declared it was his duty, as well as that of other executives, to "enforce" the law with all the means at our disposal without equivocation or reservation.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The text of the president's message follows:

"To the congress: "The first deficiency appropriation act of March 4, 1929, carried an appropriation for a thorough investigation into the enforcement of the prohibition laws, together with the enforcement of other laws.

In pursuance of this provision I appointed a commission consisting of former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, chairman; former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker; Federal Judges William S. Kenyon, Paul J. McCardick, and William I. Grimm; former Chief Justice Kenneth Mackintosh of supreme court of Washington; Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard law school; President Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe college; Henry W. Anderson of New Orleans; and Frank J. Loesch of Chicago.

WORKED 18 MONTHS

"The commission thus comprises an able group of distinguished citizens of character and independence of thought, representative of different sections of the country. For 18 months they have exhaustively and painstakingly gathered and examined the facts as to enforcement, the benefits, and the abuses under the prohibition laws, both before and since the passage of the 18th amendment. I am transmitting their report immediately. Reports upon the enforcement of other criminal laws will follow.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW

"The commission considers that the condition of enforcement in the country as a whole are unsatisfactory but it reports that the federal participation in enforcement has shown continued improvement since and as a consequence of the act of congress of 1927 placing prohibition officers under civil service, and the act of 1929 transferring prohibition enforcement from the treasury to the department of justice, and it outlines further possible improvements.

COMMENDS SUGGESTIONS

"Some of these recommendations have been enacted by the congress or are already in course of legislation. I commend these suggestions to the attention of the congress at an appropriate time.

"The commission, by a large majority, does not favor the repeal of the 18th amendment as a method of cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic. I am in accord with this view. I am in unity with the spirit of the re-

CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBT IS SUGGESTED

Chairman of British Bank Believes Would Aid Business

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UP)—An intimation that one solution of the present world-wide economic depression could be found in the cancellation of the United States war debts was made by F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclay's Bank Ltd. at the annual meeting of the directors today.

Goodenough, an influential financier and economist, declared that cancellation by America of some 2,100,000,000 pounds sterling (about \$11,710,000,000) in war debts would gain the United States solvent customers and enhance trade throughout the world.

He pointed out that Great Britain had cancelled 2,550,000,000 pounds sterling in war debts in 1922, and again brought up the somewhat delicate subject of America's doing likewise.

"Such action would make the United States a greater exporting country through having solvent customers for its goods," Goodenough declared, "and through an increase in their purchasing power, which would be immense."

"Considering it as a purely business proposition, there can be no doubt that it would pay. I think that America and other countries in a similar position should consider seriously how much they are certain to gain by such a move."

point in seeking constructive steps to advance the national ideal of eradication of the social and economic and political evils of this world. To preserve the gains that have been made, and to stimulate the abatement which exist at the same time facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment, DUTY IS CLEAR.

"I do, however, see serious objections to, and therefore must not be understood as recommending, the commission's proposed revision of the 18th amendment which is suggested by them for possible consideration at some future time if the continued effort at enforcement should not prove successful. My own duty and that of all executive officials is clear—to enforce the law with all the means at our disposal without equivocation or reservation.

"The report is the result of a thorough and comprehensive study of the situation by a representative and authoritative group. It clearly recognizes the gains which have been made and is realistic that those gains shall be preserved. There are necessarily differences in views among its members. It is a temperate and judicial presentation. It should stimulate the clarification of public mind and the advancement of public thought.

"Herbert Hoover, "The White House, January 20, 1931"

Ben Franklin's Statue Stares Down on Riot As Communists Fight

Ben Franklin's Statue Stares Down on Riot As Communists Fight

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (UP)—The heroic bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin which stands on Park Row opposite City Hall, looked down upon a strange sight this afternoon.

Some 2,000 communists, indicating that the city administration would not provide them with salaries ranging from \$15 to \$25 weekly, fought furiously with 100 policemen. Trampling, kicking, biting and knocking.

One policeman was knocked down, jumped upon and his uniform was ripped almost to shreds. Another officer was struck in the face by a blackish stream of communism were knocked down. Many of them, upon hitting the pavement, crawled about until

they found a policeman's leg and then buried their teeth in it.

A communist grabbed the tail of a policeman's horse and swung on it. A detective pulled him by the scruff of the neck and banged him on the head. The communist whooped, tramped and pulled out a handful of hair from the second horse's tail, which he waved in the air as a symbol of the world revolution.

A newspaper reporter pointed to his police card, stuck in his eye, when a policeman approached. The officer looked in his saddle and struck the reporter in the face. "Put that in your paper!" he shouted.

As long as it lasted it was the most turbulent riot the City Hall district had seen since last May.

Thomas Edison Is 'Very Tired,' Continues Work

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20. (UP)

"Very tired," but intending to continue his experiments in extracting rubber from gopherwood after he has rested in Florida for a few days, Thomas A. Edison was on his way south tonight aboard the private car of Harvey S. Firestone.

Accompanying the inventor was Mrs. Edison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edison, and Mrs. W. W. Nichols.

Edison said, before leaving Newark, that he intended to conduct new experiments at his winter home at Fort Myers, but admitted that he would do no work until he has had a thorough rest.

Under clear skies an Indian square came into a store, said. "Hoop big snow coming," forthwith purchased the street washers.

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De Luxe Phaeton	\$735.00
Standard Roadster	\$585.00
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De Luxe Coupe	\$688.00
Sport Coupe	\$663.00
Cabriolet	\$758.00
Tudor	\$653.00
De Luxe Sedan	\$793.00
Standard Sedan	\$753.00
Town Sedan	\$793.00
Station Wagon	\$805.00
De Luxe Delivery	\$703.00
Victoria	\$743.00

COMMERCIAL

Chassis A	\$487.00
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A Panel Delivery	\$690.00
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WOMEN'S SHOE SALE

STARTS TODAY 300 PAIRS

Odd lot of Straps, Pumps, Ties and Oxfords, assorted heels, leathers and colors. All sizes. Shoes are displayed on tables for your convenience.

final clean-up

of fine footwear which formerly sold up to \$5.85 pair—Now \$3.98 for one pair and—

\$3.99

2 PAIR

Golden Rule Stores

BASEMENT STORE

Tea in Vacuum just like your coffee

It is just as necessary for tea as it is for coffee. The U. S. Government Tea Examiners have urged it, and Schilling has discovered how to do it. The most delightful flavor of tea has always evaporated long before it could reach you in an ordinary tin or cardboard box. There was no way to prevent it. But now Schilling has discovered how to keep tea fresh and fragrant in vacuum just like your coffee. Fragrant flavors you never before tasted in tea.

FRESH Schilling T E A