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GUARANTEE OF RAIL RATES IS OPPOSED

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUREAUS HOLD PROVISION UNFAIR.

FREE LUMBER DEMANDED IN FARM BODY APPEAL

Tariff on Food Products To Be Based On Relative Expense to Market Is Also Recommended By the American Farm Bureau Federation After A Two Weeks' Session.

(Observer Washington Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.—With the adjournement of the executive commitee of the American Farm Bureau federation after a two weeks' session, some definite recommendations of great consequence to the agricultural industry have been placed before the administration and congress.

The committee recommends the abolition of that section of the transportation act designated a minimum return to the railroads. The federation demands equal protection by tariff on agricultural products.

It is opposed definitely and aggressively to the general sales tax.

Asks Free Lumber.

The bureau demands free lumber and free fertilizer and greater liberality in the matter of credit to the Federal Reserve bank.

Among those who co-operated with The American Farm bureau, during the executive committee session in [illegible]ing a legislative policy were Sec- Hoover, Secretary Wallace, [illegible] P. G. [illegible]ng, of the [illegible]. Lever, of [illegible]as McDon- [illegible]u of public [illegible]ark, chairman of t[illegible] [illegible]merce committee. These, [illegible] with many other officials of the executive department, gave considerable co-operation in the discussion of the legislative program.

An authorized summary of what was accomplished at this conference indicates among other things, the following:

Fairness is Urged.

"The American Farm Bureau federation believes that railroads must render adequate service, but they should receive a reasonable rate of return based upon fair and just valuations. We realize that the farmers' interest depends upon absolute fairness to the carriers and we desire to call attention to the present situation.

"The transportation act of 1920 contained a provision which attempts to compel the interstate commerce commission to make rates sufficient to produce a minimum net return of [illegible] 6 per cent or more above all expenses and taxes on the present value of American railroads.

"The American Farm Bureau federation believes this provision is paternalistic class legislation, as it attempts to make a government guaranty on the cost plus basis. This provision has caused the commission to establish excessive increases in rates which have served to paralyze American industry.

Bids At Guarantee.

"They have come at a time when other lines of business are reducing their charges. The federation therefore petitions congress to repeal immediately the guaranty provision in section 15A of the Transportation Act, and to instruct the commission to make a readjustment of railroad rates back to pre-war basis in harmony with other business.

"The federation recognizes that in revising our tariff laws the sixty-seventh congress will levy duties upon imports, not upon a revenue basis only, but with a view to the protection of American industries.

"The American Farm Bureau federation urges and demands for agricul[illegible] treatment that will afford the [illegible] farmer a protective tariff [illegible] products equivalent to the [illegible] products of the factory.

(Continued on Page 6.)

[illegible] HISTORY

[illegible] POLITICAL HISTORY.

[illegible]8.—Battle of Manila Day [illegible] destroyed.

[illegible]27.—Federal reservation [illegible] Philadelphia to adopt [illegible] constitution.

[illegible].—"Stonewall" Jackson [illegible] by his own troops.

[illegible] was the first President [illegible] political speeches.

[illegible]n was the only President [illegible] a nomination.

[illegible] was the only ex-President [illegible]ome President.

Conviction Of Senator Truman H. Newberry And Sixteen Associates For Conspiracy To Violate Corrupt Practices Act Is Set Aside By The Court

CASE WAS STARTED IN 1919 AND TRIAL IN 1918 LASTED FOR EIGHT WEEKS; FINES BETWEEN $1,000 AND $10,000 WITH PRISON SENTENCES WERE GIVEN.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The conviction of Senator Truman H. Newberry in the Michigan federal courts of conspiracy to violate the corrupt practices act, was set aside today by the supreme court.

The conviction of sixteen other defendants was also set aside. The court held that congress was without the power to regulate the primaries, and that the lower court erred in dismissing the defendant's demurrer.

The case of United States Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan and sixteen of his political associates reached the supreme court of the United States from the federal court at Grand Rapids, Mich., where the appelants were found guilty March 20, 1920, of criminal conspiracy to violate the federal corrupt practices act.

The senator was sentenced by the district judge, Clarence W. Sessions, to two years imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth and fined $10,000. This, the extreme penalty of the law, was also placed against two others, the remaining sentences running down to a fine of $1,000.

Case Started in 1919.

The case started with 135 indictments returned at Grand Rapids Nov. 29, 1919. It was called for trial on Jan. 27, 1920, and lasted eight weeks, 89 of the original list of defendants being still before the bar when the jury retired. One man was granted a separate trial because of illness and one was never arrested, having gone to South America before the indictments were returned. Twenty-three were dismissed on motion of Frank C. Dailey, special assistant attorney general, at the close of the government testimony on March 2, 1920, and the next day Judge Sessions freed fifteen more.

DRIVE BEGINS IN CITY TODAY

SALVATION ARMY ASKS MONEY IN LA GRANDE.

The Salvation Army campaign for $2700 from Union county started this morning. Salvation Army lassies in groups of six began soliciting funds here today and when they are finished with the systematic campaign planned for this city they will go to outlying districts of the county.

Of the total to be collected here $2,000 will be used in the county and the rest will go towards the support of the state home for girls in Portland.

Governor Ben W. Olcott has issued the following proclamation on the Salvation Army drive:

Union County Salvation Army Campaign Headquarters:

In passing through what appears to be one of the most critical periods of readjustment, there has fallen to the lot of the Salvation Army perhaps the greatest responsibility in the history of that organization. It has never ceased to serve where service was needed; it is an active, efficient organization working continuously for suffering humanity. The Salvation Army commands our respect and deserves our financial support. I, therefore, desire to make the most earnest appeal to the people of our state to exert themselves to the utmost on behalf of the home service fund appeal for this year.

BEN W. OLCOTT,
Governor of Oregon.

ANTI-SPEED CAMPAIGN IS ON

Eight motorists were caught in speed traps laid by the police yesterday. Just where these traps are located is not known except in one instance, this being at the viaduct. According to announcement by Roy Flexer, chief of police, more traps are being placed and the city will be so honey-combed with these traps in a few weeks that speeding will soon be under control. While officers cannot be stationed at all of these traps at all times they will not announce where they are stationed at various times of the day and night, and unless drivers of cars get out of the habit of disregarding the law they will find that soon escape is impossible.

In commenting on yesterday's arrests, Mr. Flexer stated that one of the worst traffic offenses, in his opinion, is bad brakes. Motorists coming down the viaduct and stating that their brakes were out of repair as an excuse should be given the limit of the law. "These violators of the traffic law are a menace to themselves and to others and, for their own sake and the sake of the public, they should be punished heavily," he stated.

Mr. Flexer also called attention to the carelessness regarding the parking regulations and the provisions relating to lights. These regulations will also be enforced with greater strictness in the future, Mr. Flexer said.

According to statements made at the division engineer's office of the state highway commission, the contracts on the station work on the highway between here and Kamela have been let to foreigners largely because of the extremely low figures at which the bids for this work were submitted by the foreigners. The rock work is being done at the rate of $1.30 a yard and this is said to be the lowest bid on that kind of work received on any contract in many years.

The foreigners are willing to take contracts on this work at certain rates per cubic yard and take a chance at making a little by working extremely hard. On day labor, however, it was stated, American labor is the only satisfactory labor because foreigners refuse to work by the day and do even a fair amount of work.

On the highway between Hot Lake and Union practically all the work is team work and, on this class of work alien labor is extremely unsatisfactory. This work is opening up now and considerable of the surplus labor will be absorbed by this work. On May 20, contracts for overhead crossings will be let and within a month work on these will start.

On all of this bridge work, it was stated at the highway office, the work is of such a nature that Americans will have to be employed as it is practically all skilled work and it cannot be sub-let. There will probably be sub-let. There will probably be 200 men at work on the contracts that will be let this month. A large part of these will be skilled carpenters.

ALL INVITED TO HOSPITAL

GRANDE RONDE HOSPITAL WILL OBSERVE NATIONAL DAY

May 12 Has Been Set Aside As Hospital Day, Held in Honor of Birth Date Of Florance Nightingale.

The Grande Ronde Hospital is to join other progressive institutions in the United States and Canada in the observance of National Hospital Day, May 12. There are "Fire Prevention," "Arbor," "Mother's," and other days, and even "Be Kind to Dumb Animals Week," but this is the first organized effort to have a "day" for the 8,000 hospitals that are caring for the 3,000,000 people, who, according to the American Public Health Association, are sick every day.

May 12 was chosen as National Hospital Day because it is the birthday anniversary of Florence Nightingale, pioneer in modern hospital and nursing methods. The Grand Ronde Hospital cordially invites the men and women of the community to drop in on May 12 and see for themselves how well it cares for their relatives, friends and fellow-citizens who may be sick or injured. The nurses' training school also issues an invitation to the girls and young women to inspect the quarters for nurses and learn some interesting facts about this splendid profession.

CURRENCY CONTROLLER ISSUES CALL FOR THE CONDITION OF BANKS

WASHINGTON, May 2—The controller of currency has issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Thursday, April 28.

WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight and Tuesday, fair, except probably showers in northwestern portion of the state. Light to heavy frosts tonight in the south and east portions of the state.

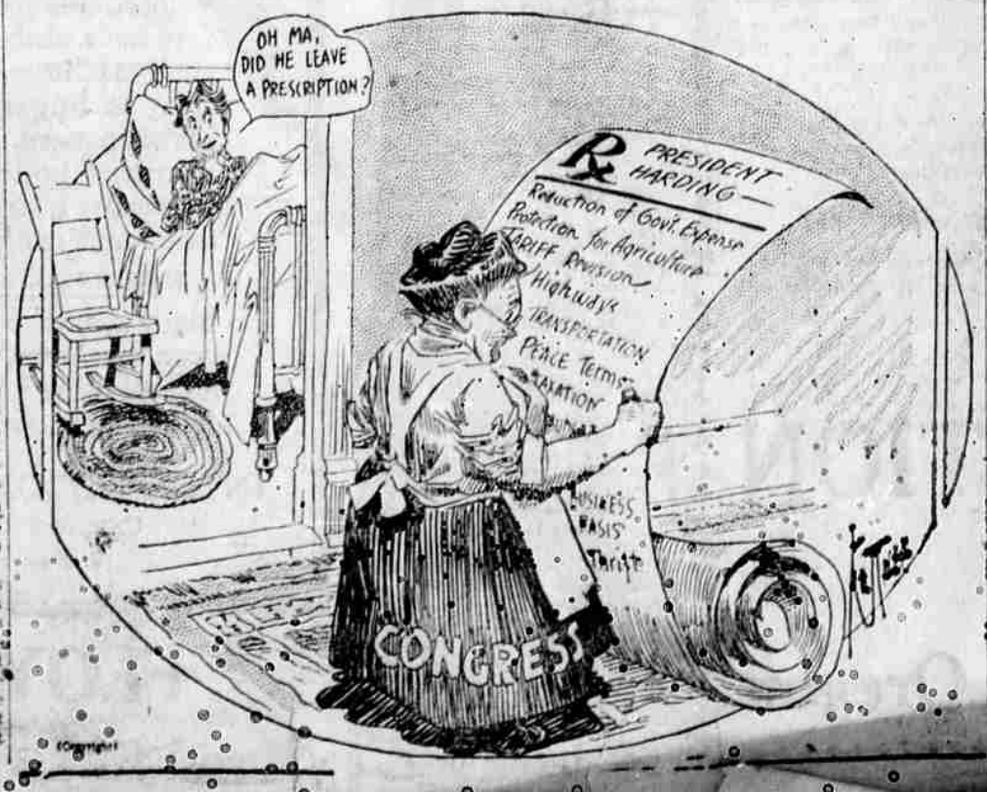
Great Britian Makes Plans to Give Big Demonstration If Germany Refuses Allies' Reparation Terms

LONDON, May 2.—Great Britain will make a naval demonstration if Germany refuses the reparation terms of the allies. The demonstration, which will not take the form of a blockade, will probably occur in the North Sea. Germany must give by May 12, a catagorical answer of "yes" or "no" to the allied demands, or suffer the military and naval penalties, according to the ultimatum drawn up by the allied foreign ministers and approved by the supreme council. The interval was not allowed for negotiations but to give the German government time to reflect, the negotiations being considered at an end.

Premier Briand said it would take twelve days to complete French military preparations for the occupation of the Ruhr district.

PARIS, May 2.—The French government is proceeding with the preliminaries necessary for the occupation of the Ruhr Valley.

The New Doctor Prescribes



Jobless Men Parade In Protest Against Alien Labor Being Hired

Over 200 unemployed staged a demonstration in protest against the employment of foreigners on road work Saturday night. A number of trucks were pressed into service, the mufflers opened and with signs announcing that they were Americans and must have work or starve, they paraded through the business section. The demonstration was orderly and after going through the business section the crowd dispersed.

The foreigners at work on the highway camps are continuing to enjoy the profit of jobs while hundreds of men, many of whom are married, are unable to find work. At the Red Cross it was announced this morning by Mrs. Fay Catlin, executive secretary that none of the married men whose families had been receiving aid from the Red Cross had received employment in the highway camps and that none were working steadily.

Business men commenting on the parade of unemployed Saturday expressed their approval of this method of placing before the public of La Grande the serious situation confronting many of her citizens. "I don't blame them a bit," said one prominent merchant. "We are with them," declared another.

COMMISSION FOR WELFARE FORMED

For the purpose of organizing a welfare commission that has for its purpose making La Grande a better place to live, representatives of the various churches and welfare organizations in this city met yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. The meeting was called by invitation, the ministers and two lay members, a man and a woman, of each church in the city being asked to attend the meeting. Several organizations did not receive their notification in time and because of this the attendance was not as large as was anticipated, but over 20 attended.

Robert Eakin was elected president, Mrs. Sherwood Williams vice-president, F. L. Meyers treasurer, Mrs. Fay Catlin, secretary and Miss Louise Zorn assistant secretary. Rev. A. R. Sitton was temporary chairman of the meeting.

Rev. James Atkin Smith outlined the purposes of the proposed organization. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, following which adjournment was taken. Those on this committee are Robert Eakin, A. C. Hampton, J. L. Cramer, F. L. Meyers and Mrs. Fay Catlin.

SPENT SUNDAY IN CITY

Harry Grady and wife came over from Pendleton yesterday visiting relatives. Mr. Grady is one of the oldest conductors on the O-W and for years was located at La Grande. His health is very good now and he says he likes the run from Pendleton to Pilot Rock. They are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bohnenkamp.

PHILHARMONIC PLEASES MANY

HUNDREDS ARE TURNED AWAY SATURDAY.

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra, which appeared at the L. D. S. Tabernacle Saturday evening under the auspices of the Union County Ad Club and the Elwyn Concert Bureau, gave music-lovers of La Grande an opportunity of hearing one of the most famous orchestras of the kind in the world and the program which had been specially arranged for this concert brought forth much applause.

Symphony No. 5, from "The New World," by Dvorak, and the overture from Wagner's "Tannhauser," conducted by Josef Stransky, were followed by "The Culprit Fay," composed by Henry Hadley, assistant conductor. Mr. Hadley himself conducted this piece. The closing number "Caucasian Sketches," by Ipolitoff-Ivanoff, brought forth such tremendous applause that the audience was favored with an encore. A selection from Lohengrin was selected for this piece.

The program, perhaps too classical in some respects, was rendered in such a masterful manner that even those not thoroughly versed in classical music enjoyed every number.

From a financial point of view, according to announcement by the Elwyn concert bureau, the concert was a loss, $900 being lost by the bureau here. However, this is better than at Walla Walla, a larger city, where the bureau was forced to stand a loss of $1100. The inability to seat more persons resulted in over 400 being turned away. Every seat in the house was sold and because the fire ordinances prohibit placing chairs in the aisles or allowing people to stand, it was impossible to accomodate all wanting to hear the concert.

Although the concert bureau lost money, the Ad Club cleared about $50 on the concert. Owing to the late arrival of the train, the concert was slightly delayed. The train arrived here at 8:40 and the concert began at a few minutes after nine. Because of this delay a large part of the members of the orchestra were not in full dress.

Josef Stransky, conductor, announced after the concert that he greatly appreciated the quietness of the audience. He said he had seldom played to an audience as quiet as this one and seldom to one more appreciative. Owing to the facilities in the choir loft not being just what they should have been, it was necessary to reverse the seating of the orchestra, and six men had to be left out of the orchestra.

UNION WOOLEN MILLS ARE SOLD

UNION, May 2.—The Union Woolen mill property was bought this week by the Union Woolen Mill Company, and will be held until such time as the property can be utilized for woolen mill purposes. It may be of interest to many to know that negotiations are under way looking toward again starting up the Union woolen mill, and it is within the range of possibility that such a thign may come to pass, though nothing is certain until arrangements are finally completed. The deal of the present week secures the property for purpose named at a fair price.

AIRPLANE RIDES ON NEXT SUNDAY

A number of local persons were disappointed yesterday, in not being able to take the coveted airplane ride. The La Grande Aircraft corporation had advertised that the first ten persons appearing at the Recall field, where the plane is stationed, would be given a ride for the small sum of $5. A number of persons appeared at the appointed time, but Mr. Walter S. Love, the pilot, was confined to his home under the doctor's care, on account of illness, and the rides could not be given.

However, the same offer will hold good for next Sunday, when Mr. Love expects to be on hand and the first ten persons appearing will be given a ride each for $5.

PUBLIC FEARS WATER RIGHTS MAY BE LOST

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SITES IN DANGER OF PASSING INTO HANDS OF POWERFUL PRIVATE INTERESTS

EAST IS ALREADY HARD HIT BY UNSCRUPLUOUS

Generation of Electricity Is Possible By the Harnessing of the Wonderful Rivers of the State of Oregon; Could Supply the Whole Nation With Power.

(By Judge Stephen A. Lowell.)

PENDLETON, Ore., May 2.—The genesis of the federal water power act of June 10, 1920, is probably to be found in an increasing alarm among the masses that there is grave danger that the priceless hydro-electric power sites and power privileges existing throughout the national domain will early pass to the hands of powerful private interests, and that they will thus be lost to future generations, just as most other natural resources have been lost to the generation now living.

The law comes too late to save to the public any considerable portion of the once abounding hydraulic assets of the Atlantic coast. Substantially every important available power site upon the lakes and streams in that section of the country has already become the property of the mighty electrical and manufacturing interests centering in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The experts employed by those industries dependent upon machinery long ago perceived that an age of electricity was being ushered in, and, ever alert to the interest of their employers, advised prompt and systematic acquisition of hydraulic power sites and privileges wherever possible to secure, and such advice has been assiduously followed.

Will Supply Power.

Power applied direct from the fall of water is too limited in its scope. The same water utilized for the generation of electricity multiplies the power many fold, and renders possible distribution over a large expanse of territory. Where, hitherto, a dozen turbine wheels have been perchance driven by a falling stream, under the more approved system of electrical transmission the same water will drive the machinery of a dozen factories scattered over a radius of 500 miles, because by modern engineering appliances electric currents are easily and efficiently carried 250 miles from a central station, with minimum of loss.

What the future may contain in this field is still in the realm of scientific mystery. It is only forty years since water power first began to be converted into electricity, and it is about thirty years since the first transmission line in the republic was installed. At first the limit of transmission was small, less than five miles, and that with notable loss of voltage. Today the use of the 250-mile limit is conservative.

Men of foresight everywhere have long since come to a realization that the coal problem, not only in America but over the globe, is to become more and more acute. Hence the international race for control of the petroleum fields. Theoretically there are coal deposits in the soil of the five continents sufficient to supply the needs of man for several centuries. Actually, measured by accessibility and by the standard of current rate of consumption, the cheaply obtainable coal deposits will be exhausted in two generations. Wood is no longer available for industrial fuel to any material degree. Indeed the time is not far distant when the United States must follow the custom of the old world, and construct dwelling houses of some other material than lumber.

Conditions Changed.

The average man, busy with his own affairs, has only recently begun to realize the changed conditions. It is only students, specialists and men directly interested in applied mechanical energy who have foreseen the imperative enthronement of electricity in the world's industrial kingdom. Unfortunately the loose laws of states have made it possible for great corporations to quietly acquire ownership and control of lakes, water falls, potential power sites and canal rights, and they have not been procrastinators in availing themselves of the opportunities offered. It is probable that a census of the present ownership of the water power of the forty-eight states would astound the intelligent public, were such census available at this time.

Public sentiment in a free government is all-powerful when once

(Continued on Page 6)