## TAFT AND PINCHOT ONSAMEROSTRUM

President and Deposed Chief Forester Address National Civic Federation.

LAW UNIFORMITY IS TOPIC

Nation's Chief Says Regulation of Privately-Owned Forests Is Up to States-Legal Delays Grant-

ed Wealthy Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- President Taft-and Gifford Pinchot, whom the former recently removed from his position head of the Forestry Bureau spoke today from the same platform in addressing the National Civic Federation, in session to discuss problems of uniform

state legislation.

Representatives of almost every branch of human activity met at the conference to talk over ways and means to bring about uniformity of laws relating to child labor, marriage and divorce, pure food and pure drugs, conservation of natural resources and laws relating to negotiable instruments, bills of lading and subjects affecting the business and social life of the Nation.

President Taft spoke at the morning

session and serious attention was ac-corded him throughout. His speech was a careful presentation of the needs of uniformity upon the part of the states in laws looking to an amelioration of existing conditions.

## Waterpower Monopoly Young.

Gifford Pinchot was one of the princi-He said that subjects such as forestry preservation had been advocated by Americans for more than 100 years, but hat the control of water power monopol than the present century.

"We have come at last to the point of action," he said, "and we must either go forward or fall back.

In his judgment the present situation offers a field for further action and for co-operation between the states themselves, and between them and the Nation. As a result of the White House conference a few years ago, 45 state committees, looking to the con-servation of natural resources, have been appointed.

### Chance for Laws Now.

"The great principles we have been working for," said Mr. Pinchet, "must be written in our laws now or the chance may pass. Public sentiment is prepared and awake. For the second time a President of the United States ans indorsed these principles in a messuge to Congress. Most of the recom-mendations which the recent message ontained are well known to friends of onservation and well approved. If it as omissions or passages with which disagree, I have no concern in them

res he recommends be taken up and disposed of promptly without awaiting the investigation that has been determined upon. There can be no reason to actong on these measures. They

stand by themselves. "In the face of this great opportunilet us go further and, so far as see issues are concerned, let us disntroversy altogether in a general effort to secure what every good citizen earnestly desires. Our duty is to look beyond these, above all lesser strife, in a common effort to reach objects of such transcendant im-

## Many Notables Attend.

is addition to the President's speech at the morning session, Seth Low, pres-dent of the federation, and Judge Alon B. Parker, temperovay chairman of the conference, also spoke. With President Taft as the central figure, there were gathered on the stage a notable group of men. Labor was represented by Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell; the law by Senator Root, Allon B. Parker and ex-Associ-ate Justice Brown; business by John Hays Hammond, ex-Senator John F. bryden and others

President Low explained the purpose the meeting, pointing out that "uni form legislation is equivalent in legis-lation to standardization in mechanical

### Federal Insurance Control Seen. In urging the uniformity of state

aws regulating insurance companies x-United States Senator John F. Dry-ient, president of the Prudential Inurance Company, declared that if the vrious states failed to uniformly codi-ty their insurance laws the only alter-ative would be the Federal control

"The immense amount of new legisla-tion and the enactment of new laws annually or biennally by the different legislative bodies is naturally the cause legislative bodies is naturally the cause of much uncertainty as to what the law which governs the business really is," he

am firmly convinced a uniform code governing the essentials of the law on the subject of insurance can be framed and the past experience of every life insurance company transacting business in the different states makes it desirable and proper that such a code should be prepared. Failing in this, the only ulti-mate alternative will be the supervision and control of the interstate business of:

## Low Introduces Taft.

Your presence here, Mr. President, highly appreclated by this conference scause your presence indicates your active sympathy with the objects of the

In these words President Seth Low, of the Civic Federation, welcomed President Taft, whose appearance was greeted with every manifestation of pleasure. The President, discussing the move ment started by the Civic Federation for uniformity in state laws, said it was the outgrowth of a demand to ring about better conditions in the so-

## Why Macaulay Is Prolix.

J. F. Rhodes in "Historical Essays." I suspect Macaulay had not the knack of discarding material on which he had spent time and effort, seeing how easily spent time and effort, seeing how easily auch vents glowed under his graphic pen. This is one reason why he is prolix in the last three volumes. The first two, which begin with the famous introduc-tory chapter and continue the story through the revolution of 1688 to the ac-cession of William and Mary, seem to me models of historical composition so far as nt, orderly method and livell-

\$500 Jesse French plano free. See

CONVICTED CHICAGO BANKER, WHOSE APPEAL IS DENIED BY SUPREME COURT.



Despite Supreme Court Decision, Banker Trusts.

NEW TRIAL AGAIN SOUGHT

Attorneys No Sooner Learn of Reverse Than They Renew Fight on Ground One Juror Was

(Continued from First Page.)

cess to the lowest depths of misery, beaten in a struggle that would have broken the heart and spirit of most younger men, and facing in his old age a term in stripes, Walsh remained the same Walsh that he was 20 years ago—cold, courageous and imperturbable, the man who wrung from J. Pier-pont Morgan the exclamation; "Walsh, the iron man of finance."

Hope Hangs on Slender Thread.

Upon one slender thread hangs Walsh's chances for another trial. Ju-ror Palmer has made affidavit that he was coerced into returning a verdict of guilty; that he did not believe Walsh but was builled into signing

The "fighting chance" that Mr. Walsh spoke of in his message to his wife consists of just two-possibilities. They

The chance that the Circuit Court of Appeals may grant him a new trial on the Palmer affidavit. on the Palmer affidavit.

The chance that President Taft may step in and pardon the former banker.

Lawyers say that there is little chance of the Palmer affidavit doing anything in Mr. Walsh's favor. So far as is known, no effort is being made to obtain a Presidential pardon.

WALSH'S PETITION IS DENIED

## Bank Wrecker Must Serve Five Years in Prison.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank of Chicago, under sentence to serve five years' imprison-ment in the Federal prison at Leaven-worth, Kan., on the charge of misappropriating and misapplying the funds of the bank, was denied today by the Supreme Court of the United States. This means that Mr. Walsh must serve his sentence The denial of John R. Walsh's petition for a writ of certiforari by the Supreme Court of the United States closes the last chapter in the history of his long fight for freedom. The convicted banker is now powerless to pro-ceed further in his efforts to escape the prison bars, which have loomed before him since his indictment three years

ago.

The one-time bank president and rairoad financier, now 72 years old, will, in a few days, be a convict in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., where he will begin the sentence of

After the United States Circuit Court of Appeals had refused Walsh as rehearing and denied his petition for a stay of judgment, baff was withdrawn and, at the request of his counsel, the court placed him in the "special custody" of a United States Marshal, where the remained pending the outcome of the Supreme Court of the State Legissian.

The first aspirant for the position is Edward Swartwood, for years Deputy Sheriff at Pittsburg, who in his day has hanged 21 men. Swartwood was once a famous hatsman of the Pittsburg team, and later an umpire in the National League.

This leniency was granted Mr. Walshin order that he might arrange his personal affairs.

The Chicago National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, the Home Savings Bank, all of Chicago, controlled by John R. Walsh, were closed in 1905,

en che same day he was released on

Mr. Waish's petition for a rehearing and the case was finally referred to the Supreme Court, which refused to re-view it.

MOVE FOR NEW TRIAL MADE

Appeals, after a lapse of about 15 months, affirmed the sentence.
On December 3 the same court denied

in the United States Circuit Court of Ap-peals asking that it direct the United States District Court to grant a new trial. States District Court to grant a new trial. He charged the jurors who convicted him with misconduct. A decision on the appeal is to be handed down tomorrow.

District Attorney Simm went into court with a motion that a mandate be issued at once, transferring the aged financier to prison. John S. Miller, one of Mr. Walsh's attorneys, objected on the ground that no official notice of the Supreme Court's action had been received. Just then a measured presented. ceived. Just then a messenger appeared in the courtroom with a telegram to Mr. Sims, officially notifying him of the action of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sims then asked an immediate mandate ordering the carrying out of the prison sentence. Mr. Miller demanded a stay until tence. Mr. Miller demanded a stay until a certified copy of the decision should be received. The question together with the appeal for a new trial then went over until tomorrow.

The avidence of the decision should be objection to a bill requiring a change in the manner of packing Eastern apples.

The evidence alleging misconduct of the jurgers, upon which Mr. Waish hopes to obtain a new trial, was contained in affidavits filed by Eibert Palmer and Charles Davey. In Palmer's affidavit he asserted that, while acting as a jurger, he was sick and signed the vertilet of guilty under pressure from the other. under pressure from the other jurors. He asserted "that said jurors continued their persecutions and that finally he gave way to his emotions and began to weep, when the juror, Brown, began to abuse affiant and applied to him epithets and opprobrious names, such as big fooly 'great big baby,' 'big calf,' there-by greatly humiliating affiant and causing him to suffer great mental anguish and increasing his mental and physical

WARDEN IS READY FOR WALSH

Federal Prison Authorities May Assign Him to Clerical Task.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 17.-The officials at the Federal prison here are pre-pared to receive John R. Walsh, the for-mer financier and rallway president of

It is stated that Mr. Walsh will be accorded the same treatment given other prisoners. No special privileges will be granted him. He will be assigned some light work, probably clerical.

## UMPIRE SEEKS REVENGE?

Former Strike Counter Would Be Official Hangman for State.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—A proposition to have a state hangman, whose duty it will be to personally hang every con-

"I would execute murderers at night without previous notice," says Swartwood, "and only with the witnesses pre-

## Tabloid Alcohol.

by John R. Walsh, were closed in 1905, and President Walsh, of the Chicago National, was accused of having used the funds of the institutions for his own use, in private enterprises, without sufficiently securing the banks. He was charged with using \$16,000,000 of the banks funds.

On January 10, 1908, Mr. Walsh was found guilty of misapplying the funds of the Chicago National Bank, of which he was president. On March 3 of the or the Chicago National Bank, of which he was president. On March 3 of the same year, motion for a new trial was overruled, and the aged defendant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth.

The chicago National Bank, of which the wild a match. The cubes, which are about the size of a jump of sugar, look like gelatine and burn slowly with a hot, blue flame. They will not evaponte and are said to be cheaper, for the heat developed, than is liquid alco-

Measure Fixing Size of Apple Boxes Stands Small Chance of Passing.

HAWLEY KEEPING WATCH

If Move Made to Report It From Committee, He Will Summon Oregon Growers to Riddle It With Adverse Facts. ,

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 17. The Lafean apple-pack-ing bill, intended to drive Oregon and other Western apples out of Eastern markets, lies dormant in the House com-mittee on agriculture, and thus far there has been no indication that it is to be pressed for consideration. The bill is not a new one. In one form or another it has been introduced in several successive Congresses, but never yet has it received cohsideration at the hands of any committee to which it has been referred. If Mr. Lafean has any intention of urging its consideration this session, he has given no introduced to given no intimation of his purpose to the chairman of the committee on agri-culture, and without request from him the committee will take no notice of his

The Lafean bill in its present shape seemingly stands no chance of passage. The radical and revolutionary character of its requirements and the manifest obfect sought to be attained are sufficient to guarantee a fight against it in com-mittee, and it is doubtful if the bill could be reported to the House, but, should a report be made, it would only be after the bill had been materially amended, so as to remove the more objectionable features. But more than this, it is seri-ously questioned whether Congress will feel disposed to enter upon the regulation of the size and contents of packages supersedens, and immediately hopened his case, but the United States Court of n which foodstuffs are shipped in interstate commerce. Such legislation was not attempted under the pure food law, and it is not believed to be the purpose of Congress at this late day to set a precedent such as would be established by the passage of the Lafean bill.

## Where Bill Is Obnoxious.

Representative Lafean introduced his bill in the last Congress, it was referred to the committee on interstate and for-eign commerce and there died without Basis of Walsh's Hope.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A few hours after John R. Walsh received word from Washington today that the United States Supreme Court had denied his petition in the United States Circuit Court of Aptates District are grown must have a capacity of not less than 2342 cubic inches, the figure named in previous bills. But in addition to defining the capacity of apple boxes, the new bill fixes the standard capacity of apple baskets and barrels, the former to be of the same capacity as boxes, 2342 inches, and the barrels to be of the fol-lowing dimensions: "Length of stave, 28½ inches; diameter of head, 17½ inches; distance between heads, 25 inches; cir-cumference of bulge, 64 inches."

From the Western standpoint these di-

mensions for baskets and barrels will be helpful, for the standards prescribed will not meet with the approval of all Eastern Apple-shippers, for the reason that uniform sizes of baskets and bar-

vides as follows:

vides as follows:

Apples of one variety, which are well-grown specimens, hand picked, of good color for the variety, normal shape, practically free from insect and fungus injury, bruises and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing, or apples of one variety which are not more than 10 per centum below the foregoing specifications, are standard grade "U. S. size R." if the minimum size of the apples is two and one-half inches in transverse diameter; or are standard grade "U. S. size R." if the minimum size of the apples is two and one-fourth inches in transverse diameter; or are standard grade "U. S. size C." if the minimum size of the apples is two inches in transverse diameter.

Under the terms of the bill a box of J. E. Taggart, foreman of the jury.

signed an affidavit in which he said
Palmer went to him after the verdict had
deen sealed and asked him to unseal it
and scratch off Palmer's name. He said
he refused to open the verdict, telling
Palmer it was against the law.

Under the terms of the bill a box of
apples will be considered misbranded,
within the meaning of the pure food law,
if its contents be less than 2342 cubic
linches, unless it be plainly marked on
end and side with the words "short box"
or with the number of cubic inches the box contains, and baskets and barrels are dealt with similarly. Apples will also be considered misbranded if their dimensions do not conform to the label, or if the label fails to bear a statement of the name of the variety, the name of

authority the apples were packed and the package marked,

the locality where grown, and the name of the packer or the person by whose

far as the Western apple growers are concerned, is that fixing the standard for boxes. Mr. Lafean, for some reason, has arbitrarily chosen a box containing 3,242 cubic inches; the Winchester bushel, the recognized standard in the United States, contains 2,1504 cubic inches. Therefore the Lafean box calls for 192 cubic inches in excess of a bushed. Why such a figure should have been adopted is a mystery to the members of the committee. Mr. Lafean has never offered any explanation, yet he apparently is the only man in Congress interested in this bill.

interested in this bill.

Fortunately for the West, Representative Hawley is a member of the committee on Agriculture, before whom the bill is pending, and he has made it a point to guard against any report on the measure until he and the applegrowers and shippers of Oregon and other Western estates. other Western states can present their arguments against the obnoxious clauses. Chairman Scott of the committee has assured Mr. Hawley he will do nothing with the bill unless urged to do so by its author, and, if request is preferred, Mr. Hawley will be notified in time to enable Representatives of the Western apple-growers to come to Washington and present their protests to the committee. But until Mr. La-fean demands such action, it seems unnecessary for such representatives to make the trip to Washington or to demand hearing. In Mr. Hawley's judgment it would be inadvisable for the opponents of the measure to ingist upon its consideration, when its sponsor evinces no live interest in its

quately protect the apple industry of Oregon and other Western states. The people of the West were the first to pack apples in boxes, and after years of experiment they have found a box of experiment they have found a box standard size that just meets the requirements. The box in common use has a capacity of 3,200 cubic inches, slightly more than the Winchester bushel. It is adapted to the kinds and varieties of applea grown in our country, and enables the growers to suip compactly and securely, and to get their fruit to market in good condition.

"If we of the West should be com reflex of the West should be com-pelled slightly to increase the size of our apple boxes, the fruit could not be handled to as good advantage; it would be loose in the package, and would suffer in transit. Boxes on hand would have to be destroyed and there would be a great financial loss, for which there is no justification.

Present. Box Right Size.

"Personally, I am unable to see that

there is any legitimate objection to the apple box now in comon use throughout the West. Not only has it capacity in excess of the Winchester bushel, so in excess of the Winchester bushel, so that there can be no ground for the cry of short package, but our Western box has come to be looked upon in the markets of the United States as a guarantee of quality, and finiformity. Our apples are always sold by the box, and not by the bushel. Every box is marked with the number of apples contained, so that the buyer knows, in an instant, what he is getting. The number indicates the size of the fruit. I shall never voluntarily consent to a favorable report on the Lafcan bill unless the standard box capacity prescribed by it is changed to conform to the standard that now prevalls in the West. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that any legislation is necessary. The Western apple-growers, in their own interest, have fixed standards, and the co-operative associations and the co-operative associations through whose hands the Western apples are marketed guarantee the quality of every box of apples sold, and see to it that the standard is maintained. It is not the Western grower who needs regulation

### Bill Not Being Pressed.

"If, later on, any attempt is made induce the committee on agricultule to consider the Lafean bill, I will notify the Oregon Horticultural Society and the Oregon Horticultural Society and other Western associations that hearings are to be had, and we will see that all who so desire are given an opportunity to be heard, in order to present their reasons for amending the bill or suppressing it altogether. But up to the present time there has been no indication of a purpose to press the bill, and until such purpose is shown it would seem unnecessary for our people to come to Westington. I am in a ple to come to Washington. I am in a position to keep in touch with this matter, and will be advised the minute any move is attempted. As a matter of precaution I have explained the dis-advantages of this measure to the chairman of the committee and to other members who are interested, and I believe the committee will be open to conviction if the issue ever arises."

Drawn in Interest of East. In a nutshell, the Lafean bill is a neasure drawn at the behest of cermeasure drawn at the behest of certain Eastern apple-growers who have found their market rapidly falling into the hands of Oregon, Washington and other Western competitors. Western apples are today commanding top prices throughout the East, due solely to the superiority of the fruit itself and the attractiveness with which it is shipped to market and placed on sale. The superior methods of Western production and shipping have enabled Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Colorado growers to crowd out the Eastern oregon, washington, idaho and correado growers to crowd out the Eastern growers in their own markets, and the Lafean bill is proposed to put an end to, or seriously hamper, the Westerners in their fight for these markets.

The Department of Agriculture, which is alive to this situation, has

undertaken to arouse Eastern growers to the necessity for adopting Western methods, but thus far has met with little success. It is easier for the Eastern growers to raise and sell in-ferior fruit than to exercise the pre-caution characteristic of his Western er seeks, through the Lafean bill, to change in the manner of packing Eastern apples.

Grade of Apples Fixed.

When it comes to fixing the gandard grades of apples, the Lafean bill proBut Mr. Lafean, in half a dozen years, while a following the grades of apples to the Lafean bill proBut Mr. Lafean, in half a dozen years, while a following the grades of apples to the Lafean bill prohas made no move to get his bill out of committee, and there is no indication that he will put forth any unusual effort this session.

## THE NEW WOMAN OF OLD

Eurlpides About First Writer Concerned About the Sex.

Exchange,

Euripides was the first of our extant Greek writers to trouble himself seriously about the nature, duties and rights of women. In Aeschylus women play, indeed, a large and splendid part, for good or evil, but it is rather as the instruments of some power, not themselves, making for justice or vengeance. If there is any passage in Aeschylus or Sothere is any passage in Aeschylus or So-phocles which dwells on the wrongs of pardships of the sex as such,

hardships of the sex as such imposed upon it by nature or the social law, we have forgotten it. But Euripides is full of these ques-tionings, and if he is ready enough to paint women as wayward and half-savof the packer or the person by whose authority the apples were packed and he package marked.

Size of Boxes Changed.

The obnoxious feature of the bill, so the package are the Western apple were packed and can raise all kinds of excuses for women's wrongdoing, almost in the spirit of a Teminist reformer of today. Medea's the women have the point of view is that women have the worst of it in this world (she "would sooner fight three battles than bear one sooner fight three battles than bear one child"), and that sins against them should be punished, generally by themselves, since men will not avenge them upon men. She has given up everything for Jason—home, country, herself; has twice committed crimes for him; and now he is throwing her over for a young bride and a great position. Athenian logic comes in to reinforce barbarous ferocity, and she slays the Princess and old Creon

CURED IN 5 HOURS New Home-Made Syrup.

(Cut this out.) From Boston Press. Progress in medical compounds never ceases, and now it is stated by a prom-

inent medical man that any deep-seated inent medical man that any deep-seated cough or cold on the lungs can be actually cursed in five hours by the clock. Opium and morphine have been resorted to in the past, as relief measures. But now it is learned that the system must be treated to rid it of inflammation and congestion. A tonic laxative cough syrup does the work so quickly and thoroughly as to be almost magical. What heretofore has taken weeks to cure ban be accomplished in hours. Get this formula filled or mix it at home and always keep it on hand: One-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine com-Hawley States Objections.

In speaking of the bill and its prospects, Mr. Hawley said:

"If any attempt is made to secure a report from our committee on that measure, I shall do my atmost to bring about amendments which will ade-

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Walter Camp's "Personality in Foot ball" in the Century.

The most brilliant individual performer that Harvard has placed upon the gridiron is unquestionably Daly, the quarterback. His contribution was, however, more of a general nature. It is difficult in the case of this young man to pick out particular games and startling incidents, because he was almost always doing something that was above the ordinary, Moreover, credit for his work is divided between Harvard and West Point, for probably his most brilliant run was made when, representing West Point, he virtually ran through the entire field of Navy tacklers for a touchdown, When he secured the ball he was a little to the

left of the center of the field and well into West Point's territory. His first step or two was dodging the first man.

her own children—to punish Jason and | and then he started a little on the di to make sure that none shall laugh at | agonal toward the center, which drew agonal toward the center, which drew some of the Navy men in that direcion. Thereupon making a lightning turn, he headed down the field and was never stopped

## Carpets Made Out of Paper.

In Halmstad, Sweden, Pontas Holmfor making yarn out of paper. Such mills already exist in Germany and France. pets seems to be the best pract of this new paper yarn. It is said that people in Sweden, especially in the prov-inces of Ostergotiand, are already making carpets with paper weft. Narrow rolls of paper tape are used, but this, of course, is not spun.

The success of the monorall system for carrying freight and passengers is largely a question of finding a satisfactory type of carriage, and experiments are now being made in connection therewith on short lengths of



W. M. LADD, OLUMBIA UFE F you can secure a life insurance L contract that charges only the "Ordinary Life" rate in case of death; giving you a policy paid up for its face in fifteen years or an "Endowment" policy in twenty years, would it not appeal to you? This is our "Special Combination" policy, and it is issued by a home company. AND TRUST COMPAN IS. COOKINGHAM.

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