

TARIFF BATTLE IS OPENED IN SENATE

Republicans Begin Fight for Open Hearings on Every Schedule Involved.

PARTY LEADERS HOPEFUL

Smith of Michigan Declares Beet Sugar Industry Will Be Wiped Out—Debate Warm When Subject is Broached.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Republicans of the Senate leaped eagerly into their fight against the Underwood tariff bill when it was brought over from the House today and precipitated an issue by attempting to override the decision of the Democrats to consider the measure without public hearings.

Foregoing the usual procedure that the Republicans propose to wage against the schedules from agate to zinc, Senator Penrose sought to have the bill referred to the finance committee with instructions for open hearings after Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, had moved for reference without instructions. Action on this phase was pending when the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Several Republican leaders having predicted that they would win their contention and that public hearings would be forced over the heads of the finance committee. Democratic leaders, however, disputed the prediction.

Smith Forecasts Dark Days. Speaking of the Penrose amendment, Senator Smith of Michigan, in a vigorous appeal for consideration of the bill in the open instead of "in the darkness and gloom" of the committee rooms, assailed the tariff bill. He declared that it would result in a repetition of "dark days" that followed the Wilson bill; that the sugar industry would be ruined; that other industries would suffer and that already business was falling off rapidly throughout the country.

Charging that free sugar in three years would give the American Sugar Refining Company and the Federal Sugar Refining Company an option which they would use to the detriment of the beet sugar interests, their only domestic rivals, Senator Smith declared that the beet sugar industry, in which Michigan alone was interested, would be wiped out.

Sugar Alliance Intimated. "If the American Sugar Refining Company and the Federal Sugar Refining Company," said Senator Smith, "made an alliance with the Democratic party it is an unholy alliance. Men who have not shirked in committing crimes to increase the volume of business and who are now responding to the will of the law, make poor allies for any political party."

The debate warmed up immediately. Senator Thomas read an article from a Troy, N. Y., newspaper, in which an employe of a shirt company declared that concern had threatened to reduce wages and in other ways had attempted to force its workers to use their influence against the Underwood bill.

"Speaking for myself," said Senator Thomas, "I want to say here and now that tactics of this sort will produce any but desired results. I believe that an industry which resorts to this line of conduct in order that its employes may be coerced should meet the result of having placed on the free list every article that enters into its line of business."

Employers' Rights Defended. "A little less than brazen effrontery," said Senator Smith, answering Mr. Thomas, "for the Senator from Colorado to make these statements and to say that the employes should not be allowed to complain about the burdens put upon them by this bill, if you think by your threats you can force silence on the part of the employes of labor, you are making a mistake."

While Senator Smith kept the floor, Senators Reed, James, Smoot, Weeks, Thomas and Hitchcock entered into an argument that turned away from sugar to the manufacture of furniture and then back again to sugar.

Senator James said he would prefer to have the sugar "monopoly" bought by money from the Treasury of the United States than to give it permission to continue to rob the people.

Senator Thomas got into an argument again by declaring that Assyrians, Japanese, Chinese and Mexican peons and other foreigners were employed in the Western beet fields and that the usual wage paid was about 20 cents a day. Senator Smoot denied this.

Senator Hitchcock wanted to know why the furniture manufacturers of Michigan were afraid of the proposed tariff on their products and Senator Smith replied that they feared competition with furniture built in Europe with cheaper labor.

BRYAN OF WASHINGTON ALONE Progressive Is Only Northwest Member for Tariff Bill.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 9.—Representative Bryan of Washington, Bull Moose, was the only Representative in Congress from the Pacific Northwest to vote for the passage of the Underwood tariff bill. The solid delegations from Oregon and Idaho voted against the bill, as did the four other members from Washington. Prior to casting his vote Bryan notified the House of his intention, and coupled with his announcement the declaration that he was not in favor of a combination of Republicans and Progressives, and as for himself, he said he was through with the Republican party.

This brooding Representative Fordney a reply to the effect that Bryan was like his predecessor, Warburton. The latter, Fordney said, had talked himself into Congress and out of it, and he predicted that Bryan was doing the same thing. Bryan resented Fordney's attempt to "skin" a man no longer in the House, to which Fordney retorted:

"The people of your state will skin you quick enough and relieve me of that trouble."

BRYAN PLEADS FOR PEACE (Continued From First Page.)

land and the President of the United States. The Secretary of State said in part: "We have three great forces at work throughout the world, forces that work constantly and irresistibly, and every one of these forces makes for peace. I bring them before you—a growing intelligence and increasing understanding of the doctrine of brotherhood and growing power of the people to control their destinies. Through the

control of the Government, this Nation must be willing to extend its hand to all those who come from any direction in the interest of peace. No nation shall outstrip us in its advocacy of peace.

America Would Set Example. "No other nation is better situated or better prepared to set an example in the interest of peace than this, and I am glad on this occasion to make reference to the act of our President that embodies this thought in language."

Two weeks ago yesterday, in a direction I summoned the representatives of 26 nations represented at Washington that I might for him simultaneously present through them to their governments a proposition in which the President expresses not only willingness, but his desire, to enter into agreement with every other nation, great or small, that so far as our Nation and that contracting nation is concerned there will be no war, no declaration, no commencement of hostilities until the question in dispute has been investigated by an international tribunal and its report made known.

Arbitration Not Abolished. "Now, I believe that this proposition is a long step in the direction of peace. It does not mean to take the place of arbitration treaties—make all you can, submit to arbitration every question which you can agree to submit, but when you are through you will find at least we have found thus far that there are certain questions that are excepted. And they are so important that they themselves become the cause of war."

"It is the purpose of this plan to close the gap and to leave no question to become a cause for war. It is the belief of the President that when the treaties have been made between this Nation and all other nations, severally, by which there will be investigations before hostilities begin war will become practically impossible. The time that will be allowed gives a chance for the separation of questions of fact from questions of honor, and it gives a chance for the expression of public opinion which is increasingly for peace."

"It is the hope of those who believe in the plan that when it is adopted between this Nation and other nations it will be adopted by other nations between themselves until the nations of the earth shall never again be divided by these agreements and people will learn war no more."

Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter expressing regret that he was unable to present, said: "Let Britannia and Columbia join hands across the Atlantic and their outstretched arms will form a sacred arch of peace which will excite the admiration of the nations and will proclaim to the world the hope that will more be deluged with bloodshed in fratricidal war."

Mr. Kern and Senators Chilton and Goff, of West Virginia, spoke on the resolution. Senator Chilton declared that in view of the publicity given the proposal to investigate a strike which he opposed its passage, but later would move to amend it. Senator Goff opposed its adoption in vigorous fashion. Senator Kern defended the resolution in which he attacked Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, in a sarcastic vein. He read into the record a published interview with the Governor in which that official was quoted as declaring that Mr. Kern was "lying" when he made certain published statements concerning the strike. The strike region charged that West Virginia's strike district was under martial law and that men were tried and convicted there under a sweeping order of Governor by a commission of militia officers and not in the courts.

"We have the spectacle," he added, "of the Governor of a great state proclaiming his purpose to investigate a strike by a commission of militia officers, defying all the limitations on his power provided by the constitution."

Chilton Opposed to "Insult." Senator Chilton said the Senate should not offer an insult to a state by attempting to investigate its conduct in its own affairs and said that undoubtedly the whole matter would reach the Supreme Court, and be settled there.

Senator Goff claimed that the Senate had no evidence before it on which to base a resolution of inquiry. He admitted that conditions in the strike region had been deplorable and that martial law had been resorted to, but said that West Virginia was not the first state to suffer from strikes and to make use of martial law.

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KERN WOULD EARN IF PENANCE EXISTS

Senator Accuses West Virginia Governor of Lawless Course During Strike.

FEDERAL INQUIRY URGED

Upper Branch of Congress Debates Issue for More Than Hour and Probably Will Decide Tuesday. "Insult" to State Is Feared.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Kern's resolution for a Federal investigation of the West Virginia coal miners was debated in the Senate for more than an hour today and was not acted upon. A vote probably will be reached at the next session on Tuesday. Senator Kern is hopeful that the resolution will be adopted, but some Senators were inclined tonight to doubt the ability of the majority leader to put it through.

Under the resolution as amended and laid before the Senate, the committee on education and labor would be empowered to determine whether penance exists in the West Virginia fields; whether access to the strike region; whether the Commissioner of Labor could settle the strike and whether any persons have been convicted in violation of the laws of the United States.

Kern Attacks Hatfield. Mr. Kern and Senators Chilton and Goff, of West Virginia, spoke on the resolution. Senator Chilton declared that in view of the publicity given the proposal to investigate a strike which he opposed its passage, but later would move to amend it. Senator Goff opposed its adoption in vigorous fashion. Senator Kern defended the resolution in which he attacked Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, in a sarcastic vein. He read into the record a published interview with the Governor in which that official was quoted as declaring that Mr. Kern was "lying" when he made certain published statements concerning the strike. The strike region charged that West Virginia's strike district was under martial law and that men were tried and convicted there under a sweeping order of Governor by a commission of militia officers and not in the courts.

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remedy is used in prolonged and is characterized by periods of advancement and retrogression. It is also one in which psychic influences are a powerful factor. Time is therefore necessary properly to evaluate the effect of therapeutic measures.

"We must not lose sight of the possible therapeutic value of this preparation and on the other hand it is necessary to guard against too great an optimism in respect to its merits. Without presenting in detail the condition of patients under observation, Dr. Friedmann is in a position to state that the facts thus far observed do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by widespread publicity.

Harm Done by Undue Publicity. "In our opinion harm may have been done by this undue publicity insofar as it has lessened the confidence of tuberculous persons. We are constrained to advise against lessening confidence in these well-known measures which are known to have worked cures."

"On our series of patients, Dr. Friedmann has almost exclusively made use of intra-muscular methods alone in pulmonary cases and a very considerable portion of them have either developed or considerable infiltrate at all or have suffered from abscess formations. It is evident, therefore, that a very considerable portion of these patients may expect their treatment at the hands of Dr. Friedmann to extend over a long period.

"Concerning the cultures submitted to us, we may state that a series of experiments is under way. The bacillus has been found to be an acid-fast organism having properties quite different from those of any tubercle bacillus with which we are acquainted. It appears to be identical with an organism cultivated from a few loopfuls of the mat used for injection which Dr. Friedmann permitted us to place on culture media in his presence. We requested Dr. Friedmann to furnish us with a large amount of this material for examination, but this he has declined to do."

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Threatening skies spread apprehension through the groups of fashionably-dressed guests, but the expected showers never came. The President and Mrs. Wilson received them while their daughters, members of the Cabinet and their families, mingled with the visitors.

After the first formalities of the reception, the President moved about on the lawn greeting his friends. Vice-President Marshall, Chief Justice White and members of the United States Supreme Court, diplomats and many members of Congress were present, but the invitation list contained only a part of the Congressional circle, two other parties being set for May 16 and May 22.

A call of the House for a quorum to vote on a bill took some of the members away, but most of them failed to use the call. The marine band played and light refreshments were served under the maple trees.

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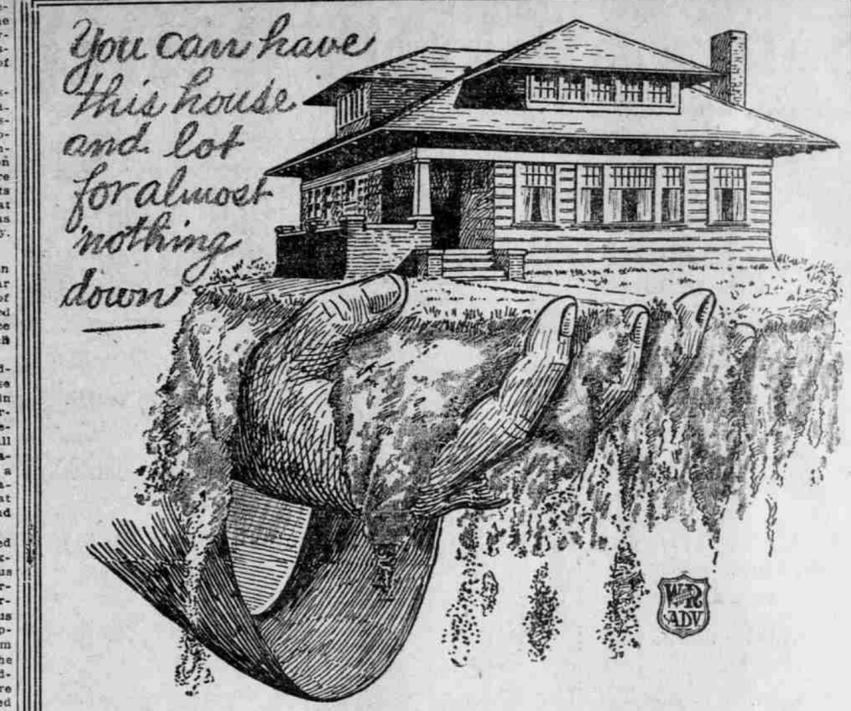
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This is an exceptional offer—only a coincidence makes it possible. We own Lindenhurst—a choice residential park in the Mount Tabor district. There are only 22 lots. We are anxious to discontinue holding real estate and confine our attention to our increasing building operations, therefore for quick action we are making this exceptional offer. Select your lot—your plans—pay us \$150, and the balance like rent, and you are independent of the landlord.

If you haven't \$150 pay a small deposit on your lot and when you have paid in \$150 we'll build your home

If you cannot spare the \$150 now, pay a deposit on your lot, and when \$150 is paid we will then start your home under the same conditions as if all had been paid at one time. Lindenhurst is a choice piece of property—overlooks the city—is just two blocks from the Montavilla carline—water and gas are in—everything is ready for your home. Telephone us, Marshall 5565, at once, and we will be pleased to show you the property and explain our plan. If you prefer to go out alone, take Montavilla car to 60th street and walk to 1580 East Glisan street, where our tract office is located.

Investors' Building and Trust Company

400-410 Yeon Building Portland

WILSONS GIVE LAWN TEA OUTDOOR FETE ATTRACTS SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON. Call of the House to Vote on Bill Takes Some of Guests Away, but Most of Them Remain.

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YAKIMA CROP IS SHORT

ESTIMATES PLACE YIELD OF FRUIT AT 4945 CARS.

Three-Fifths of Output Will Be Apples, Says Commission Man.

Old Trees Hurt.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., May 9.—(Special.)—The 1913 fruit crop of the Yakima Valley is estimated at 4945 cars, by Fred Thompson, a local commission man, whose estimates in the past have always proven closest to the mark.

He returned today after a 200-mile trip through the fruit districts. The estimate is 2900 short of last year's crop.

Three-fifths of the crop will be of apples, according to Mr. Thompson. Peaches, he estimates at 1600 carloads, pears at 250 cars, prunes at 125 cars, grapes at 50 cars and cherries at 20 cars.

"Three shipping points in the valley will show an increase over last year's crop," he says. "They are Donald, Wapato and Toppenish. The rest will show a decrease but this is a good crop for an off year. Peach production is also a slight decrease, but this valley will get good prices because of all the peach sections in the United States, only Michigan and the New England states have crops, and we'll have an elegant crop here."

"I found more apples than I expected. The old trees were the most hurt by the frost. Those 5, 6 and 7 years old have a fine bloom and will be big producers. Pears and apricots show the only real damage from frost in the valley."

OCEAN FLIGHT PLANNED

AVIATOR WILL CONTEND FOR NORTHLIFE PRIZE.

J. V. Martin, Who Says He Can Cross Atlantic in 24 Hours, Will Take Wife With Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—James V. Martin, who holds both a pilot's license for the air and a master's license for the sea, announced here today on his arrival from the Hawaiian Islands, that he will attempt next August to cross the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland, in competition for Lord Northcliffe's prize of \$50,000 for the first aviator to make the passage inside 70 hours. With him will be his wife, formerly Miss Lillian Irvine, who says she was the first English woman to fly.

Captain Martin, until recently commanded one of the vessels of the Inter-Island Navigation Company, plying the South Seas. He has been an aviator for three years. The airplane he will attempt to follow is 1635 miles long, and he expects to make a non-stop flight, in a specially built French biplane.

Although 70 hours are allowed, his estimate of the time necessary is 24 hours, which calls for an average speed slightly better than 88 miles for the hour. Higher speeds are possible with a monoplane, but the superior stability and carrying power of the biplane determined the captain's choice.

BARTON IS FOUND GUILTY

State Representative Declares Innocence and Will Appeal.

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