DRASTIC ACTION ON CURRENCY IS TAKEN

Democrats Make Bill Party Measure; Decide to Work 11 Hours a Day.

CAUCUS ALREADY AT WORK

Smoot, for Republicans, Declares Move Is for Political Effect and Normal Procedure Would Be More Effective.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Extreme measures were decided on today by the Democrats of the Senate to force the currency reform bill to an early vote. Determined to prevent curtailment of business activity and to relieve the uncertainty in financial circles as to what form currency legislation is to take, the Democrats agreed to make the bill a party measure at once, to have no Christmas recess unless the measure has been passed before the time set for the holiday, and to sit day and night until final action is taken.

These decisions were reached at a conference that began in the morning and was resumed tonight. The Senate leaders, working in harmony with President Wilson and his advisers, decided to sit behind closed doors for the remainder of the week, not excepting Thanksgiving day, until an agreement could be reached on the pending bill that would insure united support for it in the Senate. Actual work on the bill began tonight.

Uncertainty to Be Ended.

"Immediate action on currency legislation is demanded," Senator Simmons said at the close of the conference, "to relieve the uncertainty that exists throughout the business world. There has been a cessation of activity in many lines of business because Congress has not yet made clear its intention as to currency revision."

"The Senate has no right to hold up the business of the country," said Senator James, another who took part in the conference. "The country demands action at once on currency legislation."

The decision of the Democrats to make the currency bill a party measure aroused the Republicans.

Republicans Deny Obstruction.

"This is a political move," said Senator Smoot, one of the minority members. "It is designed to make it appear that the Republicans in the Senate are obstructing currency legislation. This is not the case. I am convinced that proceeding in the normal way we would have reached a vote earlier than under this forced process."

The two resolutions adopted by the Democratic conference outlined the most exacting legislative programme attempted in the Senate in recent years. One presented by Senator O'Gorman, of New York, provided that it was the sense of the conference that beginning December 1 the Senate should meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, sit until 6 o'clock, meet again after a two-hour dinner recess and continue until 11 o'clock, "until the currency bill is disposed of." It further set forth that unless the bill is out of the way no holiday recess shall be taken, "except an adjournment from December 24 to 26," over Christmas day. Not even New Year's will be a holiday, unless the bill is passed before then.

Party Whip to Be Cracked.

The second resolution, presented by Senator Reed, of Missouri, made the currency bill a party measure. It provided that the Democrats, in conference, should meet beginning today and by Saturday night should complete consideration of the bill.

In the absence of Senator Hitchcock, the only Democratic member who has held out against the Administration bill, it was expected that the Democrats of the banking and currency committee would have little difficulty in committing the caucus to the support of the draft of the measure presented by Senator Owen. It was made clear, however, that some of the amendments proposed by Senator Hitchcock would be written into the bill by the conference.

The currency debate continued in the Senate today, Senator Newlands, of Nevada, making a lengthy speech explaining his plan for a federation of state reserve associations as a substitute for the various proposals put forth. The Senate adjourned until Saturday to allow the Democratic conference time to work on the currency bill.

Vote May Come at First Lull.

The determination of the Democratic leaders to press the currency bill to a vote quickly became more apparent tonight, when it was virtually agreed that a vote would be asked for whenever there comes a lull in the speech-making in the Senate.

It is believed the caucus will come to a complete agreement on all features of the bill before Saturday, and that the Democrats will then unite in the effort to shorten debate and push the bill to its passage. Speeches made in the conference today and tonight, especially by Senators who had recently returned to Washington from their home states, emphasized the demand for immediate action so that conditions may resume a normal state and any contraction of credit be prevented.

The caucus discussed the number of regional banks that shall be established, but came to no decision. It is believed, however, that the eight-bank plan of the Owen bill will be indorsed by a large majority of the Democrats.

The section of the bill relating to the ownership of the stock of the regional bank was not reached tonight, but informal discussion of this subject led the Democratic leaders to believe that the majority favors the ownership of the regional banks by the member banks.

PRICES NOW ARE HIGHEST

(Continued From First Page.)

and more favorable to turkeys, but such conditions do not prevail over the United States as a whole."

The family which turns from turkey to chicken, pork or beef will find prices uniformly advanced. Hens show an average increase of 8 cents a pound, pork 2 to 8 cents, rib roast 2 to 10 cents, sweet potatoes are about the same price as last year, but the white potato crop is 100,000,000 bushels below last year and dangerous plant diseases abroad which have checked importations have forced an increase in price.

Fruits Also Are Scarce.

Apples, oranges and grapes are scarce because of short crops. Cranberries, with a normal crop, are a little higher than last year. Flour and sugar are uniformly cheaper and butter shows comparatively no advance.

Eggs, however, from incomplete returns dated November 15 from the principal cities, show increases ranging from 3 to 24 cents a dozen over last year's prices.

Agents of the Bureau of Labor, which has been making a special study of prices, have compiled statistics showing prices of certain commodities on November 15 in cities which from their geographical locations should fairly represent conditions throughout the country. Their figures, showing present prices and those of two, four and six years ago, respectively, are as follows:

	1913	1911	1909	1907
New York.				
Eggs	55	45	47	39
Butter	41	39	36	35
Hens	22	18	20	18
Rib roast	22	18	22	20
Sirloin	25	20	18	18
Pork chops	22	16	20	14
Philadelphia.				
Eggs	50	44	40	40
Butter	40	45	40	40
Hens	28	20	20	20
Rib roast	23	20	18	16
Sirloin	28	26	25	25
Pork chops	20	18	16	16
Potatoes (per peck)	32	36	28	38
Chicago.				
Butter	37	40	35	33
Hens	13	16	14	13
Rib roast	19	16	15	15
Sirloin	24	18	18	18
Pork chops	20	15	16	14
Potatoes	25	30	18	22
Baltimore.				
Eggs	45	38	36	36
Potatoes	25	30	22	24
Boston.				
Eggs	55	60	45	50
Butter	40	38	27	38
Hens	25	22	22	20
Rib roast	23	18	18	18
Sirloin	35	25	20	20
Pork chops	22	20	20	16
Potatoes	25	30	25	25
Cleveland.				
Eggs	48	35	45	33
Butter	41	40	40	31
Hens	18	15	17	13
Potatoes	30	25	20	25
Denver.				
Eggs	40	40	30	30
Butter	35	40	35	30
Hens	13	15	13	14
Sirloin	30	15	15	15
Pork chops	18	15	15	12½
Louisville.				
Eggs	40	35	30	25
Butter	40	40	35	35
Hens	23	17½	22½	17½
Rib roast	17½	15	16	15
Sirloin	22½	15	16	15
Pork chops	18	15	15	15
Potatoes	30	25	25	30
St. Louis.				
Eggs	42½	40	22½	35
Butter	42½	40	37½	35
Rib roast	23½	15	12½	12½
Sirloin	30	22½	15	15
Potatoes	25	30	25	25
San Francisco.				
Rib roast	23	18	15	15
Sirloin	23	18	15	15
Pork chops	25	20	18	18
Washington.				
Eggs	42	35	35	35
Butter	42	40	40	39
Rib roast	22	15	18	18
Sirloin	28	22	22	20
Pork chops	21	17	17	16
Potatoes	25	30	20	26

PARCEL POST FALLS SHORT

Shipments of Farm Products to City Negligible.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The parcel post system has grown to such enormous proportions that it has become a wonder of the business world, but it has thus far failed to meet expectations and hopes in one respect—the bringing out of co-operation between the farmer and the city man and the elimination of the "middleman," said Postmaster Campbell here today. "The amount of food products that are shipped from the agricultural districts by parcel post is hardly worth considering. Occasionally a turkey, a few chickens, a carton of eggs or a basket of grapes comes through the mail, but only a few. The parcel post has not operated to reduce the high cost of living."

Before the parcel post becomes a medium of direct communication between the producer and the consumer in the city the following conditions must be brought about, according to Postmaster Campbell:

Increase in weight allowed by the Government.

More speed in handling perishable goods.

Special facilities at postoffices for loading and unloading farm products.

Special facilities, such as icing, for protecting perishable goods.

Increased rates, if special delivery of perishable goods is demanded.

Co-operation among the farmers in the establishment of shipping facilities on the farms.

Co-operation among the farmers in establishing a demand for their products in the homes, insuring a permanent market.

RIVAL CANAL ABANDONED

LORD COWDRAY SURRENDERS COLOMBIAN CONCESSION.

Rights Connected With Contract to Exploit Oil Fields Would Have Given Wide Latitude.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The oil and other concessions obtained by Lord Murray of Ellbank, in the Republic of Colombia, where he went on behalf of the Pearson concern, have been surrendered by Lord Cowdray, who decided today to abandon all efforts to carry through the proposed exploitation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The concessions sought from the Colombian government apparently would have given the Pearson concern indiscriminate right to construct harbor works and canals in connection with the exploitation of Colombian oil deposits. The contract was signed by Lord Murray in Bogota April 24 last and approved by President Rostrepo and his cabinet.

It was intimated the grant would give British interests closely allied with the British government itself a right to build an inter-oceanic canal by way of the Atrato and Cupica Rivers. It was also asserted that the United States Government would consider the building of such a canal as a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

NEGRO IS IDENTIFIED

BURGLAR SEEN IN COMPANY OF MURDERED ART STUDENT.

Switchman, When Suspect Has Donned Dark Clothing, Says He Is Certain He Is Right.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Charles Dooley, a negro who has confessed to several burglaries in this city, was partly identified today as the man being sought in connection with the murder of Miss Ida G. Leegson, the art student who was murdered October 4.

The identification was made by James Connolly, a switchman at Argo, Ill., who saw a negro accompanying the artist on the night of the murder.

"I think he is the man," said Connolly, "but I could tell better if he wore a dark gray overcoat and a soft dark hat."

A coat and hat as described, said to have been found by the police in Dooley's lodgings, were donned by the prisoner.

"That's the man. I'm sure of him," exclaimed Connolly.

Dooley denied the charge. Eli Nierman, with whom Miss Leegson's watch was pawned, said that Dooley was of smaller stature than the man who pledged the watch with him.

FIRING SQUADS KILL MORE THAN BATTLE

Dead on Battlefields Near Juarez Are Mostly Victims of Executioners.

MANY PRISONERS SLAIN

Rebel Forces Admit They Shot Captives, but Declare These Were Only Such as Volunteered in Cause of Huerta.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 26.—William Bayard Hale left here tonight on a limited train for Washington, where he will report directly to President Wilson concerning the conferences he carried on as the President's spokesman with General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalist insurgents in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 26.—One hundred and eighty-four wounded men are in the Juarez hospitals tonight as a result of the unsuccessful federal attack upon Juarez.

Pancho Villa is also back in Juarez. Six thousand rebel troops are back in Juarez. South of Juarez for 18 or 20 miles there are no rebel soldiers. Villa says he has some further south and that the city is well guarded against a reappearance of the enemy. Villa has made no effort to pursue the enemy.

Villa captured several federal field pieces and several cars. This is apparent to anyone who saw his army go out the other day and then come back today. Horses dragged 15 field pieces, five were on the train that brought the rebel leader himself and five more were brought in tonight on the train that Villa left on the field today in charge of the burial squad. Villa had only nine guns when he went out.

Few Killed in Battle.

Villa said yesterday that he captured 500 federals. Today he brought fewer than 200 to Juarez. He admits executing some of them. Apparently the greatest number of dead as a result of the fighting are those who faced the firing squad and paid the penalty of supporting the Huerta cause rather than that of Villa, Madero or Carranza. A trip over the battlefield today revealed but a few dead bodies or newly-made graves.

Plenty of empty cartridge shells and exploded shrapnels were found upon the field. Two newly-made graves were seen near Mesa, where Villa made his headquarters, and two dead bodies were loaded on a train at Mesa late today by the rebel soldiers while a correspondent of the Associated Press was present. Both bodies had their hands tied and both evidently had die at the hands of the executioners. These were the only dead or evidences of dead seen on the field.

Bodies of Federals Lacking.

The correspondent entered the field at Bauche, where the rebels had their artillery, where they turned back the federal effort Monday to flank them on the left; traversed the distance of the rebel line to Mesa, zigzagging over the field, then went straight south to the federal trenches, several miles from Mesa.

Ample evidences of recent activity were apparent, but the field was no more strewn or littered than would have happened if any big encampment of men had been made there for two or three days.

Broken, discarded saddles were seen, hats blew about in the wind, an occasional blanket or shirt was flapping in the morning wind from the low brush that covers the country and an occasional dead horse was encountered. Rebel soldiers explained that the federal dead had been gathered up and buried and they pointed off beyond the hills. If there were many federal dead as a result of the battle, other than executions, the rebels carried them a great distance across the country to bury them.

Two Bodies Reward Search.

The Associated Press correspondent climbed hills where federal cannon had been planted, found dead horses; found many tracks where men, horses and cannon had been wheeled about, saw piles of discharged rifle shells by the thousands in the trenches, and walked a great distance in the rear to each side and to the front of the trenches, yet failed to find any freshly turned earth that would indicate graves.

The same proceeding was followed in the territory where the rebel lines and fortifications had been. Two newly-made graves near Mesa and two dead bodies were all that rewarded the search.

There were other dead, for rebels with spades were seen coming in from remote sections of the field, but the death list is not heavy. The general belief is that most of the men who filled the graves were men who were shot after the capture. One of the points in favor of such a conclusion is the almost undisturbed character of the ground between the two battle lines. The distance is six miles and the fighting appears to have been on one line or the other, with little activity between the two. The ground is scarcely disturbed on any of the intervening territory.

Executions Are Admitted.

The rebels admit executing certain of their prisoners and explain that only such men as had volunteered for service with the federals were thus disposed of. The rebel army, riding into Juarez today from its victory south of the city, exhibited many souvenirs of the conquest. Some of the rebel soldiers wore the blue uniforms of the late federals, divested of their brass buttons and army insignia. Many of the rebel officers wore capes and coats of federal officers and one of the rebel captains wore a new cap of a federal officer. On the whole, however, the rebels had not decked themselves with many of the spoils of war. They admitted removing the uniforms of the men they executed before shooting them, carefully explaining that the clothing was thus not soiled by the bullets of the rifles or the blood of the victim and that it was necessary to conserve all wearing apparel.

Practically all of the Villa fighting army is quartered in the city of Juarez tonight. Nobody remains on the late battlefield. It is deserted and quiet. Only an occasional lame horse, released by the rebels because of his further uselessness, nibbles at the scant vegetation; this is the only sign of life at the point where 10,000 men, at least, battle for each other's lives and fortunes yesterday.

BORDER FORCE STRENGTHENED

Washington Moved to Action by Events Along Border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The border situation, as a result of the vigorous operations near Juarez and the possibility of another siege of the border city, aroused the War Department to action to afford ample protection for El Paso and the neighboring border territory. Orders were issued late today for the movement from Fort Douglas, Utah, to El Paso of the Twentieth United States Infantry, which will be used to preserve order within the city limits.

This arrangement will permit the use of the two regiments of cavalry now at El Paso, Fort Bliss and environs to guard the border in each direction from the city. In addition to these two regiments, the Fifteenth, just arrived from northern ports, and the Second, there is a battery of the Fifteenth Artillery, while Brigadier-General Hugh L. Scott, with a squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, will go to El Paso as soon as he has composed the threatened outbreak among the Navajo Indians in New Mexico.

The War Department, on the request of the American Red Cross, issued orders which permitted bringing of wounded Mexican soldiers across the border into El Paso, the permission applying to federal and Constitutionalist soldiers alike. The first soldiers to be received will be the wounded Constitutionalists, as they have been already brought to Juarez in considerable numbers. The federal soldiers, large numbers of whom are reported to be in a pitiable condition farther south, will receive equal treatment, if an agency is devised to bring them into American territory.

The Red Cross authorities found it easier to care for the wounded Mexicans in American territory than to enter into the international negotiations which would be necessary in order to cross the boundary. It also is known that facilities for the care of the wounded in Juarez are entirely inadequate. The Mexican Red and White Cross organizations are disorganized and officials here say there is no authoritative agency in Mexico through which the American society could work.

It was suggested tonight that one important result of the rebel victory at Juarez might be to bring into greater prominence the question of recognition by the United States Government of General Carranza's Constitutionalist party as the de facto government of Northern Mexico. Now that General Carranza can hold that his party is in practical physical possession of all of the northern states of Mexico, it is expected that he will comply with the further requirements of international law by setting up a permanent capital at Hermosillo or Magdalena and completing the organization of his provisional government. This question is said to have been discussed by Dr. William Bayard Hale in his recent conferences with General Carranza and Senor Escudero. It was then rather hypothetical, as the federals were in great force in the State of Chihuahua. Dr. Hale is expected in Washington within a few days.

BRITISH TOLD TO REGISTER

Further Preparations Made for Defense of Foreigners.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, sent notification today to all British residents to register at the legation, in pursuance of the plan of defense against a possible emergency. Danish residents, who are not represented here diplomatically, were likewise invited to enroll. A similar step was taken by the Cuban Minister.

The Chamber of Deputies held a five-minute session today—the time necessary to read and approve the minutes. Adjournment was taken, "because there was no other business." The question of passing on the recent election of the President and Vice-President of the republic, it was said, will not be taken up for several days.

UNEARNED PROFITS PAID

LAWYER TELLS OF METHODS OF WIRELESS PROMOTERS.

Money Derived From Stock Sale Turned Over to Shareholders to Keep Up Appearances, Is Assertion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Granville T. Ivory, the first of more than 100 witnesses from all parts of the country called by the Government to testify in the trial of James Dunlop Smith, Samuel E. Darby, Lee DeForest and Elmer E. Burlingame, charged with conspiracy to defraud investors in wireless telephone stock, was examined today in the Federal Court. The examination of Mr. Ivory, who was a director in one of the companies organized by the defendants, will be resumed Friday.

In his opening statement to the jury for the Government, Robert Stephenson, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that when it was announced that battleships were equipped with radio wireless telephones, the stock of the Radio Telephone Company, of which Smith was president, jumped from $16 to $30 a share. Later, when the Navy Department, after giving the apparatus a trial, discarded it, the Radio Telephone Company continued to represent that it was doing a successful business and went on paying dividends of 12 per cent out of money derived from the sale of $700,000 worth of treasury stock. As late as 1911, when the Government raid occurred, Mr. Stephenson further declared, several subsidiary companies were organized, with a united capital of $50,000,000. It was with money received from the sale of stock of these companies, he said, that dividends continued to be paid.

AUTO DEAD IDENTIFIED

BROTHER OF ONE OF WOMEN SEES SISTER'S BODY.

All but Chauffeur in One Car Killed—Owner of Other Auto Once Inherited $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Identification of the four persons killed in the Pelham Parkway automobile crash early this morning was completed today many hours after the accident with the statement of a youth that one of the women victims was his sister, Miss Helen Schaeffer, 20 years old, a manicurist. The others who were killed were: Thomas F. Denney, Democratic member of the Assembly from the Nineteenth District of Manhattan; Mrs. Fannie Loos and Leonard Cohen, a dress goods manufacturer, prominent in Tammany circles. They were occupants of Cohen's car, the negro chauffeur of which was slightly injured.

Three or four persons in the other car, owned by Barthold B. Rich, were injured, but none fatally. Rich is a garage owner. Ten years ago $1,000,000 was left him by his father, who was a real estate owner. The son has figured in several automobile accidents here in recent years. Rich's wife divorced him last year. She set forth before a referee that Rich had been spending $50,000 a year on Broadway.

Tillamook Gets New School.

CLOVERDALE, Or., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—School District No. 42, of Tillamook County has just completed a new school building, costing $1200 by bonding the district.

Breakfast in a Good Warm Room

may be enjoyed on even the coldest mornings if your home is equipped with a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

It takes off the chill and makes the room warm, cozy and comfortable. And it is so convenient too for heating the bedroom, bathroom, nursery and sewing room. Can't smoke. Doesn't smell. Inexpensive, economical.

For Best Results We Recommend Pearl Oil

Dealers Everywhere

Standard Oil Company
(CALIFORNIA)

POVERTY HELD TO BLAME

WOMAN TELLS OF DAUGHTERS DRIVEN TO IMMORALITY.

Mothers' Pension Hearing Develops Opposing Views—All Agree State Should Supervise Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cases in which the younger daughters of poverty-stricken families were forced into lives of immorality when adequate assistance was not given by charitable campaigns when funds were most needed were described today by Miss Alice Gannett, of the Nurses' Settlement Home of this city. She was a witness before the state commission which is investigating conditions with a view to deciding whether a pension system for widowed mothers should be established. She favored state aid, with state administration. Others who testified were equally emphatic in asserting the state should supply and administer whatever relief was given.

Several witnesses opposed the plan. H. P. Vaughn, of the National Child Labor committee, criticised the methods employed by some of the private organizations. Under the present system of giving aid, he said, many families apply to more than one organization for help and become dependent on such aid.

W. F. Persons, director of the Charities Organization Society, opposed the idea of the state's entering the charity-giving field, but said that if a mothers' pension were established the state and not private organizations should administer the funds.

Lodge Men Hunt for Body.

DALLAS, Or., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—Alone in the wilds of the Siletz, with provisions to last two weeks, two members of the Woodmen Lodge, Portland, are in search for the body of Charles Mays, who lost his life last week, when he fell through the bridge crossing the Siletz at Sunshine. For three days a party in charge of Deputy Roy McMurphy, of Falls City, searched the stream in search of the body. It was discovered at that time that Mays' body evidently was swept by the swift current into Lincoln County. Mays was a member of the Portland lodge and as soon as word reached the officers there two members were sent in search of the body.

MRS. PANKHURST RETURNS

Suffragette Says She Is Taking $20,000 to Aid Cause.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, England's militant suffragette, sailed for home today, taking with her, she said, $20,000 collected during her recent lecture tour in this country.

She said she would devote the money to the cause of woman suffrage in England.

WE'RE being complimented on our clothes every day. "They're different," they say — and they are. That's why we can please you so easily. Anyone can make the average, but we don't want them, neither do you.

McDonald & Collett

clothes *compel* the consideration of everyone who appreciates *correct dress.*

BEST SUITS MADE $25

McDonald & Collett
TAILORS
289 Washington, nr. 5th

Stadium—the very fashionable madras effect is at its best in this model of

SLIDEWELL COLLARS

—the collars with the *patented* back button shield and the *patented* graduated tie space which laundering cannot destroy.

All Haberdashers
15c—2 for 25c
HALL, HARTWELL & CO.
Troy, N. Y.

Confusion Nor Friction

in a great office building are desirable neither for tenants nor clients. The elevator service is one of the exclusive features that will add to the harmony of business life in the Northwestern Bank Building, at Broadway, Morrison and Sixth. You won't be delayed during "rush hours." All hours will be "rush" hours, with adequate service.

There'll be five Otis Electric elevators—all high-speed and of the latest type. They will be equipped so that they can be used for "local" or "express" work as the conditions demand. And they will be accident proof, and will carry no freight. This is just one of the many conveniences to be found in this—the newest and finest of Portland's great office buildings.

Leases Now Being Made From Jan. 1, 1914.

Northwestern Bank Building

Gerlinger-Richards Co., Agents
Temporary Office 711-712 Selling Bldg.

6%
PORTLAND IMPROVEMENT BONDS
Denominations $500 and $1000
Price on Application.

Lumbermens Trust *and* Savings Bank
Corner Fifth and Stark Streets — Portland Oregon