RAILROAD CONTROL DENIED BY MORGAN

Head of Banking Firm Favors "Open Shop" and Places Blame for Conditions.

PHILANTHROPIC GOOD DONE

Financier Appears as Witness at Hearing on Industrial Unrest Following Former Miners' Head, Who Attacks J. D.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—J. P. Morgan, testifying today at the inquiry being conducted by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations into the great philanthropic foundations and the cause of industrial unrest, denied that his banking firm dominated half of the railroads in the United States.

The denial was called forth by a statement attributed to Samuel Untermayer, when the latter was a witness before the Commission that his banking firm virtually had controlled the railroads.

"We certainly do not control the roads," Mr. Morgan asserted. He added with a laugh, "I don't know anything about Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s business, but Mr. Untermayer certainly was wrong."

Appearance First for Mr. Morgan.

It was Mr. Morgan's first appearance as spokesman for the vast financial firm of Morgan & Co. When Mr. Morgan arrived at the hearing John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and now a member of the New York Workmen's Compensation Commission, was on the stand.

Mr. Mitchell testified regarding conditions among the miners of Colorado and Pennsylvania and characterized as "simply absurd" the Rockefeller plan of settling labor troubles in Colorado.

Mr. Morgan confessed his lack of knowledge regarding labor troubles in the corporations in which he is a director.

"Open Shop" Is Favored.

The officers of corporations as executive officials were responsible for labor conditions among the employes, Mr. Morgan declared. He was in favor of the "open shop" and considered that in labor disputes the employer should "play the part of any decent man." Philanthropic foundations had done considerable good, he believed.

Mr. Morgan was asked to describe his connections with corporations. He named those of which he was a director, but said he was unable to recall the full list of those in which he held stock as they were too many.

He was a director, he said, of the International Mercantile Marine Company, but did not know the number of its employes. Neither was he able to tell the number of men employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the United States Steel Corporation or the Pullman Company, in all of which he was director. He said he had not inspected the Northern Pacific road.

Stockholder Not Responsible.

"To what extent are stockholders in a corporation responsible for labor conditions in the International Mercantile Marine Company?" Chairman Walsh asked.

"I do not think a stockholder has any responsibility," Morgan replied.

"What is the responsibility of a director for conditions among the laborers?"

"The directors are not at all responsible, I should say."

"Who is responsible?"

"The officers of the corporation—the executive officials," Morgan replied. "The executive officers have entire authority," he added. "They are responsible for results in connection with the corporation's affairs. Labor conditions do not change like financial conditions. For that reason, we receive frequent financial reports, but practically no reports on labor."

Living Conditions Known.

No general reports regarding sanitation, living conditions of employes or deterioration of machinery were requested from executive officers, the witness said.

"Such things do not come in the balance sheet," Morgan said. He continued: "If I have given the impression that directors are ignorant of labor conditions, I have given an erroneous one. We are constantly hearing about how the men are working."

Mr. Morgan was asked to produce minutes of any meetings of directors of the Pullman Company, the United States Steel Corporation or the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, wherein there was mention of labor conditions.

"I will if I can," Mr. Morgan replied. "I will do so if the directors will allow me."

"Well, if somebody will not allow you, you give that person's name to our representative, who will call on you," Chairman Walsh said.

Minutes Are Obtainable.

"I guess we can get the minutes," the witness replied.

Mr. Morgan said he had no idea as to how many hours a man should work a day. Nor had he any idea, he said, as to the age at which children should go to work.

"The later, the better, I should imagine," he said.

Asked if he thought $10 a week a sufficient wage for longshoremen he replied:

"If that is what is paid and the longshoreman takes it, I guess it is enough," he said.

Mr. Morgan said he did not know in which of the corporations he was interested in, the men were organized. He thought men on the Northern Pacific Railway and in the employ of the International Mercantile Marine Company were organized.

Industrial Unrest Passing.

"What is your attitude toward organized labor?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"What do you mean—my attitude?" Mr. Morgan asked in reply.

When the question was repeated, the witness said it made no difference to him whether the men were organized or not. He said, however, he would object to Union organizers going on the property owned by corporations during working hours. Industrial discontent, the witness "supposed," was on the decrease, as "conditions are being constantly improved."

He cited as an example the United States Steel Corporation, which he said had done much for its men. Mr. Morgan said the extent of poverty and suffering had not been brought to his attention and he had no opinion regarding the cause of poverty. As to charitable acts, the witness said: "I have helped where I can, as most people do."

The philanthropic foundations have been beneficial socially in the opinion of the witness. He cited the libraries established by Mr. Carnegie and the medical research work made possible by Rockefeller. Mr. Morgan thought Samuel Untermyer was wrong when he said the banking houses of Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. dominated the country's railroads.

Mr. Morgan laughingly declared he "should like to think we did control half of them."

Rockefeller Plan "Absurd."

Mr. Mitchell, now a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, told the Commission the Rockefeller plan of settling labor troubles in Colorado was "simply absurd."

"No good can come out of such a plan," said he. "The unorganized men can be depended upon to select to represent them only men the bosses want. They may not be directly influenced to do this; but there will be an indirect influence which they cannot resist.

"We have gone through such a thing before. The slogan, 'We Might as Well Starve Idle as Starve Working,' will naturally be raised again just as it was during 1900 in the anthracite fields."

Mr. Mitchell's reference was to the plan of collective bargaining suggested to the Rockefeller interests by W. L. Mackenzie King, former Commissioner of Labor of Canada, who was recently employed by the Rockefeller Foundation to conduct an investigation into industrial relations.

Conditions Now Better.

Mitchell testified he believed certain improvements had resulted toward the betterment of the conditions of workers. As an example, he pointed to the United States Steel Corporation.

As for violence in labor disputes, Mr. Mitchell said he did not approve of it.

"But because one man is violent is no reason to condemn every worker," said he. "If one banker is a scoundrel and wrecks a bank, causing thousands much suffering, that is no reason why we should condemn all bankers.

Commissioner Weinstock questioned Mr. Mitchell about the charge by operators that the United Mine Workers of America were lawbreakers and contract breakers. Mr. Weinstock read to the witness the so-called "Call to Arms" made to miners of Colorado by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

"Call to Arms" Explained.

"It has been my opinion," replied Mr. Mitchell, "that a man who comes into court must come with clean hands. When the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company called the United Mine Workers of America lawbreakers they themselves were constant and persistent breakers of the law.

As for the call to arms, if I had been in Colorado I would not have signed that order. However, it was signed two or three days after Ludlow. What was the condition of mind of the workers at that time? That has to be taken into consideration. Remember the men believed their wives and babies had been murdered by the guards employed by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company."

At the resumption of the hearings today, Amos Pinchot was recalled to finish his testimony, interrupted by adjournment Saturday.

Associated Press Covers News.

In this he had accused the Associated Press of partiality to the capitalistic side of labor controversies in the handling of news.

"I don't believe," said Mr. Pinchot, after finishing the statement, "that the Associated Press will carry on its wire dispatches concerning my testimony here about it. There is a by-law in the Associated Press which provides that any member printing news derogatory to the Associated Press will be disciplined and is subject to losing its franchise."

Commissioner Walsh asked the witness if he knew of any instance of a member of the Associated Press being disciplined for the violation of the alleged by-law. Mr. Pinchot replied that Mr. McCormick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, had been so disciplined some years ago. The Commissioner then asked the witness if he knew of any public record of such a by-law. To this Mr. Pinchot replied that last year Clarence Shearn, in filing a complaint against the Associated Press in behalf of the New York Sun, had included the alleged by-law in the papers.

The witness said he himself had a copy of the by-law. After being asked by the Commissioner to produce it, he was excused.

RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES OF WEALTH AND OF LABOR WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION YESTERDAY.

J. P. Morgan.

John Mitchell.

Western Roads File New Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—New tariffs proposing increases in passenger rates from Chicago to the eastern boundary of Colorado have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by most of the railroads in Western territory. Experts of the Commission have not completed their examination of the new tariffs, but it is believed they propose an increase of about one-half per cent per mile. The increases would affect rates in the territory between the southern boundary of Colorado, extending east to the Mississippi River, and the Canadian border.

Trieste, Austria, normally has 230,000 population, largely Italian.

SNOW AND SLEET LAY OUT TRAFFIC

Fierce Storm Is Sweeping Over Middle West States and Wires Go Down.

FLOOD WATERS GROWING

Ohio River Rising Seven Inches an Hour and Drownings of Three Persons Reported—Wisconsin Traffic Also Paralyzed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A snow or sleet storm covered the whole Middle West today and tonight, halting telephone and telegraph communications, delaying trains and making foot traffic in the cities almost impossible because of the icy streets.

In the west the telegraph companies were unable to reach points west of the Missouri River, the snow and sleet completely throwing out wires.

The storm existed, though in less severe shape, as far east as Cleveland, and according to Henry J. Cox, official Government forecaster, it is expected to continue for several days.

A warm rain has melted snow in Allegheny and Monongahela watersheds, and small streams throughout Western Pennsylvania and Northern West Virginia are pouring volumes of water into those rivers.

The Ohio is rising here seven inches an hour, but no flood warnings for down-river points have been issued by the weather bureau. Three persons were drowned today in flooded creeks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.—A blizzard of unusual proportions is sweeping through Wisconsin, paralyzing traffic. There was scarcely an outlet from Milwaukee, either by telephone or telegraph, and steam and electric roads suffered.

Ohio Is Becoming Menace.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 1.—The Ohio River here, rising at a rate of 1.5 feet an hour, had reached a stage of 29.2 feet this morning, with the rate of rise constantly increasing. Rivermen and contracting companies have issued warnings of a 40-foot stage. A 36-foot stage would force several hundred farmers from their homes in the river bottoms near this city. Small streams in this section are overflowing from melting snow and the rains of the last few days.

NEW ARMY COLLIER READY

Economy Is Answer to Criticism for Building Craft in Orient.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The new Army collier constructed at Shanghai, China, for Philipine service, is completed and ready for delivery, according to advices just received at the War Department.

In answer to criticism that the collier should have been built in the United States, War Department officials point out that the contract was awarded by the Philipine government after competitive bidding. It also is pointed out that it was economical to have the collier built in the Orient, as she hardly could have crossed the ocean on her 600 horsepower and speed of four to six knots.

The collier is a light craft, hardly above the harbor tug class, and coal will be transferred from her to Army transports as needed. While the collier could cruise from Manilla to Nagasaki, she will not have much sea service, except under extraordinary conditions.

ENGINEMEN YET FIGHT

Western Railroad Wage Dispute Continues With Pay Revealed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The fight between counsel for the enginemen and for the Western railroads as to just what the enginemen earn continued before the board of arbitration here today.

J. H. Keefe, assistant general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, quoted a composite payroll giving the days worked in the month of October, 1913, the average hours a day and the average earnings by the hour, day and month. Engineers in all classes of service, he testified, earned in this October an average of $6.25 and firemen an average of $4.29.

Seattle Ships 300 Auto Buses.

SEATTLE, Feb. 1.—An automobile factory in this city shipped 300 motorcars to California last month, all to be used as 5-cent passenger vehicles. Orders continue to arrive in increasing numbers.

NEW REVOLUTION IS STARTED IN MEXICO

Cientifuco Party Backs Move Directed Against Villa and Carranza.

OROZCO TO LEAD FORCES

Federico Gamboa, ex-Minister in Huerta Cabinet, Reported as Being Slated for Presidency and Washington Is Agreeable.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 1.—A movement directed against the Carranza and Villa elements in Mexico has been launched by the Cientifuco party which supported Diaz and the Huerta regime, according to authentic information received here today. The new movement is said to have received the adherence of many formerly wealthy landowners.

Further it was declared that a purported peace conference of prominent Mexicans set for February 5 at San Antonio, Tex., was expected to advance a new plan of government which would oppose both the constitutionalists and the conventionalists.

Gamboa Is Selected.

Federico Gamboa, ex-Cabinet Minister under President Huerta and once Ambassador to the Washington Government, was reported as having been slated for the position of provisional president.

In the new movement the wealth of the Cientifuco party and the military talent and resources of the Orozco revolution are said to be relied upon to combat the Villa and Carranza strength. Both officers and soldiers who fought with Orozco in his revolution against the Madero government have retained largely their organization, few of them taking part in the conflicts during the last year. General Ynez Salazar, an ex-Orozco chieftain, already is in the field in Chihuahua state.

Washington Reported Willing.

Several of those connected with the San Antonio meeting, which was promoted originally by Arturos Elias, ex-Huerta consular official, have asserted that permission to hold the conference had been granted by the United States Government. During the last two days some of the most prominent soldiers connected with the Huerta and Diaz governments have met here or at San Antonio. Elias at present is in Los Angeles interviewing several of the delegates sojourning in California.

Detectives here today were investigating the destination of the large shipment of rifles and cartridges held recently by authorities at San Diego, Cal., on their way from New York to Topolobampo, a Pacific port. The shipment which first was supposed destined for the warships of some European power, they believe was contracted for by the new movement in Mexico.

REPUBLICANS O. K. PLAN

(Continued From First Page.)

gress in 1914 shall have been not less than 7500.

Provision Is Made.

"'Provided, however, that the total number of delegates to which any state is entitled shall be chosen from the state at large if the law of the state in which the election occurs so prescribes; and,

"'Provided further, that in the case of any state electing all Representatives in Congress from the state at large, such state shall be entitled to as many delegates, elected at large, as though the state were divided into separate Congressional districts.'"

The resolution also provides for alternates; delegates from the District of Columbia, Alaska and the insular possessions, and the approval of the new system in such number of states as are entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the present Electoral College.

Mr. Reynolds' statement further says:

"The states that formally ratified this plan and the electoral votes that they represent are as follows:

Oregon Not in List.

"Arkansas 9, California 13, Colorado 6, Connecticut 7, Idaho 4, Illinois 29, Indiana 15, Maine 6, Massachusetts 18, Michigan 15, Missouri 18, New Jersey 14, New York 45, North Carolina 12, Ohio 24, Oklahoma 10, Rhode Island 5, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Vermont 4, Washington 7, West Virginia 8.

"There were, in addition to these, several states which were in favor of the plan but which held no state convention during 1914."

The membership of the next National convention, in accordance with the above plan, has not yet been worked out in detail by states, as this requires a canvass of the votes in each Congressional district in order to determine the additional delegates to be allowed. The result by states will be made known later by the National Committee.

The statement further says:

"The official returns that have been compiled by the Republican National Committee show that on National issues the vote of the country in November was:

"Republican 5,915,270, Democratic 5,752,580, Progressive 1,474,243."

This compilation was made on the vote of the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress and not on the vote of the Governors and other state officers.

REPUBLICANS GET ALLIES

(Continued From First Page.)

had been cleared Senator Stone was recognized. The chamber was in confusion as the Missourian, who has stood by the bill through the bitter struggle of the last two weeks, surveyed the assemblage for a moment. With a gesture toward his own side of the aisle, Senator Stone declared:

"In order that Democrats may have a conference and that the Republicans and their allies may hold a conference, I move that the Senate do now adjourn."

Motion to Adjourn Lost.

The motion was immediately put and there was a loud chorus of "noes." On rollcall the motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 42 to 36. Senator Stone then moved that Senator Clarke's motion to recommit be laid on the table, and this, too, was lost by a vote of 44 to 42, seven Democrats voting with the Republicans, and Senator La Follette aligning himself with the Democratic minority.

Democrats who opposed the motion to table were Bankhead, Camden, Clarke, Hardwick, Hitchcock, O'Gorman and Vardaman.

These seven, it subsequently developed, had conferred early in the day and determined to break the deadlock with a view to revision of the measure and entirely sidetracking it, at least insofar as the present session is concerned. This brought the motion to recommit squarely before the Senate, when Senator Reed, of Missouri, was recognized and began arraigning his colleagues who had revolted and Republicans, who had opposed the bill as supporters of the shipping trust which had sought to plunder the shippers of America.

For nearly an hour Senator Reed, who persistently had been opposed to its purposes, defended the bill.

Ship Monopoly Congratulated.

"I congratulate the hoary old ship trust mononoply," he said, "on the fact that it appears still to possess in this day and age enough vigor to invade the Democratic side of the chamber and find votes in its support."

While Senator Reed was speaking Republican Senators exulted, while Democratic leaders rushed hurriedly in and out of committee-room conferences to determine on a course of action. They counted noses, figuring on absentees, and could not see a way out of the difficulty. Some sought conferences with progressive Republicans. Senator Norris, who had offered amendments several days before which would strengthen the permanency of the proposed Government enterprise, told Senators who offered to accept his amendments that they came a few hours too late.

Amendments will be considered in the Democratic caucus tomorrow. The caucus also will endeavor to find a way to get the Republican progressive support without recommitting the bill. If this fails and the bill is recommitted, many of its most sanguine supporters insist that the measure is dead for this session.

Senator Fletcher, when Senator Reed had concluded, moved adjournment, which was voted.

FOUR CHURCHES UNITE

CONGREGATIONALISTS AT OREGON CITY FORM FEDERATION.

Two Missionaries to Be Maintained and Council to Direct Work at Much Reduced Cost.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Four Congregational churches at Oregon City, Parkplace, Jennings Lodge and Clackamas have united in the First Federated Churches of Oregon City and vicinity, one of two organizations of its kind in the United States.

The purpose of the federation is to reduce the running expenses of the churches in the four communities, to work in better harmony and to take a greater part in missionary work with less expense at home. The federation will maintain two ministers, one at Oregon City and one for the churches at Parkplace, Jennings Lodge and Clackamas. Each church will have three representatives in a council of 12. All of these directors have not been named.

The following officers have been elected: President, C. C. Michener, of Jennings Lodge; scribe, Rev. H. N. Smith, of Boardman; missionary treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Lucas, of Parkplace, and secretary of the federated Sunday schools, Mrs. W. A. White.

The organization of the federation will not be completed before the council meets, which will probably not be before the end of this month.

MAN WITH OPIUM EXEMPT

Federal Decision Is That to Carry Drug Is Not Penal Offense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—There is no loophole in the Federal law which makes it a penal offense to be caught with opium in one's possession. This was the substance of a decision here today by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a test case brought by Max Steinfeldt, sentenced under the act of 1909 to nine months' imprisonment. He attacked the statute as an invasion of the police powers of the states and therefore unconstitutional.

Eleven similar cases are now before the Supreme Court. By agreement with the United States Attorney, they were passed on to the higher court, and today's decision is the first ever given by a Federal Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the statute.

TRAVELERS' BODY TO ELECT

Associated Commercial Men to Meet in New York, February 8.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The annual meeting and election of officers and directors of the Associated Commercial Travelers of America will be held in the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Eighty-second street, New York City, on February 8. Reports of the various committees will be read. The first annual dinner of the association will be given in the Hotel Imperial February 20. The membership of the Associated Commercial Travelers of America during the year has increased more than 300 per cent. The association inaugurated an active campaign against an advance in railroad mileage rates. The estimated number of commercial travelers in the United States is 800,000.

TERRE HAUTE TRIAL SET

Mayor and 26 Others to Answer Election Fraud Charge March 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Don M. Roberts, Mayor of Terre Haute, and 26 others will be placed on trial in the United States District Court here March 8, charged in a Federal indictment with conspiring to corrupt the election of November 3, 1914.

Five others of the 115 who were arrested on the indictment pleaded not guilty and probably will be placed on trial at the same time. The remaining 83 pleaded guilty, but have not been sentenced.

Four Kansas Counties Quarantined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Four counties in Kansas—Cowley, Sedgwick, Sumner and Butler—were quarantined today by the Department of Agriculture against the foot-and-mouth disease because of infections brought by cattle from Wisconsin. The department first quarantined the whole state and announced its action, but later issued an amended order.

Anti-Harvester Trust Suit Hurried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Solicitor-General Davis today asked the Supreme Court to advance the Government's anti-trust suit against the International Harvester Company for argument during the present term. He suggested the first Monday in April and counsel for the company concurred.

Two Policemen Killed.

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 1.—Two policemen were killed here today in a street fight with alleged illicit liquor sellers, whose place of business they had raided. Eight policemen have been killed here in three years in similar raids.

Chat No. 4

This little talk is mostly to parents:

I wonder if you have realized the educational factor in motion pictures?

Not only from the instruction viewpoint but from the desire they give for the better things of life. You know how we like our children to see fine statuary, examine beautiful paintings, read great books.

Why not beautiful MOTION PICTURES?

Consider, for example, what a wonderful artist beautiful Marguerite Clark in Harold McGrath's "The Goose Girl" is at the Peoples Theater this week? Or what a delight to everyone adorable Mary Pickford in "Mistress Nell"—all next week at the Peoples—will be?

I am sure you long ago have realized that if you desire to see motion pictures that are above even the standard censorship imposes it is necessary to visit the Peoples Theater.

When next you take your children for a matinee or evening at the movies, won't you recall this feature of our Paramount pictures?

I think you will.

My next chat will be in Thursday's Oregonian.

John F. Cordray

NATIONAL THEATER

Park, West Park, near Washington

Free Phones. Marshall 5533, A 5533.

15,000 People Greet Charlie Chaplin in "His New Job"

Sunday and Monday the National played capacity houses in honor of the return of Charlie Chaplin, the world's funniest comedian. He's greater than ever.

See Him Today Sure

Held over until today by request. Don't permit anything to keep you away. Also on the bill: Fate's Protecting Arm; Briarcliff; Hearst-Selig Weekly; Hazel Thorpe, Harpist; Cliff Carney, Master Organist, and Geo. D. Ingram, Assistant Organist.

Read This and Remember

WEDNESDAY Beginning **"Exploits of Elaine"** (Matinee only) In addition to regular show.

THURSDAY Repeated by request **"Two Women"** Also "Exploits of Elaine" at matinee and regular bill.

LOGGED-OFF LAND EXPERIMENTS GO ON

Hawley Succeeds in Retaining $5000 Appropriation to Continue Work.

DISTILLATION IS STUDIED

Department of Agriculture Seeking Process of Extracting Chemical Products Which May Pay Cost of Clearing.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 1.—Only after a determined fight was Representative Hawley, of Oregon, able to hold in the agricultural appropriation bill an appropriation for $5000 to continue the study of methods of clearing logged-off lands with a view to their utilization for agricultural purposes and with a further view to developing a process of stump distillation by which the cost of clearing may be recovered.

Such an appropriation has been carried in the past two agricultural bills. The studies conducted by the department, however, are not completed, though the work of the past two years has developed valuable information as to various processes of removing stumps by blasting and by burning.

These two methods of getting rid of stumps, however, represent a dead loss to the farmer, for, in the first instance, he must buy powder or dynamite, and in the second instance, considerable time must be spent in burning out the stumps, with no recovery. Investigations conducted independently by the University of Idaho have shown that stumps can be distilled, or treated chemically, and that the turpentine, oils, resins, alcohol and other products recovered by distillation will be of such value as to repay the farmer for the cost of clearing his land.

It yet remains to devise some thoroughly practical means of distilling stumps. This can now be done by skilled chemists, but not by the average farmer, and the department, if it can secure the funds, intends during the coming year to make experiments with a view to devising a process which farmers can use on their own land. Stump distillation, to be profitable, must be reduced to a simple process and must be done on the ground where the stumps are removed.

Eastern Democratic Congressmen made a strong fight to kill this item in the agricultural bill, attacking it on technical grounds and on the further ground that it was designed to help the large lumber companies of the West. Mr. Hawley showed that this appropriation was no more subject to a point of order than are the appropriations for the eradication of the cotton boll weevil, the cattle tick and other items in which the East and South are interested, and intimated that if his provision were stricken from the bill on a point of order, he would raise a similar point of order against other appropriations which the South is demanding.

This threat was effective. Mr. Hawley then had no difficulty in convincing the House that the stump removal and distillation experiments were designed primarily to aid the farmers.

Senator Brady, of Idaho, is interested in this same line of Government work, and probably will undertake, when the bill is reported to the Senate, to have the appropriation increased to $15,000, especially to aid the University of Idaho in its distillation work.

Frank Appeal to Be Argued Feb. 23.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Supreme Court today advanced the Leo M. Frank habeas corpus appeal for oral argument to February 23, in accordance with the joint request of Frank's counsel and attorneys for the State of Georgia. Frank is under conviction for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl.

Immigration Bill's Fate Worries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The fate of the immigration bill, vetoed by President Wilson because of the literacy provision took on renewed interest in Congress today because of the announced intention of Senator Reed, of Missouri, to speak in the Senate in support of the President's veto, provided the opportunity is presented. Senator Reed, who has opposed many of the Administration's measures, fought the immigration bill and was one of seven voting against it.

China will soon start to mint more than $100,000,000 in silver.

Red Crown the Gasoline of Quality

Made up to a standard—not down to a price. We make the best gasoline that our experience and resources enable us to produce. The quality of the gasoline determines its price—not the price its quality. Dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)