RECIPROCITY LINES CLOSE FOR BATTLE

Unable to Agree, Senate Finance Committee Makes No Recommendation.

WILLIAMS URGES MEASURE

Mississippi Senator Is Backed by Stone and Kern, While La Follette and McCumber Report in Opposition to Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The battle lines on the Canadian reciprocity agreement were squarely drawn in the Senate today, when, in accordance with agreement, Chairman Penrose of the finance committee reported the bill without recommendation. Favorable and adverse views were presented by Senators and the way was cleared for the long siege of discussion in open session.

John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi, declared that his attitude in favor of the measure was based on the theory that he would not refuse to kill a rattlesnake because it was not an anaconda.

Several Reports Submitted.

Mr. Williams' report was one of several presenting various views on the reciprocity bill. The majority report was non-committal—neither for nor against. Senators Williams, Stone and Kern united in urging the acceptance of the bill without amendment, while Senators La Follette and McCumber presented reports in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Williams gave especial prominence to the portion of President Taft's Chicago speech dealing with wood pulp as expressive of his views.

Senator Kern also signed the Williams report and placed an indorsement on it, in which he said:

"I am for the Canadian reciprocity bill because it looks to freer trade and more intimate commercial relationship between this country and Canada. I am opposed to the Root amendment for the reason so well stated by Senator Williams. I would be glad to support any of the proposed amendments which in independent and additional sections provide for reductions in tariff taxation if the reciprocity bill, with such amendments, could command enough votes to insure its passage."

Senator La Follette, in his individual report, expressed adverse views on the reciprocity bill. He said it was perfectly consistent for one who believed in free trade to support the bill, but that no man who believed either in a tariff for revenue only or in a protective tariff could consistently give it his support. He said:

"This agreement is not in the interest of the consumer. Relief from the high cost of living is not to be found in such a tariff compact as that represented in the pending bill.

Publishers Want Relief.

"It is not necessary to wrong any class or do injustice to any interest in order to benefit the consumers. And it is scarcely less than criminal to make a scapegoat of the farmer for the benefit of any unlawful combination.

"It is not the farmer, it is not the consumer, for whom these negotiations were made. It was made to benefit the railroad, the miller, the packer, the newspaper publisher.

"The newspaper publishers are promised a free market for print paper, for which they expend about $55,000,000 annually. No one who investigated the conditions under which the newspapers of this country have been compelled to purchase their supply of print paper can escape the conclusion that the publishers have been subjected to extortion.

"The conditions under which the publishers are forced to conduct their business are intolerable. The conditions call for action which will afford immediate relief.

"The gross injustice of the proposed bill impels me to oppose it. I purpose to offer amendments providing for a complete revision of the wool and cotton schedules of the present Payne-Aldrich tariff law, revision of the rates on structural iron and steel, and certain other paragraphs of that schedule; also amendments revising the sugar schedule. Such revision downward, while reducing our government revenues less than $10,000,000 annually, will affect a reduction in the cost of living by lowering prices to the consuming public aggregating more than $200,000,000 a year."

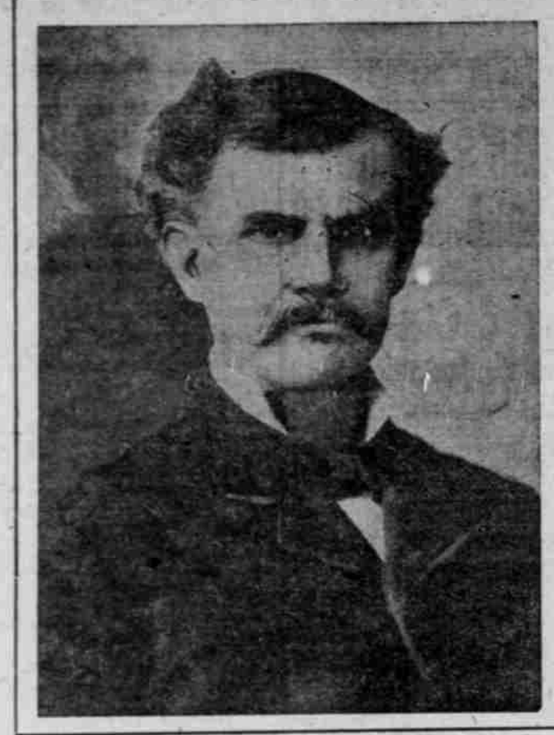
Dixon Is Regretful.

The exchange of views on the bills was general. Mr. Dixon expressed surprise and regret that the committee had not been able to bring in a recommendation for or against the bill.

Senator Heyburn told the facts regarding the motion in committee to report adversely. He said that he had presented this motion and that it had been lost by a tie vote of 7 to 7, thus rendering an opposing report impossible, while at the same time approaching very near to one.

Mr. Gore introduced an amendment which would place Canadian flour, meats and agricultural implements on the free list but said he would not press the provision if it became evident that its adoption would imperil the bill.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR WHO URGES ACCEPTANCE OF RECIPROCITY WITHOUT AMENDMENT.



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

ENLARGED TRADE IS SHOWN

Knox Gives Figures on Canadian Imports to Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Knox has supplied the Senate finance committee with the latest figures regarding imports into Canada from the United States with the purpose of strengthening the argument in favor of adoption of the reciprocity agreement. They set forth a much larger trade in the commodities that would be affected by reciprocity during the year ended March 31, 1911, than the figures upon which the pending bill was based, which were those for the preceding year.

It is asserted that on these last returns the total remission of duties by Canada on American products would be $13,564,000 instead of $2,561,000 during the preceding year. The heaviest remissions are in the free list and particularly on agricultural products. The greatest remission of duties would be on fruit, vegetables and live animals, but an increased trade is shown in cottonseed oil and seeds. Farm products show a uniform increase.

Philippine Town to Be Bonded.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Insular Bureau of the War Department has called for bids for $125,000 4 per cent bonds of the City of Cebu, Philippine Islands, to defray the expense of constructing sewer and drainage facilities, provide a water supply and primary school buildings.

CASE OPEN AGAIN

San Francisco Police Tangle as Bad as Ever.

WHITE IS GAINING GROUND

Even Seymour's Chief Clerk Reports to New Chief for Duty—Judge Hears New Arguments on Disputed Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—(Special.)—Judge Seawell this morning threw the Seymour case wide open again and the legal tangle of the Chief of Police fight took on a new twist to make confusion the more confounded.

The judge's sweeping opinion of yesterday, knocking out all the charges preferred by Captain O'Day, has no more standing than if it had not been uttered. Judge Seawell heard the old arguments repeated and new discussion on the point raised by attorneys for White this afternoon, after which the court announced that it would take the case under advisement. The point raised by White's lawyers is that the O'Day charges were sufficient to constitute a breach of duty and that the charges could be prosecuted the same as an information and belief charge is prosecuted by the District Attorney. After hearing both sides, Judge Seawell said:

"I am not going to have you gentlemen here again. I shall decide this case once and for all, and when I reach a conclusion I shall notify the attorneys."

The court did not indicate when this decision would be announced. In the meantime White is Chief of Police and is more firmly entrenched in his office on the second floor of police headquarters.

Down at police headquarters the truce is unchanged. Chief Seymour went to his office as usual this morning and kept solitary reign over his own particular room. Even his chief clerk, Captain Norman, is no longer in the outer office. White had issued an order commanding Norman to report for duty to the O'Farrell-street station and Chief Seymour advised him to go. Accordingly Norman reported to his company as directed by the acting chief.

HOT WAVE AFFECTS PRICES

Produce and Fruit Higher; Melons and Peaches to Decline.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The record-breaking heat wave of the last fortnight has had the effect locally, and principally throughout the Mississippi Valley, of boosting prices on produce, fruit and berries approximately 50 per cent. As an instance, new potatoes, which sold a week ago at $1 a bushel wholesale, yesterday were quoted by commission merchants at $1.75, and were scarce. The only cheer in the situation is the announcement that watermelons, peaches and cantaloupes promise to be plentiful, of excellent quality and cheap, with the early crop beginning to arrive.

ROOSEVELT TO BE CALLED

(Continued From First Page.)

Corporation, Mr. Kellogg said that a fee of $15,000 for services previously performed, had been approved by officials of the United States Steel Corporation and paid to him in October, 1907, after he had undertaken "trust busting" for the Government.

"Since 1907 I have given my time to the Government in the Standard Oil and a few other cases, until they were concluded, and I have done little, if any, other business," he said. "My firm has still continued as counsel for these roads, and both my firm and myself are taking all the legitimate business we can get.

Kellogg Not Apologetic.

"I have no apology to make to the American people for appearing for any corporation or individual. I have never advised the organization of any corporation or the operation of any corporation under the Sherman law. I wish to make this statement as broad as possible."

Mr. Kellogg testified there was nothing concerning his relations with the steel trust railroad companies in Minnesota that he would not disclose to the committee.

James Gayley, former vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, said that the corporation has put an end of pools and agreements in the steel industry.

Mr. Gayley said that prior to 1901, there were agreements by which manufacturers were apportioned certain shares of the steel business and those who failed to get their allotted share were taken care of with a proportion of the general profits.

Fines Divided by Companies.

Questioned by Representative Young, of Michigan, Mr. Gayley declared that for a long time before 1897, the uniform price of steel rails represented an understanding between manufacturers of rails and the railroads as to an equitable price. He also admitted that previous to 1900 agreements were made between the manufacturers regarding other steel products in which the Carnegie company participated. These agreements provided fines for violations.

"To whom were the fines paid?"

"I imagine they were divided pro rata among the companies."

Mr. Gayley admitted that before 1900 there were agreements as to the proportion of business each manufacturer was to have.

"If the companies did not get their share," asked Mr. Young, "were they given the profits anyway?"

"That is my understanding of it."

"I was brought up in the school of keen competition and price-cutting," said Mr. Gayley, "and did not approve at first of the Gary ideas expressed at the dinners, but later came to see that they were wise, under the business conditions of the times."

THIRD ASCENT PLANNED

DR. PARKER TO TRY MOUNT M'KINLEY AT NEW POINT.

Route by Way of Susitna, Takeetna and Chulitna River to Be Followed This Time.

LOS ANGELES, June 13.—Dr. Herschell Clifford Parker, vice-president of the Explorers Club, from which Dr. Cook, once its president, was expelled, is in Los Angeles on his way to make a third attempt to reach the top of Mount McKinley.

On the second of his former attempts Dr. Parker disproved the assertions of Dr. Cook that he had planted the American flag on the summit. Dr. Parker said he had hopes of being successful in reaching the top of the mountain.

Unless it is determined that Mrs. Parker, a bride, will be able to stand the trip, there will be only four members of the exploring party. Besides Dr. Parker, there will be Belmore Brown, Merle Lavoy and Arthur Alter, all of whom were members of an Arctic expedition last Summer.

Dr. Parker said he intended to go along the coast to Seward, near Valdez. From there he intends to go to Susitna station, thence to Takeetna station, and then follow the Chulitna River to a point where he expects to find a passage across the Alaska range within 50 miles of Mount McKinley. He plans to make the climb toward the summit next April or May.

Dr. Parker said his expedition was solely for exploration purposes.

"We have settled Dr. Cook," Dr. Parker said in dismissing the Cook incident. "We have absolute proof that he reached a point 20 miles southeast of Mount McKinley, 5000 feet above the sea and 200 feet above the glacier."

WEST IS BEST CUSTOMER

Number of Postal Savings Banks to Be Increased.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Postal savings bank depositories in the Far West are being better patronized than those in other parts of the country, announced Postmaster-General Hitchcock today. Of the postal savings banks opened May 1, Bisbee, Ariz., and Tonopah, Nev., led in the amount of deposits the first month, with $11,800 and $10,300, respectively.

There will be in operation July 11, 650 postal savings offices, 100 additional having just been named, 50 to opened July 10, and 50 July 13. Albany, Or., is among the new depositories named.

ORDER COMING IN SONORA

Minor Disturbances Caused by Drunken Discharged Soldiers.

CANANEA, Mex., June 13.—Conditions in this section of Sonora are improving under insurrecto rule and the government is making every effort to protect American interests; but frequent complaints come in of minor outrages in the smaller settlements.

Officials attribute unsatisfactory conditions in the smaller town to drunkenness on the part of discharged soldiers.

Edlefsen's Slabwood is superior.

CHEAPER SUGAR IS PROMISE OF BILL

Head of Trust Admits Coast Should Receive Benefit of Lower Tax.

TRADE WARS EXPLAINED

Rise and Fall of Profits Coincident With Competition With Arbuckles and Subsequent Settlement of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A reduction of the sugar bill of the American people was predicted today by Edwin F. Atkinson, head of the American Sugar Refining Company, as a probable result of the reduction of the tariff on raw sugar, in testimony he gave to the House special sugar committee.

Putting sugar on the free list, however, he said, would result in driving many sugar beet producers in the United States out of business. Representative Madison, of Kansas, sought to induce the witness to fix a point to which the duty might safely be reduced. He declined.

Brice of Sugar Discussed.

The tariff discussion occurred in connection with the testimony regarding the prices of sugar, about which Mr. Atkins testified virtually all day. At the conclusion of the session, Chairman Hardwick announced the committee tomorrow would hear Charles R. Heike, formerly secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The committee sought to find out whether the refineries sold refined sugar any cheaper as the result of the low prices attending the marketing of the Cuban sugar crop. Mr. Atkins was not sure and will file a statement covering the point.

Chairman Hardwick took the witness through a lengthy review of sugar prices. Mr. Atkins said the differences between the cost of the raw sugar and the selling price of refined sugar left the refiners at present 83 cents a hundred pounds to cover the cost of refining and profits. This difference was only 71 cents in 1885, and 76 in 1887.

Profits Fluctuate Widely.

In 1888, after the merger resulting in the organization of the American Sugar Company, the difference rose to $1.25.

"Not so many sellers," suggested Mr. Hardwick. "Probably some had gone out of business."

"Some," replied Mr. Atkins laconically. "In 1890 the difference dropped to 72 cents."

"That drop was due to competition with the Pennsylvania refineries, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Hardwick.

"Probably," was the response.

In 1892 the amount claimed by the refinery as profit, it was shown, had risen to $1.03. Mr. Hardwick asked if the Pennsylvania refineries were still competing.

"No," responded Mr. Atkins.

The reduction of the differential to 50 cents in 1899 was explained as probably due to a trade war between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Arbuckle refineries.

Rise Follows Agreement.

When in 1900 the differential rose to 75 cents, the witness agreed that it might have been that President Havemeyer, of the American, and the Arbuckles had reached an agreement.

Mr. Atkins admitted that the American company owned virtually a majority of all the stock of the refineries in California, and did not attempt to compete with them.

The sugar tariff, according to Atkins, enables the Pacific Coast sugar refineries to make a larger margin of profit than the Eastern refineries. Replying to Representative Baker, of California, Atkins said the price of sugar was the same on the Pacific and on the Atlantic coasts, but the Pacific manufacturers are able to sell as far East as Chicago, while the Eastern refineries cannot ship farther West than Kansas City and Omaha.

"The reason is that the Pacific Coast has free raw sugar," said Mr. Atkins.

"The refineries there get the Hawaiian and Philippine sugars without duty, while we have to pay $1.34 duty on each hundred pounds of Cuban sugar," he continued.

"Then sugar ought to be lower on the Pacific Coast?" asked Representative Baker.

"Yes," said Mr. Atkins.

STUDENTS ENTER SERVICE

Foresters From Corvallis Employed by Government.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Or., June 13.—(Special.)—George W. Peavy, head of the foresty department of the Oregon Agricultural College, will spend the Summer in the employ of the of the Federal Forest Service, estimating a piece of timber in the Oregon National Forest east of Mount Hood.

With Professor Peavey will be Harold S. Turlay, of Astoria, a junior at the college, Charles K. Hubbard, of Dundee, Yamhill County, also a junior, and Paul E. Freydig, of Sutherlin, Douglas County. Mr. Hubbard will do the mapping of the territory for the party. Another forestry student, Fritz Ratthel, of Santa Barbara, Cal., who received his Bachelor of Science degree in forestry today, will go to Grants Pass to enter the employ of the Forest Service in the Siskiyou National Forest.

Sinclair A. Wilson, of Linnton, Or., another graduate, will enter Federal service in Northern Washington this week, being assigned to work in the Colville National Forest, near the Canadian line. Two others, who go to similar work in that district, are Lee Earl Emery, of Corvallis, and William H. Ellenburg, of Drain, Douglas County. "Jack" Pernot, of Corvallis, who graduated from the Forestry Department last June, is ing into Federal service in New Mexico.

TIMBER AREA IS BOTTLED

(Continued From First Page.)

Duckabush, show possibilities for development to supply local needs. Up to the present it has not been possible to estimate accurately the amount of water power within the Forest capable of development. From the enormous flow carried by some of the larger streams, and their rapid descent, however, it must be very great.

"The fact that the Sumpners on the Olympic Peninsula are dry and the cost of clearing land is heavy, accounts for the comparatively small area of land in that part of the state being under cultivation today. Of an entire area of over 2,300,000 acres available for agricultural development in the four counties, only 35,000 acres, or 1.6 per cent, is being cultivated.

"Further indication that the region is not at present primarily suited to agriculture is given by the result of an elimination made from the forest about ten years ago. In all 720,000 acres of the lowlands on the north, west and south sides of the forest were opened to settlement on the ground that the land was more valuable for agriculture than for timber. At present not more than 600 of the 720,000 acres is under cultivation, and the population on this vast tract does not exceed 50 settlers, which is less than the number of those who have homesteaded and are living on agricultural land within the forest under the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906.

"There is little grazing in the Olympic forest, as there are few settlers living in the surrounding territory, and moreover the suitable grazing areas are few in number, and most of them inaccessible. While there is practically no mineral development on the forest at present, some gold and copper prospects have been discovered.

"Mineral development is hindered, however, because the summits of the Olympics, where the minerals are located, are now included in the Olympic National Monument, created by President Roosevelt to preserve the elk, and mining is not permitted in any of the National monuments. It is proposed to create a state game preserve in lieu of this National monument, so that legitimate mineral development may not be prohibited."

Representative Humphrey has just introduced a bill revoking the order of the forest service, which forbids mineral exploration or development in the Olympic National monument, which includes all known mineral lands in the Olympic forest reserve. This bill would open vast areas of rich deposits to prospectors and stimulate activity on the peninsula.

CHEMICAL FIRE IS FATAL

One Man Burned in $100,000 Blaze at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—One man is dead, one is missing and six others are in a serious condition as the result of an explosion in the distilling room of the Albany Chemical Works on Van Rennsaeler Island this afternoon.

Fire, which immediately followed the explosion, destroyed the greater part of the plant, causing a loss estimated at $100,000.

The missing man is Frank F. Adams, superintendent of the works, who was seen to fall inside the burning building.

CARE OF MOTHER IS CAUSE

(Continued From First Page.)

suddenly from the even tenor of their way?

And last—also perhaps most important—where did Professor Minard spend 25 hours Saturday and Sunday, leaving home when his wife was alive and apparently in good spirits, and returning hours after her body was cold?

So far as the authorities are concerned, the case will go down with the unsolved mysteries.

Professor Minard bore up stoically while the funeral services were held today in the reception room of his residence, where stood the coffin, and maintained his calm as he stood beside the grave in Forst Home Cemetery. When questioned as to his mysterious absence, he only shook his head.

"It is no use to ask information of me," he said, "for there is none to give."

Kansas Permits Railroad Bonds.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 13.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad today received permission from the Railroad Commissioners to issue $20,000,000 in gold notes and $10,000,000 in first mortgage bonds. President Bush explained that the company desired to issue the bonds to make improvements on the lines. A large part of the money is to be expended in Kansas.

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