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SENATE WILL NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

PRESIDENT HARDING AND CABINET MEMBERS TRYING TO POPULARIZE.

MARBLE ROOM IS NOW CUT FROM PUBLIC USE

Constituents Have Difficulty in Interviewing Agents; Other Branches of Government Co-operate With President in Making Administration A Personal One.

(Observer Washington Bureau.)
WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—President Harding and all cabinet officers are trying their best to popularize the administration. Congressmen are doing the same thing. The White House is once more open to the public and the executive departments are thronged with visitors from all over the United States. More attention is being paid to the common people by the rank and file of government officials than ever before in the last twenty years. In fact, every department of the government is co-operating along the lines of President Harding in making his administration a personal and human one, except the senate.

For some reason, probably because they feel that the large majority given the Republicans at the last election insures them from being disturbed from their control of the senate for many years, some of the senate leaders have adopted a touch-me-not policy. The marble room back of the senate chamber, has from time immemorial been the mecca of the constituents of all time of the senators. Here they visited the men that they have sent to the senate and many a political offense has been mended in these informal conferences between constituents and the senators.

Room Cut Off.
Now the marble room has been cut off from public use, and big screens have been put across the lobby, marking the marble room and the senate chamber. It is getting much easier to see the president of the United States than it is some of the retiring and bashful senators.

This is in great contrast to the period preceding the election. Then the senators were available to all of their constituents in every way possible, and invitations were distributed broadcast to voters to come to Washington and by all means visit the senators while they were here. The constituents are coming now in droves. They feel their real interest in the government since the White House has been restored to the people. They are hopeful of better times and better government, and they are anxious to see and talk with the men they have sent to the senate, but that is becoming more and more difficult.

Shoes Give Clue.
A constituent now sends in his card to his favorite senator, and like as not, the word will come back from behind the screen that Senator So-and-so is not in. He may be or he may not be. Unless the constituent can identify his senator's footwear he has no alternative but to wait over another day and to try again to see the man who wears the toga by his franchise.

Underneath the screens there is a two-inch opening. By stooping low, the constituents can see a procession of masculine feet, moving back and forth across the tile floor, but it is difficult even for an intelligent and observant constituent to identify his senator by the shoes he may wear on that particular day.

May Be in Office.
If the constituent is persistent and is willing to stay over a day or two, he may, by good luck, find the senator in his offices in the white marble building erected at a cost of \$4,000,000 from the taxpayers' hard-earned money. If the senator has been a long time and is popular with the leaders of the senate, he may have two offices, one in the senate office building and one in the capitol itself. Such an arrangement makes more work for the constituent if he insists on seeing his senator. Persistence is his part may develop his time in Washington to a merry-go-round, from one office to another and then back to the senate chamber. If the constituent is successful, he gets a warm welcome and a gracious reception, which he has certainly earned for all the efforts he has made to see his representative in the upper house of congress.

Isolation Wanted.
Senators claim they need the isolation in order to do their work. They also claim they need the ventilation

STANFIELD IS OPPOSED

PLAN DOES NOT MEET WITH APPROVAL

Instance of Local Land Office Appointment Long Past Due, Is Used as Illustration

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—Senator Stanfield's idea of resolving the Oregon senators and representatives into a "committee of five" to pass on Oregon patronage does not appear to have made progress in Washington. It is plain as a pike-staff that there will be "no such animal."

Senator McNary and Representative McArthur are known to be opposed to any departure from the usual method, and no member of the delegation except the junior senator has any particular word of kindness for it. Representative Sinnott has said that he is not seeking such an arrangement, and Representative Hawley appears to be satisfied to let matters take their usual course.

La Grande Office Discussed.
That the administration expects to follow the ordinary practice is shown by the receipt of a request from Secretary Fall for suggestion of a suitable candidate to be registrar of the land office at La Grande. This was sent to the offices of the two senators, but not to any of the congressmen. This appointment is past due, the term of Charles S. Dunn having expired last September and the senate failed to confirm when he was renominated at the last session. Announcement of selection of a successor was delayed until Senator Stanfield's return from Oregon so the senators may join in a recommendation.

While the senators will have the disposal of the state and district offices, the representatives will be expected to keep books on the appointment of postmasters, assuming that the administration will so adjust the naming of Republicans in at least a large number of cases. This prospect is received with mixed emotions by members of the house, but the majority unquestionably would prefer not to be umpires in the bitter factional contests that are already appearing in some of the states.

Mixed Emotions.
Their feeling may be expressed by a quotation from the autobiography of a once prominent member, the late George W. Julian of Indiana, who, in his "Political Recollections" told of his troubles at the opening of the Grant administration in the following language:

"The squabbles over postoffice appointments were by far the most vexatious and unmanageable. They were singularly fierce, and I found it wholly impossible to avoid making enemies of men who had supported me with zeal."

"I was tormented for months about the postoffice of a single small town in Franklin county, where the rival parties pounced upon each other like cannibals and divided the whole community into two hostile camps. I was obliged to give my days and nights to this wretched business, and often received only curses for the sincerest efforts to do what I believed was right."

"This experience became absolutely sickening and could not be otherwise than seriously damaging to me politically. Such matters were wholly foreign to business of legislation, and I wrote a very earnest letter to Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island, heartily commending his measure proposed in the previous congress for the reform of our civil service and for which, as the real pioneer of this movement, he deserves a monument."

CHAS. CONNOR PASSES AWAY

Death Followed an Illness of Several Months; Dies at Home of Par.

CHAS. CONNOR, Apr. 27.—Charles Connor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Connor, died Sunday night following an illness of several months. Charles Connor was well known in Baker, having spent the greater part of his life in this city and attending the local schools. It was during his service in the war that the disease of which he died was contracted. He volunteered his services in the world war before he was 21. He was born at his mother's old home in Union county near Oregon, November 23, 1897, and was 23 years five months and two days of age at the time of his death.

PREMIER IS CONSIDERING PROPOSALS

DECISION WILL BE FIRST SENT TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS REPORT.

FRANCE SAYS PROPOSALS ABSOLUTELY UNACCEPTABLE

Belief Is Expressed in Political Circles that the Ruhr District will be Occupied May 1—Charles E. Hughes Has Not Yet Answered the German Note.

PARIS, Apr. 27.—Premier Briand is considering the reparations proposals. When he has reached a decision, it will be communicated first to the United States government. In the political circles which are next to the premier, the belief was expressed that the Ruhr district would be occupied immediately after May 1.

Proposal Unacceptable.
PARIS, Apr. 27.—The French government has sent word to Ambassador Jusserand at Washington, that the German reparations proposals are absolutely unacceptable.

Hughes Awaits Word.
WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—Word from the allied capitals as to the acceptability of the German proposals on reparations was awaited today by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, before he framed his reply to the latest Berlin communication.

England Is Curious.
LONDON, Apr. 27.—The British representatives in Berlin were ordered to inquire regarding the German reparations offer, in order to clear up the ambiguity concerning the term of years in which payment would be made.

Portland Markets.
PORTLAND, Apr. 27.—The price of cattle was steady today; hogs 7.5 cents lower; prime selling for \$9.50 and \$10; eggs and sheep steady; butter two cents lower.

Weather Forecast.
Tonight, fair. Thursday, fair and warmer.

GIRLS QUARREL SHOTS ARE FIRED

CHICAGO, Apr. 27.—As a result of a quarrel, Jeanette Hoy, stenographer today shot her former roommate, Catherine Davis, a bookkeeper, on the platform of the elevated line. The Hoy girl then ran into a cigar store and shot herself. Both girls were taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

COUGARS LOSE TO OREGONIANS

PULLMAN, Wash., Apr. 27.—With two first string men out with broken ankles, the Cougars Monday lost the first conference baseball game to the University of Oregon, 4 to 3. Morgan, the veteran center fielder, was hurt in practice Saturday and King, third sacker, snapped his ankle in the game Monday when he went over the bank after a foul fly. Six errors cost the Cougars the game.

Score:
Oregon . . . 000 022 000—4 4 2
W. S. C. . . . 000 010 200—3 7 6
Batteries—Borg, Gray, Knudson and Leslie; Scaden, Raley and Ray. Umpire—Moss.

FAVOR LISTING DRAFT EVADERS

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—Attorney General Daugherty in an opinion transmitted to Secretary of War Weeks, holds that the publication by the war department of the list of draft evaders would involve no liability on the part of the government, or upon any government official.

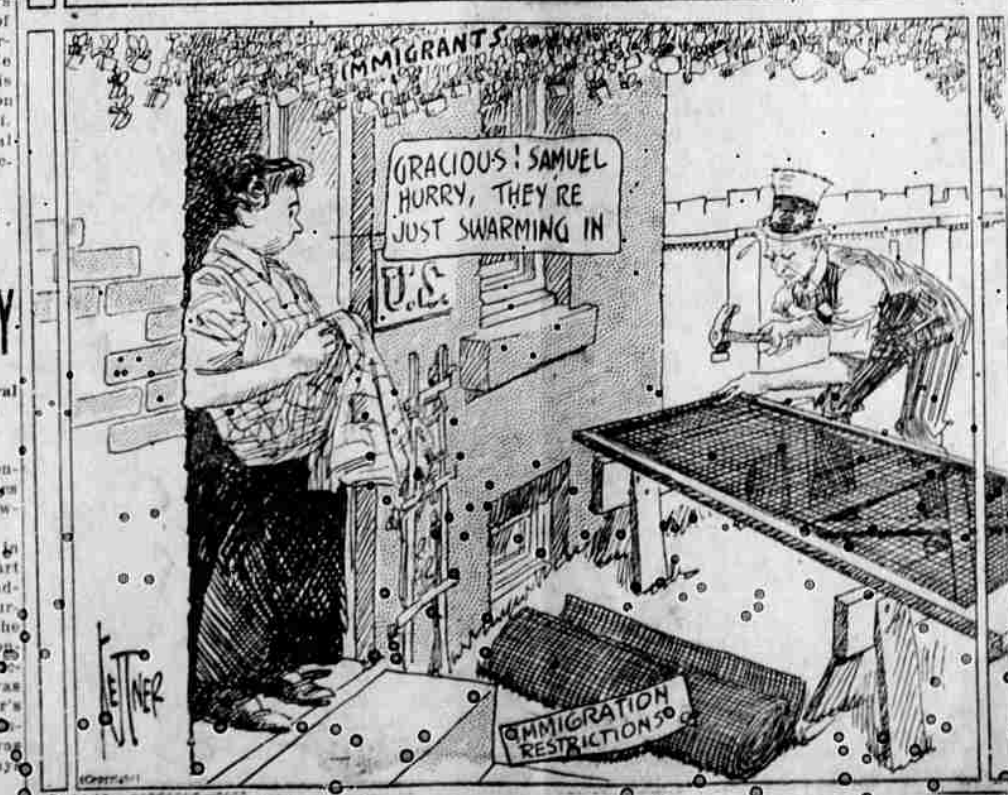
WILL OBSERVE MOTHERS' DAY

Extensive plans are being made by the various churches of the city for the annual observance on Sunday, May 8, of "Mother's Day." The "Mother's Day" idea came about May 8, 1910, but was not universally observed until 1914 when the president issued a proclamation to be made permanent, designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. It has been expanded to include an outward demonstration of latent love and gratitude to mothers by a gift, words of appreciation, acts of kindness or a letter on the part of everybody. Flags should be displayed at home and on all buildings, and a white carnation should be worn.

The thought of "Mother's Day" originated with Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, to whom the idea came when she was asked by the superintendent of the Sunday school in the Virginia town in which her deceased mother had long been the moving spirit, to arrange a memorial service. With the carrying out of this sacred duty came the realization of the growing lack of tender consideration for absent mothers among the worldly-minded busy, growing children, of the thoughtless neglect of home ties and of loving consideration engendered by the whirl and pressure of modern life, of the lack of respect and deference to parents among children of the present generation.

ELGIN BANKER HEIK.
Richard Shoemaker, banker of Elgin, arrived in La Grande last evening for a short sojourn here.

High Time



OREGON IS TO GET FOREST FUNDS FROM GOVERNMENT FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—Oregon and twelve other public land states will have the public land formulae for federal aid appropriations continued under the terms of a new highway bill which Senator Townsend, chairman of the senate post-office and post roads committee, will introduce this week after a conference today with highway and highway transport officials.

It is proposed to continue federal aid appropriations of \$100,000,000 annually for a two-year period, but with drastic changes in the method of distribution, so that there will be primary and interstate highways.

Commission Favored.
Because of the great forest lands in Oregon, it is interesting to note that provision has been made to appropriate \$5,000,000 for use in constructing forest roads during the next fiscal year and \$10,000,000 the following year.

ALWAYS LIKED FEDERAL WORK

EDWARD C. FINNEY GAVE UP PRACTICE OF LAW.

Was Recently Appointed by President Harding As Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 27.—It was 27 years ago that Edward C. Finney, recently appointed by President Warren G. Harding as assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior, chose to cast his lot in Washington as a federal employee, rather than to continue the practice of law in this city. After taking a civil service examination he received appointment to a clerical position in the general land office in Washington in 1894. The recent announcement of his appointment as assistant to the head of the department of the interior came as a surprise to his old acquaintances. Although it is more than a quarter of a century since Judge Finney—as he is now known in Washington—resided in the Sunflower state, he still is a Kansan at heart and the recent announcement of his appointment identified him as "Edward C. Finney of Kansas."

Born in Pennsylvania.
Mr. Finney is a native of Pennsylvania. In 1880 he came to Kansas with his parents from Ohio. The family settled on a farm northwest of Lawrence and Edward obtained an elementary education at the Riverside district school. Ambitious to study law, but lacking educational qualifications, he studied independently until he was admitted to the law school of the University of Kansas here. From 1891 to 1894 he practiced law in Lawrence.

In 1897, Mr. Finney was appointed as examiner of mineral claims and contests in the interior department. During the Taft administration he was chief law officer of the reclamation service and for several years preceding his appointment as first assistant to the head of the department, he was a member of the department board of appeals. As several positions he held were of a judicial nature, in settlement of claims and appeals, he acquired the title of "Judge."

Various present federal laws pertaining to potash, coal, oil and public land leases; water power and natural resources generally were drafted with the aid of Judge Finney. Frequently he represented the department in important hearings before congressional commissions and committees.

FREIGHT RATE CASE DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—Freight rates from points of origin east of the Rocky Mountains to intermediate territory, were found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be not unchangeable, and the complaints by the shippers and others were dismissed.

Complaint was made against the maintenance of approximately the same rates between eastern points and the intermountain territory, as between the east and the Pacific coast, complaints seeking to have the rates to mountain points graded according to the distance, with rates to the coast as a working basis.

EUGENE TO BUILD LARGE APARTMENT

EUGENE, Apr. 26.—Construction in Eugene of a modern apartment house to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 has been announced by James Darling, following his return from a trip to Portland. Portland as well as Eugene capital, Mr. Darling says, has been interested in the venture. Plans are being drawn by a Portland architect, and it is expected that construction will be started this spring.

The building is to be owned cooperatively and is to be financed by the sale of apartments—that is, the purchaser will buy his apartment just as he would buy a house and lot. The plan had been followed for some time in the East and has proved quite popular. The location has not been announced, but it is regarded as certain that it will be in the downtown district.

BIDS FOR HOTEL ARE SUBMITTED

NEW STRUCTURE ADJOINING PRESENT BUILDING IS TO BE ERECTED

LOCAL LUMBERMEN QUOTE LOWER THAN PORTLANDERS

Tranchem and Parelus of Portland Are Low Bidders—Contract Expected to be Signed Today—All Bids Were Within Five Thousand Dollars of Lowest Bidder

Bids for the new Foley hotel building, adjoining the present Foley building at the corner of Chestnut and Adams, were opened yesterday afternoon and it is expected that the contract for the building will be signed today. The low bidder was the firm of Tranchem and Parelus, of Portland, whose bid was \$64,793.00, this sum to cover the interior work as well as the other construction work on the building.

The other bidders and the amounts they bid follow: Baldwin Swepe Co., of Hood River, \$65,308.00; A. S. Whiteway, of Boise, \$69,595.00; Helsen, Nelson and Harris, of La Grande, \$66,900.00.

The construction of the building will probably take five months or more and about 30 skilled men will be employed on the work. It is believed that the contractors will commence work within a few days after the signing of the contract.

While no definite information was given out by the contractors whose bids on material will be accepted by them it was announced that the lumber contract will go to a local firm. Portland firms bidding on lumber were not able to meet local prices.

HOUSE IS JINX FOR SIX ROBBERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 27.—Six times the home of Robert Dennis, chief clerk of the justice court here, has been robbed, the latest entrance having been forced last week. Five times the robbers have been caught and convicted. Two men are held by the police and have confessed to the latest burglary, the officers said.

A sign on the home door, placed by Mrs. Dennis yesterday, read: "Burglars, take notice! This house has been robbed six times. There is nothing left to steal. Save your time and spare my locks and windows. Also, this house is a jinx. All burglars who entered here have been caught."

WALLOWA BOY HIGH

EUGENE, Apr. 27.—Chester Zumwalt, of Wallowa, made the highest grade of any member of Beta Gamma Sigma, national honorary commerce fraternity, with a grade of 1.23 for the winter term. Beta Gamma Sigma's average was 1.89 for the term, considerably above the general university average.

DEMPSEY BEGINS HIS TRAINING

NEW YORK, Apr. 27.—Jack Dempsey today began his formal training at Summit, N. J., for the Carpenter match on July 2.

Forty-four Hour Week Is Granted To Job Printers

Effective May 1, printers employed in job shops in La Grande will work on the basis of a 44-hour week, instead of the 48-hour week in force now. The pay will be increased a fraction over two cents an hour but the weekly pay on the new plan will be \$2 less than under the present arrangement, \$37 a week being the pay scale May 1, the present scale being \$39.

This agreement will remain effective for three months, after which either party to the agreement can reopen negotiations for a change. The printers asked for a 44-hour week with the same pay they are receiving at present, a fraction of 84 cents an hour under the present scale. This head that will be noticed on every would have increased the per hour pay to over eighty-one cents per hour. The owners of the job printing establishments in La Grande do not object seriously to the 44-hour week but objected to paying the same for 44 hours of work as is paid for 48 hours and the agreement arrived at represents a compromise.

The demand for a 44-hour week is one of the demands international union is making and at present, according to local printers, the outlook for success in the movement in the northwest is bright, although in the east trouble is being encountered, it is reported.

"The price of job printing cannot jump off, according to present indications," A. W. Nelson, of the Nelson Printing Company, said today in discussing the new agreement. "The new scale is no increase in our over-all cost, but we will be noticed on every job and there is no indication that other costs entering into the job work will go down sufficiently to make a reduction possible."

(Continued on Page Eight.)