

PINDELL REFUSES DIPLOMATIC POST

Illinois Man Declines Ambassadorship to Russia as Result of Charges.

MR. CRANE AGAIN URGED

Russia Said to Have Taken Step to Protest Against Peoria Man, Notwithstanding That Charges Were Proved Unwarranted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Henry M. Pindell, of Peoria, confirmed last Tuesday, January 27, as Ambassador to Russia has resigned.

President Wilson, expressing his deep appreciation of Mr. Pindell's "delicate sense of propriety" and confidence in his eminent fitness for the position he declines, has accepted the resignation. Although Mr. Pindell's letter of resignation was dated Peoria, January 28, the day before the appointment reached Washington, where he remained until last Friday evening, it is believed that developments subsequent to his confirmation played an important part in the matter. The attitude of the Russian government is understood to have come suddenly into the question after it had noted the Senate's action on his appointment, which previously had been in some doubt. It is understood that Mr. Pindell reached Washington two days after his confirmation in response to a summons either from the President direct or from Secretary Bryan. There is ground for believing that President Wilson would have endeavored to overcome Mr. Pindell's reasons for declining had a new international element not been injected into the case.

Mr. Crane Again in Line. Charles H. Crane, of Chicago, again looms up as the President's choice for the St. Petersburg post, one of the most important in the diplomatic establishment. The only question is as to the President's power to overcome the previously declared intention of Mr. Crane not to accept any position under the Government.

That President Wilson will try to convince the Chicago manufacturer, traveler and student of world affairs that it is his duty to serve the United States abroad and to persuade him to arrange his private business so that he can respond to the call is generally conceded.

Some persons close to the President express doubt as to whether it will be possible to change Mr. Crane's mind. Early in the present Administration, Mr. Crane was offered the Russian Ambassadorship, but declined any official preference. Had he felt able and willing to accept an appointment, the St. Petersburg post would have appealed strongly to his tastes. He gave as one insurmountable reason for his refusal to take office, the business responsibility placed on his shoulders through the recent death of his father. Moreover, he declared that his heavy contributions to the Wilson campaign fund in 1912 had been without expectation of personal reward.

Mr. Pindell, in declining the Russian Ambassadorship after practically personal vindication, through the Senate's unanimous confirmatory vote of the charges involved in his candidacy for the position, has brought to the happy termination an incident that has many regrettable features. He has relieved the Administration as well as himself of great embarrassment. The comment among the public press, and the Senate in confirming the nomination by unanimous vote, I had hoped and confidently expected when you asked me to accept the post that I should do so at once. I am embarrassed to find that circumstances have arisen which will render it impossible for me to undertake the mission.

"I have, as you know, been put in a very false light by certain gross misrepresentations in the public press, and while it is true that these have been cleared away, I feel that it would be more delicate for me to decline the appointment than to accept it. No controversy of this kind should surround the appointment of an Ambassador to a country which cannot be expected to be familiar with the real circumstances as they are known at home.

"I beg, therefore, that, trusting me to be guided by my own instincts in this matter, you will accept my assurance of deep gratitude for the honor you have sought to do me, and permit me to decline the appointment.

"With sentiments of distinguished considerations, believe me to be, Mr. President, your obedient servant.

"HENRY M. PINDELL."

President Makes Reply.

The President's letter to Mr. Pindell follows:

"Your letter does credit to your delicate sense of propriety and serves to increase, if that were possible, my admiration for you and my confidence in your eminent fitness for the mission which you now decline.

"I can but yield to your judgment in the matter, because it is clear to me that, feeling as you do, whether you are fully justified in that feeling or not, you will not be comfortable or happy in the post. You will allow me, however, I hope, to express my deep regret I know your quality so well, and was so anxious to see you at St. Petersburg, that I feel a keen disappointment. It is only a very imperfect consolation that I may now again express my unqualified confidence in your ability, your character, your discretion, and your entire suitability for such a post. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

The controversy over Pindell's nomination grew out of a publication of what purported to be a letter from Senator Lewis, of Illinois, to Pindell urging the latter to accept the post of Ambassador to Russia for a year and saying he would be relieved of responsibility for important negotiations and could travel freely in Europe.

Forgery Is Charged.

Senator Lewis charged that the letter was a forgery, and Secretary Bryan later, in a public statement, revealed that the charges were that Pindell said that he could accept the post for a year, because he did not feel that he could be absent from his business for any longer period. No mention, it was said, was made of any diplomatic task or duties.

The Senate committee investigated the correspondence and recommended the confirmation of Pindell.

Boston's New Mayor In.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Congressman James M. Curley was inaugurated as Mayor of Boston today in succession to John F. Fitzgerald.

ILLINOIS EDITOR WHO REFUSES DIPLOMATIC POST AT ST. PETERSBURG, MAN NOW TALKED OF FOR PLACE, AND SENATOR WHO FIGURED IN CONTROVERSY.



BOND IS FORFEITED

Deputy Charged With Murder in Michigan Missing.

TRIAL AT HOUGHTON OPENS

Thomas Raleigh Fails to Appear and \$5000 Guaranty Is Lost—Other Five Now Fearful Lest They Be Surrendered.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 2.—Only five defendants responded when the case of the six deputies charged with the murder of two striking copper miners was called in the Circuit Court today and the \$5000 bond of Thomas Raleigh, the missing defendant, was forfeited.

Counsel announced that the other men were ready to go to trial and the case proceeded. Difficulty was encountered in obtaining unbiased jurors and when court adjourned tonight, 11 men occupied seats in the jury box, but neither side had exercised any of its peremptory challenges.

As the regular panel was exhausted today, Judge R. C. Flannigan ordered a special venire of 100 men to be called. Judge Flannigan, who sat in the Roosevelt hotel case at Marquette last Spring, is presiding because Judge O'Brien is distantly related to one of the defendants.

Second Trial Awaited. Raleigh's disappearance was the most interesting development of the day. Although he had not been seen here since last Wednesday night, his bondsmen did not learn until today that he would not appear when his case was called. Raleigh was at liberty under \$10,000 bond, but only half this amount was forfeited because the accused deputies are to have two trials, one for the murder of each of the slain men.

Special Prosecutor George F. Nichols raised the point that Raleigh might be present when the second trial began.

The men on trial are James Cooper, William Groff, Arthur Davis, Harry James and Edwin Polkinghorn. Raleigh, Cooper, Groff and Davis are employees of the Wadell-Mahon Corporation, of New York; the other men are Deputy Sheriffs employed by the county.

Others Are Fearful. Efforts have been made to apprehend Raleigh and have him returned here for trial. He came here from New York last July, when the strike began and has been in this territory continuously ever since. The five other defendants expressed great concern over his disappearance, as they were fearful that their bondsmen would surrender them to the Sheriff and have them remanded to jail.

Prospective jurors were closely questioned by opposing counsel as to their local affiliations. Three of those tentatively accepted admitted membership in the "Citizens' Alliance." Another admitted that he belonged to the Western Federation of Miners.

Bankers Are Confident

(Continued From First Page.)

Pacific slope, or "some \$21,000,000 short of the amount necessary to produce the capital for a Federal reserve bank as required by the act."

It was suggested that bank banks be established at Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and either Portland or Seattle, or possibly both of the latter.

Secretary McAdoo wanted to know the relation of such a reserve bank district to the rest of the country, in that the location of the reserve banks to be established east of the Rocky Mountains, but it was replied that in the opinion of San Francisco bankers this should be one district, no matter how many or how few reserve banks were to be established in the East.

Merchants Also Heard.

Testimony was given by Traffic Statistician Gardner, of the Southern Pacific, in regard to the railroad service from San Francisco to the other parts of the proposed districts, and the showing all these lines, both constructed and proposed, by reliable corporations. Similar testimony was given in regard to telephone service and lines from here to Portland, Seattle,

Above, Left—J. Hamilton Lewis and Henry M. Pindell. Below—Charles H. Crane, of Chicago.

Spokane and Los Angeles and Salt Lake. Testimony of wholesale merchants was heard as to the general custom of the wholesale trade in serving the district west of the Rocky Mountains largely from San Francisco.

From the Fresno Chamber of Commerce and from the bankers of Sacramento and Reno came the advice that a strong bank be established in San Francisco, and similar applications were introduced in telegrams from bankers in Southern Idaho and Utah.

Figures were presented showing that the annual products of the soil in California amounted to \$500,000,000, and it was shown that San Francisco is the center of the commercial life of the West, as well as the local point of exports and imports on the Pacific Coast.

Statistics Are Presented. Among the statistics presented by McIntosh were the following:

Approximately one-eighth of the population and one-fourth of the banking capital of the United States are in the Pacific Coast states, from which fact it was argued that but one of the proposed 8 to 12 reserve banks should be established on the Pacific Coast.

The banking capital and surplus for the whole United States were given as \$2,594,847,182 and that of the Pacific Coast states as \$252,146,925, this including both National and state banks.

More than 28 per cent of all the banking capital of the Pacific Coast is in San Francisco.

More than 48 per cent of the deposits of banks with other banks in the Pacific Coast States are deposited with banks in San Francisco.

More than 28 per cent of the individual deposits in the banks of the Pacific Coast States are in banks in San Francisco.

More than 34 per cent of the National banking capital of the Pacific Coast States, more than 29 per cent of National bank deposits with other National banks and more than 20 per cent of the deposits in National banks are in San Francisco.

Clearings Are Factor. Perhaps most significant of all the figures presented were those showing that the clearings of San Francisco exceeded the combined clearings of Seattle, Los Angeles and Portland.

They are as follows:

Los Angeles \$1,219,606,487
Seattle 694,871,448
Portland 627,818,010
Total \$2,542,295,945

San Francisco \$4,624,325,332
Both the secretaries maintained that no inference should be drawn from any of their statements as to their probable action in determining the number and location of the reserve banks. They claimed that their attitude at this time is merely judicial.

The two secretaries, with their party, left shortly after midnight for Los Angeles.

Klamath Falls' Economy Profits.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—One year ago this city had less than \$11,000 in its treasury and there were outstanding unpaid amounts amounting to more than \$76,000 and the bonds offered to provide means for their payment could not be sold. The courts were invoked to declare the newly-adopted charter illegal and to substitute another which was said to have been adopted. The decision was in favor of the present charter, a new issue of bonds was voted and sold, the warrants outstanding were redeemed, and the city is on a cash basis with its warrants at par, and there is over \$22,000 in the treasury. This condition is due to an economic administration in which the Council and Mayor have worked together.

Trip to Hospital Perilous.

NORTH BEND, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—E. M. Ryan, a traveling man from Grants Pass, Or., was brought to Mercy Hospital today after a perilous trip through mountains and crossing rivers in a country between here and the Five-Mile Lake country, above Gardiner. Mr. Ryan has been ill in that neighborhood for three months. He is in a helpless condition.

FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS FND FAVOR

Sentiment in Congress Increases as Two Proposed Plans Unfold.

BILLS DIFFER ON METHOD

Ex-Senator Bourne, of Oregon, Has Measure Viewed as More Advantageous to West Than That of Mr. Shackelford's.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 2.—Strong sentiment has developed in Congress in favor of the passage of a comprehensive and liberal good roads bill which will carry substantial financial aid to all of the states in their effort to build and maintain modern wagon-roads. Whether such a bill can be passed at the present session is problematical. There are those who counsel the postponement of the good roads bill until after the Congressional elections, while many others believe that the enactment of such legislation, affecting, as it will, every state in the Union, will be a shrewd political move just before the Congressional campaign opens.

Two general plans of good roads legislation are presented to Congress for its consideration. What is known as the Shackelford bill proposes the appropriation and apportionment of \$25,000,000 a year among the states on the basis of population and mileage of rural and star routes. The other plan is that proposed by ex-Senator Bourne of Oregon, now chairman of the Good Roads Commission, which contemplates a \$1,000,000,000 3 per cent bond issue to raise construction funds to be loaned to the states at 4 per cent, the difference in interest taking care of the principal, and also proposes an annual \$20,000,000 maintenance fund apportioned among the states on the basis of area, population, assessed valuation and road mileage.

Advantages of Each Shown.

Careful computation shows that the Shackelford plan is most favorable to the Eastern states, because dense population has resulted in the establishment of more rural routes in the East than in the West, and the East, therefore, enjoys the double advantage of population and mail routes. The more sparsely settled states of the West are comparatively shy on population, and in proportion to their area and population make a poor showing on the matter of mail route mileage.

The Bourne plan, which makes area and total road mileage factors in determining the allowance for good road work, is decidedly more favorable to the West, and, as a matter of fact, the Western states would receive more money annually under the \$20,000,000 plan than they would receive out of the \$25,000,000 Shackelford plan. This would not seem to be the case on the face of the figures, but computation, based on available figures, proves this to be the fact.

Comparison Is Made.

The following brief comparison will show the percentage of the total allotted to each Western state under the Bourne and Shackelford plans:

State	Shackelford Plan, P. Cent.	Bourne Plan, P. Cent.
Arizona	1.13	2.22
California	8.39	20.01
Colorado	0.80	1.50
Idaho	1.16	.44
Montana	1.12	.17
Nebraska	1.12	.17
New Mexico	1.35	.40
Oregon	1.06	.35
Utah	.96	.55
Washington	1.04	1.04
Wyoming	1.05	.25

Working out these percentages, it is found that under the Bourne plan, would receive \$322,000, whereas under the Shackelford plan the state would receive \$122,500.

Washington, under the Bourne plan, would receive \$322,000, and under the Shackelford plan only \$122,500.

Idaho, under the Bourne plan, would receive annually \$322,000, whereas under the Shackelford plan it would receive but \$122,500.

Montana would receive each year \$344,000 under the Bourne plan, and only \$160,000 under the Shackelford bill.

California, under the Bourne plan,

would receive each year \$718,000, whereas under the Shackelford plan the allowance would be cut to \$550,000.

"FIXED" PRICES DENIED

COMPETITION GOVERNS, SAYS WITNESS IN STEEL SUIT.

General Salesagent for Bethlehem Company Declares Agreements Not Restored To.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Several witnesses for the defense in the Government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation testified today that prices in the industry are not fixed by agreement, but are competitive. The proceedings marked the 150th day of the hearings.

Austin Davis Mixel, general salesagent of the Bethlehem Steel Company,

testified that the company's prices in any branch of output were not determined by an association of manufacturers.

"No price was ever made for any consideration aside from the needs of the mill and market conditions," he said. "We have tried and succeeded in getting customers from our competitors and they have done the same with us. We have had no agreement with any of our competitors, insofar as fixing prices for any of our products is concerned."

Edward S. M. Young, formerly a salesman for the Allegheny Steel Company, testified that the company's greatest competitor in electric sheet steel was the United States Steel Corporation.

"The prices were always fixed by myself and changed when the exigencies of the business demanded," declared the witness.

Edward Worcester gave similar testimony concerning the prices of the National Tube Company, of which he is vice-president and general manager.

Governor Sets Hearing.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Be-

fore going to Ashland today Governor West announced that the hearing to determine what effect the proposed action of the Federal Government looking to the dissolution of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific lines would have, would be held in his office Wednesday. The Governor has been asked to use his influence to prevent the contemplated action.

Salts Fine For Aching Kidneys

We Eat Too Much Meat Which Clogs Kidneys, Then the Back Hurts.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged. They need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—A.

Third and Yamhill

Powers

Third and Yamhill

The Response

To Sunday's Page Announcement
That Thousands of Dollars' Worth of

High-Grade Furniture

was involved in

The Fire Sale

far exceeded our expectations. In this sale we are endeavoring to dispose of many high-grade pieces and suites, our showing of which has been affected by the damage by fire and water to our reserve warehouse stock November 30. This is unquestionably one of the most noteworthy events in the Out-clearing of

Furniture of the Better Grade

That Has Been Attempted in Many a Day.

Dining Suites, Bedroom Suites, Odd and Single Pieces for Bedroom, Dining-room, Living-room and Library, Restful Upholstered Pieces in Denim and Leather. You Must Come and See in Order to

Appreciate the Offerings

Our Apology to Those Whom We Were Unable to Give Immediate Attention to Yesterday.

We Store Selections for a Reasonable Length of Time Without Charge.

POWERS

THIRD and YAMHILL

Fur Bargains Worth While

After inventory we find a number of scarfs, muffs and sets which are among the finest in our stock—made in our own factory—the largest in the Pacific Northwest. These must be disposed of to reduce our stock—and are offered at

1/2 PRICE

Pay just one-half the regular price on all our stock—direct from maker to wearer.

As an example of what this sale means we quote but a few prices.

Black French Coney Set, \$20 value, now \$10	Monkey Set, \$55.00 value, now only \$27.50
Australian Opossum Scarf, \$12.50 val., \$6.25	Foxskin Paw Set, \$27.50 value, now \$13.75
Gray Fox Scarf, \$20.00 value, now \$10.00	Mole Set, \$37.50 value, now \$18.75
Hudson Seal Scarf, \$15.00 value, now \$7.50	Japanese Mink Set, \$40.00 value, now \$20.00
Natural Wolf Set, \$30.00 value, now \$15.00	Black Raccoon Set, \$25.00 value, now \$12.50
Krimmer Set, \$45.00 value, now \$22.50	Silver Fox Scarf, \$36 value, now \$18.00
Natural Raccoon Set, \$32.50 value, now \$16.25	Sable Squirrel, \$65.50 value now for \$32.75

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