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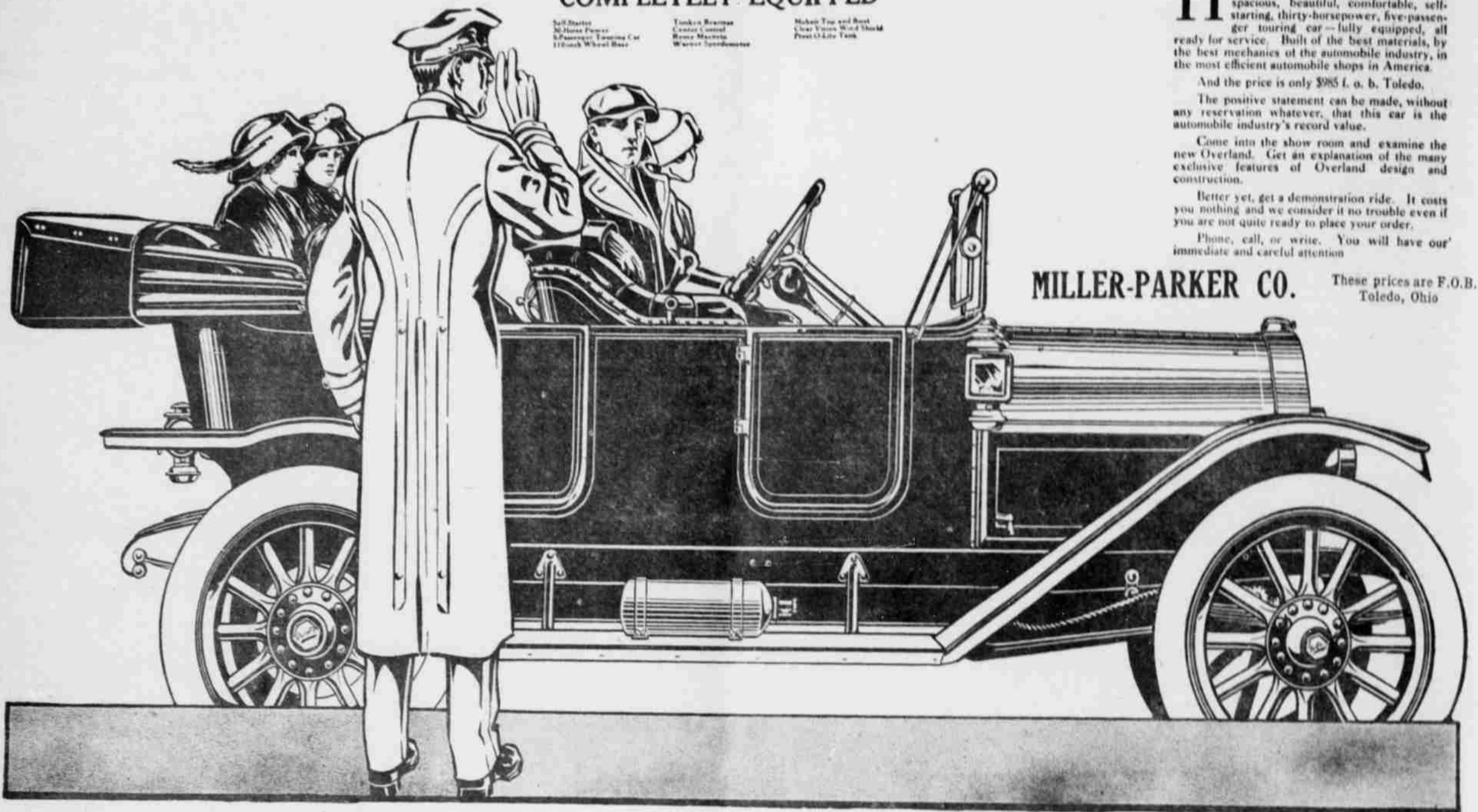
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UNION LABOR MAN TO BE IN CABINET

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON WILL BE ONE OF PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS

BRANDEIS IS ALSO POSSIBILITY

Confirmation From Every Side That Bryan, McAdoo and Daniels Will Get Appointments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The plea of union labor for representation in the President's Cabinet may be recognized in the selection of Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the newly-created Department of Labor. This information, along with other reliable advice, came to the political leaders at the Capitol today direct from Trenton. Representative Wilson has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and was at one time secretary of the United Mine Workers of America.

From the same sources it was learned that William B. Redfield, of Brooklyn, might be made a member of the Cabinet. For what portfolio he is considered was not divulged, but it is known that the President-elect holds the highest regard for Redfield's views on the tariff, and has for some time hoped to have him on one of his close advisers.

About the future of three portfolios—Agriculture, Interior and War—little is known, and it is hinted that they will be filled by men whose names have not been generally mentioned heretofore.

Though William A. Glasgow, Philadelphia lawyer, and Edgar Farrar, of New Orleans, former president of the American Bar Association, are reported to be still under consideration, the most reliable information obtainable today is that James C. McInerney, of New York, will be the new Attorney-General.

Confirmation comes from every side that the President-elect has selected William J. Bryan for Secretary of the Treasury; William G. McAdoo for Secretary of the Navy; Josephus Daniels for Secretary of the Navy, and Representative Albert Burleson, of Texas, for Postmaster-General.

The name of Louis D. Brandeis still is known to be uppermost in Wilson's mind for Secretary of Commerce, as the post now held by Nagel probably will be called hereafter.

It is said Mr. Wilson from the first was anxious to place a Progressive Republican in his Cabinet, and the selection of Brandeis is believed to be a result of that desire.

The information as yet with respect to diplomatic posts is meager. It became known here today that Frederick C. Penfield, of Philadelphia, and Henry N. Morgenthau, of New York, very likely would be chosen for Ambassadors, the former to Rome and the latter to Berlin.

Lively discussion was precipitated in Congressional circles by a published statement credited to President-elect Wilson that he intended to spend part of each working day in the President's room at the Capitol, to keep in closer touch with the legislative officers. Such action on the part of the President would overturn a precedent which has restricted the President's visits to the Capitol to the last hours of a session of Congress.

THERE'S NO MONEY TRUST, SAYS MORGAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A general denial of the existence or possibility of a "money trust" was presented to the House money trust committee today in a long letter sent by J. P. Morgan & Co. at the invitation of the committee.

Simultaneously, Chairman Pujo gave out a reply, in which the committee informed Morgan & Co. that its request had been made January 27, since when the committee had been at work on its report for a month.

"Your memorandum," the reply concluded, "manifestly comes too late to be of value."

The Morgan letter laid at the door of the present banking and currency laws the responsibility for any "concentration of money and credit that may exist."

In its conclusion as to the committee's activities, the letter said:

"We venture to submit that in a strong public opinion there lies the greatest safeguard of the community. The public are the ones who entrust bankers with such influence and power as they today have in every civilized land and the public is unlikely to entrust that power to weak or evil hands. Your counsel asked witnesses whether the present power held by bankers in the country would not be a menace if it lay in evil hands. If Congress were to fall in evil hands the results might be deplorable. But to us it seems as little likely that the citizens of this country will fall Congress with rascals as it is that they will entrust the leadership of their business, and financial affairs to a set of clever rogues."

The letter says that such concentration of money in New York as has occurred is due to the antiquated banking system and the natural law which "in every country creates some one city as the great financial center."

That part of the money trust resolution declaring that it is "generally believed that groups of financiers create, avert and compose panics," was particularly attacked by the letter.

Morgan & Co. set for that any withholding of money or credit by one man in any market would be "promptly relieved by the automatic flow of credit from some altogether foreign source."

"We regret," said the letter, "that a belief so incredible, so abhorrent and so harmful to the country should for a moment have found lodgment anywhere. And we welcome your invitation as an opportunity for us to state, to the extent of our observations and experience, there is not even a vestige of truth in the idea that in whole or in part, the financial convulsion of 1907 was brought through the design of any man or men."

"Accounts of the number of persons in the building differed to such an extent that accurate estimates of the death toll were impossible today. At noon only about 25 out of 60 persons estimated to have been in the building had been accounted for definitely, but it was known that a score or more of those who had escaped left the neighborhood without revealing their identities.

The financial damage was about \$250,000.

Izid Stela, a paper carrier, was one of the heroes of the fire. He was preparing to start with his morning route and was one of the first at the fire. Even before the flames arrived he began assisting the night clerk to arouse those asleep in the building. He helped drag several half-lazed persons from the building and was nearly suffocated. Stela stepped outside and collapsed from the effects of the smoke.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted with the prompt relief afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. This liniment is for sale by Huntley Bros. Co., Oregon City, Hubbard and Canby.

EDITOR LA FOLLETTE GOES TO HELENA

G. E. LaFollette, who has resigned as editor of the Estacada Progress, left Monday for Helena, Mont., to become managing editor of the Morning Independent of that place. Mr. LaFollette was in charge of the Estacada Progress for more than one year, and the paper made marked progress under his administration. He is a nephew of United States Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. J. W. Reed, formerly mayor of Estacada, is the principal owner of the paper in that city.

SCORES ARE KILLED IN HOTEL BLAZE

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—A house full of guests—perhaps 25, perhaps 100—were burned to death here this morning in a fire which destroyed the Dewey Hotel, a second-class hostelry. So swift and terrible was the march of the flames that we went insane from fright.

It is known that at least 50 persons were registered at the hotel and the night clerk, who escaped narrowly with his own life, declared there were probably 20 other persons in the hotel who were not registered. Only four bodies were recovered before the flames drove the firemen from the building.

Watchmen, policemen and others in the vicinity of the hotel declare that not to exceed a dozen persons escaped from the burning structure, which was entirely wrapped in flames when the first companies reached the scene.

So suddenly did the flames reach every part of the building that few of those asleep had time to reach windows and none was able to get to the fire escape.

The cause of the fire has not been determined. It started in the rear of the building but had gained great headway before it was discovered.

The lower floor of the building was occupied by the Raphael-Pred Clothing Company, the Hillier Liquor Company and the Adams Express Company. The stock of all these companies is entirely destroyed. The known dead are:

Mr. Alice Desposie, Charles Cummins, jumped from third story, breaking his neck.

—Beverly, waiter. James Prokes, a cooper, and Charles Beverly, employed in a local oyster house, attempted to escape and their bodies were found in the hallway on the second floor.

Some of the injured: Mrs. C. E. Wilkins went insane. Lydia Nelson, 2324 Dodge Street, burned on the face and body.

Iona Jennings, overcome by smoke. Mark Henningsway, Ewing, Neb., overcome by smoke; may die.

Clara Newman, overcome by smoke. Unidentified woman, overcome by smoke; burned; will probably die.

Swedish housekeeper, Tina, went insane. E. C. Stiles, overcome by smoke.

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SOLONS SAY THERE IS MONEY TRUST

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HAS PLAN TO CHANGE FINANCIAL SCHEME

STOCK EXCHANGE TO BE CURBED

Board Admits It Is Impossible For Widely Distributed Wealth of Nation To Be Corralled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—That a money trust does exist and that its powers should be curbed by stringent federal regulations as to the conduct of national banks, clearing houses and stock exchanges, were the findings of the House money trust committee set forth in the majority report of its investigations filed in the House late today.

The report, signed by Chairman Pujo and six other Democratic members, was accompanied by two bills, one to regulate stock exchanges through forbidding the mails to exchanges which do not comply with federal regulations, and the other to regulate clearing house associations through forbidding national banks to join such organizations unless federal regulations are observed.

On the question of the existence of a money trust, the report is specific and detailed.

"It would, of course, be absurd," said the report, "to suggest that control of the bulk of the widely distributed wealth of a great nation can be corralled by any set of men. If that is what is meant by gentlemen who deny the existence of a money trust, your committee agrees with them. It is not, however, necessary that a group of men shall control directly the small savings in the banks nor the scattered resources of the country in order to monopolize the great financial transactions, or to be able to dictate credits to be extended or withheld from business enterprises."

The great bank or banker "with access to the main springs of the concentrated resources of the other people's money," the report declares, can handle the vast issues of securities now demanded by the commercial and industrial development of the country, but the bank reserve system, it is further contended, concentrates a large part of the funds of the smaller banks in New York, where a group of men have strengthened their interest in the various banking institutions.

"If, therefore, by a 'money trust' is meant an established and well-defined identity and community of interest which has been created and held together by stock holdings, interlocking directorates and other forms of domination over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service and industrial corporations and which has resulted in a vast and growing concentration of the control of money and credit in the hands of a comparatively few men, your committee has no hesitation in asserting that the condition thus described exists in this country today," the report adds.

SUFFRAGETTES MAY GET LIFE SENTENCES

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Militant suffragettes connected with the burning of buildings in public parks are liable to penal servitude for life.

This was the announcement today of Travers Humphreys, public prosecutor, in asking the Magistrate at the New Police Court to commit for trial Miss Lillian Lenton and Miss Joyce Locke. The two were arrested February 26 for setting fire to a pavilion in the New Botanical Gardens.

"I make my charge," said Mr. Humphreys, "under the malicious damage act, which makes it a felony punishable by penal servitude for life for any person to fire a building belonging to the King, or devoted to public use."

At the hearing today only Miss Locke appeared, Miss Lenton having been released owing to ill health, after carrying out a hunger strike. Humphreys said the prison physicians reported that she would have died unless released.

The Magistrate protested that the procedure was extraordinary. Prisoners, he continued, sometimes are released from prison, but not from custody. He immediately issued a warrant for her arrest.

Miss Locke, who also started a hunger strike while detained, was forcibly fed. She pleaded that she was too ill to conduct her defense but the case proceeded and she was committed for trial at the Assizes. Bail was fixed at \$5000 on the promise of the accused that she would refrain from any agitation pending her appearance before the jury.

A young woman who was arrested on the All-English tennis grounds at Wimbledon last night with bags containing inflammable materials in her possession, refused to give any information about herself in the police court today. She was remanded for further investigation. The police testified that they found five cans of paraffin and other combustibles near the grandstand.

CLARK AND KERN ARE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Champ Clark was unanimously renominated today by the Democrats as speaker of the new Congress. Congressman Russell of Missouri made the nominating speech in the Democratic caucus.

Senator John W. Kern of Indiana was chosen majority leader of the Senate here today through his selection as chairman of the upper house caucus. He was authorized to choose eight other members of the "steering committee," which will superintend the final formation of the new Senate.

The caucus will meet again tomorrow to ratify his selections.

Senators Sausbury of Delaware and Newlands of Nevada were elected secretary and vice chairman, respectively, of the "steering committee."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina read a paper urging harmony in the committee.

The House Democrats elected Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania chairman of the Democratic caucus committee to succeed Albert Burleson of Texas, the new postmaster general. It also re-elected Burleson's resignation as chairman of the caucus committee.

Representative Ashbrook of Ohio was chosen secretary of the caucus committee and Representative Underwood of Alabama was unanimously re-elected chairman of the house ways

SUFFRAGETTES MARCH THROUGH WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—With unfriendly crowds jostling them, but with eyes set straight ahead, the New York to Washington band of suffragettes arrived here today and marched past the capitol to suffragette headquarters. Bedraggled, tanned and blistered, the marchers presented a sorry spectacle. The hair of all the marchers was sadly disarranged, and "Colonel" Ida Crawford plodded wearily along with her dress pinned nearly to her knees.

A battery of moving picture men in automobiles ran ahead of the "army," photographing it as the marchers waded through the streets. Near the capitol building the streets were packed with a laughing, jostling throng, and the mounted police had difficulty in clearing a pathway for hikers.

After reaching suffragette headquarters the marchers dispersed to secure fresh clothing and other necessities.

Near Hladsburg, Md., a band from the negro reform school lined the roadway and played a quick step, while a number of young hikers left the ranks and did a turkey trot in the mud.

When the band reached Maryland Avenue it was joined by a local contingent, with Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the local suffrage headquarters, in the lead.

Of the original army of 16 who left New York but 10 finished here today. They are: Rosalie Jones, Ida Crawford, Martha Klatsken, Elizabeth Aldrich, Minerva Crowell, Miss Brown, Elizabeth Deutch, Constance Lepp, Mrs. John Holdt and Mrs. George Wendt.

After the marchers had bathed and otherwise refreshed themselves they were the guests at luncheon of Washington suffragette leaders.

The formal presentation of the suffragette letter to President-elect Wilson probably will cause a row.

"General" Jones is determined to present it herself, but Miss Alice Paul threatens to try to hand it to Wilson.

WEST SIDE CLUB HAS FINE MEETING

A delightful meeting of the West Side Literary Society, held in the West Side school house Monday evening, was attended by a large number of persons who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment which was furnished by the members of the organization.

A recitation upon Woodrow Wilson was given by Miss Yvonne Lytzo. Other recitations were given by Denney Powell, Charles Winkler and Herman Taylor. Songs were sung by Miss Elva Moore who was accompanied by Miss Schmidt on the violin. Miss Ella Parks with accompaniment by Miss Schmidt, Miss Clara Winkler and Mr. Winkler sang a beautiful duet as did Miss Flossie Blackburn and Gladys Montgomery accompanied by Miss Hazel Montgomery.

The "Milk Maid" which was sung by Lester Farmer and Lavelle Brown was pretty and caused much favorable comment.

The next regular meeting of the club will be held in two weeks, but a basket social will be given Saturday evening in the school house for the benefit of the base ball team.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of coughs, colds and croup. It can be depended upon. Try it. Sold by Huntley Bros. Co., Oregon City, Canby, and Hubbard.

BANKING REFORM URGED BY CONGRESS

MAJORITY REPORT OF PUJO COMMITTEE IS FOR MONEY CHANGE

FINANCIAL TRUST IS ALLEGED

Minority Report Admits There is Grave Danger—New Chairman Favors Expedient Plan

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Recommendations for the reform of banking laws made by a majority report of the Pujo congressional committee, which investigated the "money trust" are expected here to be followed out in the next session of Congress.

Congressman Glass, of Virginia, is expected to be chairman of the banking committee in the new house, and it is declared that he is strongly in favor of the Pujo findings. Glass announced today that the report of his sub-committee, which investigated the Aldrich currency plan, is being prepared.

Bills covering the Pujo and Glass reports probably will be ready by April 1 for submission to the extra session. The Pujo committee recommends that the money trust inquiry be continued, but this clause probably will be stricken out. Many Democrats oppose further investigation.

A very lively battle on the floor of the House is anticipated before the close of the present session.

The majority report of the Pujo committee found that:

The money trust is a menace to the financial welfare of the country.

The dominating forces in the world of finance are J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York; the First National Bank of New York; and the National City Bank of New York.

Seven Democrats signed the report, and four Republicans dissented. Revolutionary reforms in the fiscal life of the country are recommended by the report. These include the regulation of bank exchanges and clearing houses.

The majority report submitted two model bills, one of which proposes to prohibit the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone to stock exchanges in the furtherance of alleged fraudulent transactions. It is also proposed to bar stock exchanges from all use of public utilities unless they incorporate and their brokers open their books and records to the state officers and the postmaster-general.

Hayes, of California; Guernsey, of Maine; and Heald, of Delaware, presented a minority report, which denied that the evidence disclosed the existence of a money trust, but admitted that it did disclose a dangerous concentration of credit in New York, Boston and Chicago.

HARLEY STEVENS JR. SELLS 5 ACRES NEAR BOLTON

Harley Stevens, Jr., of Portland, has sold five acres of land about one half mile north of Bolton to James O. Dickey, of Molalla. The tract adjoins the county road and is mostly cleared, with a good house and barn on it. At the time Mr. Stevens, who is the son of H. C. Stevens, of this city, bought the property, it was his intention to keep it for a home, but his business has made it impossible for him to reside there. The purchase price was \$2,260. Mr. Dickey believes that he got a bargain and has placed the property in the hands of a local real estate company.