

FOREST SERVICE SUPERVISORS MEET

25 of 26 in District 6. Take Part in Organization Session Here.

S. C. BARTRUM IS HEARD

Veteran Supervisor Tells of Espirit de Corps in Service—Workers Urged by F. H. Brundage to Share in Civic Affairs.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME AT SUPERVISORS' MEETING.

Public Service day—"Our Opportunities for Public Service," E. Barnes; discussion, G. D. Brown; "Our Responsibilities to Forest Communities," C. Morgan; "The Spirit of Public Service," Jacob Kasper; "Porter's Character of Commerce," discussion, open; intermission. Afternoon—"Public Health Problems," Dr. Robert of the State Board of Health; "Red Cross Demonstration," Dr. Green, of the American Red Cross Society. Evening—Dinner; talks by E. T. Allen and E. Chapman, "Early Days in the Service and Service Traditions."

All except one of the 26 supervisors in District Six, United States Forest Service, were present at the organization meeting yesterday when the conference of supervisors opened a week's session at the Multnomah Hotel. That one was Thomas M. Hunt, of Alaska.

The supervisors who are in Portland attending the meeting are W. G. Weigle, of the Chugach and Tongass forests, Alaska; C. R. Seitz, of the Cascades; M. L. Erickson, of the Crater; W. G. Hastings, of the Deschutes; Gilbert D. Brown, of the Fremont; Cy J. Bingham, of the Malheur; Ephraim Barnes, of the Minner; Homer Ross, of the Ochoco; E. H. Schaefer, of Oregon; C. C. Hill, of the Santiam; N. F. Macduff, of the Siskiyou; H. B. Rankin, of the Sluslaw; W. W. Cryder, of the Umatilla; S. C. Bartrum, of the Umpqua; H. W. Harris, of the Willamette; R. M. Evans, of the Whitman; E. H. McDaniels, of the Chelan; F. H. Brundage, of the Colville; H. M. Hale, of the Okanogan; R. L. Fromme, of the Olympic; E. T. Allen, of the Puget; J. M. Schmitz, Jr., of the Snoqualmie; C. H. Park, of the Washington; J. M. Schmitz, of the Wenatchee, and A. H. Sylvester, of the Wenatchee.

Managers and Examiners Attend. Besides the supervisors there are in attendance at the meetings approximately 15 rangers, forest examiners, forest assistants and deputy supervisors.

One of the most interesting of the addresses yesterday was that given in the afternoon by S. C. Bartrum, the oldest supervisor in point of service in the United States. He has served the Forestry Department and the Department of the Interior for the past 18 years.

Mr. Bartrum spoke on "Espirit de Corps" and gave for his reason why the spirit and the employees of the Forest Service was so excellent, "this heritage of good fellowship inherited from Gifford Pinchot, founder of the service." The speaker had recently picked young men capable of meeting the physical rigors imposed upon them by their work, and because all the employees in the service had become imbued through the "football methods" used against the Forest Service in its younger days.

Good Feeling Apparent. Mr. Bartrum asserted that the employees had no superiors who possessed financial interests in the work they were doing, that "the employees' movement," hence the better feeling that existed among all the employees. The bitter feeling that usually exists between capital and labor had, said Bartrum, no counterpart in the workings of the Department of Forestry.

A yesterday was organization day, every talk savored of organization of some sort.

The supervisors and others attending the conference listened to a most attractive talk given by A. W. Jones, manager of the local Ford plant. Mr. Jones explained the organization of the Ford company that had made it so effective in getting results.

"We have an operating committee," said Mr. Jones, "composed of branch managers and other officials of the company, who meet in conference for two or three weeks every quarter. Recommendations are made there and are sent to the executive committee. Form letters from the executive committee indicate the policy of the entire plant."

Managers Trained for Work. He said that in every shop there were understudies being taught the duties of the superiors. As a result he said that when the Ford factory opened 25 new men had been trained and the branch managers were taken from the ranks of the Ford employees.

F. H. Brundage, supervisor of the Columbia forest, talked on "The Relation of the Supervisor to the District Office."

In his talk on "Organizing for Effective Work," Claude R. Seitz, of the Cascade forest, asserted that it should be the duty of every supervisor to take an active part in all the civic and social affairs of the community with which he was most often identified. He said that personality was a greater asset than training.

N. F. Macduff, of the Siskiyou forest, talked on the development of new men. He asserted that it was necessary to have co-operation among all service men to secure the best results.

The meeting yesterday was presided over by F. H. Brundage, assistant forester, in the absence of George H. Cecil, district forester.

Mr. Cecil was to have spoken yesterday, but has not yet returned from Salt Lake, where he attended a land conference. It is expected he will arrive today.

Charles H. Florey, assistant forester, in one of the discussions gave figures showing that, although the compensation of employees had not been increased during the past few years, the average terms of service of employees had, showing that the organization of the service was on a substantial basis.

Last night talks were given by Lieutenant-Commander George F. Blair, of the Oregon National Guard, and Frank Hogan, Captain of Troop A, Oregon Cavalry.

SOME OF THE MEN ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE OF FOREST SUPERVISORS AT THE MULTNOMAH HOTEL.



Top Row, Left to Right—S. C. Bartrum, of the Umpqua; Cy Bingham, of the Malheur, and G. F. Allen, of the Multnomah. Lower Row, Left to Right—F. E. Ames, of the Local Office; N. F. Macduff, of the Siskiyou, and A. G. Jackson, Educational Supervisor of the District.

RAYMOND ROBINS TALKS

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS TO DO GOOD POINTED OUT.

Colleges of State Are Being Visited to Enlist Young Men and Women in Christian Work.

Raymond Robins, who interprets Christianity in terms of social and political service, addressed a group of college presidents, professors and students in the small auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association last night.

Mr. Robins has spent 17 years in elevating men and women to better economic conditions, in making their living conditions agreeable and in impressing them with the bigness of a true Christian life.

Last night he told of an appeal that could be made through three channels to the students of American colleges: through social and political service, through social and political service, through social and political service.

He said that the individual appeal of Christ would appeal to many. There were others who would be attracted to lead Christian lives through the appeal through social and political service, he said. The third class, and perhaps the smallest, he said, would be reached through a strictly intellectual appeal.

He has been visiting the colleges of the country and has made his appeal through the needs and opportunities of social service.

Dr. William T. Foster, president of Reed College, and Dr. Carl Doney, president of Willamette University, were at the meeting last night. Professor N. F. Coleman, of Reed, and groups of students from Pacific University and Reed College also attended the meeting.

Mr. Robins will be at Reed College this morning at 11 o'clock.

YOUTH'S CASE UP AGAIN

Trial of Raymond Mollett Scheduled in Juvenile Court.

Raymond Mollett, aged 16, over whom ex-Juvenile Judge Cleaton waived jurisdiction and who was indicted by the grand jury for controlling the juvenile court jurisdiction because of the refusal of the girl to testify against him in the upper court.

A 12-year-old boy was witness against Mollett. The hearing will be taken up again at 10 o'clock this morning in the judge's chambers, at which time a young girl involved in the case will testify. Mollett was remanded to the juvenile court jurisdiction because of the refusal of the girl to testify against him in the upper court.

New Government Is Firm (Continued From First Page.)

with the whole country in revolt, and he accepted the situation without waiting for a further explanation. It was a voluntary act in the face of events, in no way forced by the government now in power.

The most important document in connection with future arrangements is the Grand Duke's manifesto. The last sentences are fertile in possibilities. The return of the return of ordinary life is the recruits who reached Petrograd in thousands just before this morning.

Until last night I felt that a coup d'état with the army was still possible, but it is now obvious that it is all settled less than a week since police sabers have been forever banished, no Russian banner was in sight.

His tall figure was recognized and the crowds, remembering the last ringing sentence of his abdication in favor of the nation, cheered him with cries of "Friend Grand Duke, friend Michael."

Michael stood up in his automobile and lifted his hat in response, crying, "Long live Russia."

LLOYD GEORGE IS OPTIMISTIC All Danger Not Passed, but Signs Regarded as Favorable.

LONDON, March 19.—Premier Lloyd George today announced in the House of Commons that on Thursday he would

RAYMOND ROBINS TALKS

move a motion of congratulation to the Russian Duma.

The Premier told the House his information, however, did not enable him to say all danger was passed. It was satisfactory to know that the new government had been formed for the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigor. The Premier continued:

"I have only to add on behalf of this government that they are confident the Russian people will find that liberty is compatible with order, even in a revolutionary time, and that free peoples are the best defenders of their own honor."

At this point the Premier was interrupted by ironical cheers from the Irish members, and cries of "Why don't you practice what you preach?"

RUSSIANS TO RESUME WORK Revolution Victims Will Have Public Funeral on Friday.

LONDON, March 19.—The council of workmen's delegates in Petrograd has prescribed the immediate resumption of work in all factories, according to a dispatch to Reuters from the Russian capital. Factories will pay full wages for the days in which work was prevented by the revolution.

The detective and police services are being reorganized, the former members of the Petrograd and Moscow, Pitir and Makary have been sent into compulsory retirement.

The provincial governors are being replaced by presidents of Zemstvo or mayors in the management of food supplies. The trustees of the Progressive Business Men's Club will pass on this matter at their meeting Wednesday noon at the Hazelwood.

The juvenile court will be put on by the club at the Hazelwood on March 20 and 31 is expected to add handsomely to the total.

Following are the day's contributions reported:

Sunnyside School, St. Johns, \$28.00; Central School, St. Johns, \$44.00; Wilbur School, \$40.00; Mrs. C. S. Moore, Grants Pass, \$10.00; F. W. Tasker, \$1.00; School, Hood River, \$3.00; Reed Bros., \$1.00; S. V. Ramp, \$1.00; E. J. Baker, \$1.00; G. F. Peck, \$2.50; Employees Ladd & Tilton Bank, \$20.50; E. J. Baker, \$1.00; F. W. Tasker, \$1.00; H. H. Crozier, \$5.00; Mrs. D. Munn, \$1.00; H. A. Faxon, \$1.00; H. Gordon, \$1.00; Mr. Beach, \$1.00; Mrs. Pierce, \$1.00; Mrs. F. W. Tasker, \$1.00; Cash collected by F. W. Tasker, \$5.00.

Total \$321.48.

CHAUTAUQUA BONDS WIN

ASHLAND VOTES \$15,000 TO BUY PROPERTY AND BUILD HALL.

Work on New Auditorium Is to Begin and Conventions Will Be Invited to City Hereafter.

ASHLAND, Or., March 19.—(Special.) A special election held here today a charter amendment providing for issuing \$15,000 in bonds for the purchase of Chautauqua park from the Southern Oregon Chautauqua Association.

The association agreed to use the money in building a new Chautauqua auditorium, which will cost about \$25,000 and be finished in time for the assembly next July. The city will have the use of the building as a civic auditorium except during the Chautauqua season, and it is generally considered as a valuable asset in forwarding the city of the Pacific.

The park lands acquired complete the extensive park system here. Care of the new park was provided for by another measure which passed, a charter amendment providing for reassessment of property in case of technical errors carried.

Two measures having as their object the repealing of ordinances governing the city, were provided for by the city of the city.

The Chautauqua people announce the immediate construction will begin on the new auditorium, which will seat 4500, with provisions for later addition of galleries seating 1500 more.

The building will be fitted up to accommodate the largest attractions which visit the Coast.

Mrs. McArthur in Washington. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 19.—Mrs. C. N. McArthur arrived from Portland tonight, and will remain in Washington until the close of the special session of Congress.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

RELIEF FUND GROWING

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS DO MUCH FOR STARVING BELGIANS.

Progressive Business Men's Club Members Confident of Raising \$10,000.

Total Is Now \$3349.69.

Representatives of the religious bodies in the city as well as the schools and other organizations are responding largely to the call of the committee of the Progressive Business Men's Club for funds for the relief of the starving children of Belgium.

Contributions from the Sunnyside Methodist Church reported in by India yesterday amounted to \$38.50, and in the past few days, similarly large contributions have been sent by other churches.

The total cash collected during the campaign now amounts to \$3349.69. The committee headed by J. E. Werlein feels optimistic regarding the raising of \$10,000, as a number of campaigns are being conducted outside the city which will be reported through the local fund.

One of Portland's most influential clubs will report in a few days, the details regarding a big dance to be given at the Multnomah Hotel for the benefit of the fund. C. L. Elliott, of this city, has presented a novel scheme for raising money and if this plan is used it will turn hundreds of dollars into the fund.

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PORTLAND RAILROAD WORKERS DISOBEYED

1100 Trainmen, Many of Whom Get Back Pay, Go on With Tasks as Usual.

SOME, HOWEVER, WILL LOSE

New Statute Does Not Take Into Account Wage on Excess Mileage Basis—Railroad Conditions Are Normal.

So far as outward appearances indicated, the railroad operating in Portland were entirely ignorant yesterday that they ever had engaged in a strike controversy with the trainmen.

Every train was operating on normal schedule, freight was received and delivered without restrictions, and the trainmen came and went from work without the early prospect of a long period of voluntary idleness.

It is understood by the railroad managers here that application of the Adamson law, which, through the Supreme court's decision, now is the basis for agreement between the men and their employers, will be made retroactive as of January 1.

Difference to Be Paid Men. The wages the men will be computed under the new law, and the difference between what they have been receiving under the old law and what the new law allows them will be paid them.

It is estimated that approximately 1100 men in the Portland territory are affected. But it is not at all certain that the wages of all these men will be increased.

Indeed, some may be decreased! The Adamson law does not take into account the fact that trainmen's wages are based on a mileage basis, and an hourly basis. The freight basis is 100 miles or less or 10 hours or less. If they work more than 10 hours or run more than 100 miles they are paid a pro rata excess.

Excess Mileage Not Allowed. Now the Adamson law applies only to the hourly schedule, and makes no allowance for the mileage basis. Under the present schedule some trainmen run more than 100 miles in less than eight hours. It is possible that such men will be paid on a straight eight-hour basis, with no allowance for their excess mileage. The law really would give a hard time to such men.

It is apparent, too, that the managers soon will attempt a readjustment of their trains within the actual eight-hour limit. This doubtless will be disappointing to some of the men who had hoped to gain substantial wage increases by continuing to work 10 hours or more and getting paid overtime for all in excess of eight hours.

In fact, it is possible that the one effect of the law will be to induce the railroads to double-track parts of their lines, so that the very men who are being compensated for their extra work by many other devices the railroads will attempt to bring the running time of their trains within the actual eight-hour limit. This doubtless will be disappointing to some of the men who had hoped to gain substantial wage increases by continuing to work 10 hours or more and getting paid overtime for all in excess of eight hours.

It is apparent, though, that a great many of the men were in absolute good faith in their campaign for an eight-hour day, as they say it is merely a part of the general movement to make the eight-hour principle of universal application.

Freight embargoes which had been in effect for most of the week since last Friday were lifted yesterday, and the outbound freighthouses were almost choked with traffic that had been held back.

PUBLIC INTEREST FIRST

(Continued From First Page.)

lined by the court, probability of future transportation paralysis. Joining in with the Chief Justice in sustaining the law were Justices McKenna and Holmes—his immediate seniors in point of service—and Justices Brandeis and Clarke, junior members of the court. The dissenters were Justices Day, Vandevanter, Pitney and McReynolds.

Right of Regulation Complete. The majority upheld the public right to have interstate commerce uninterrupted by a law fixing wages or hours of labor, the court decided, Congress has authority to enact the Adamson statute.

The public interest begets a public right of regulation to the full extent necessary to protect it," said the opinion, "and in the emergency of threatened destructive suspension of National transportation Congress acted within its powers in providing a wage standard and other means necessary to protect the public interests."

Compulsory Arbitration Lawful. It also declared that the Adamson act is neither unworkable, confiscatory, experimental nor in excess of Congressional railroad regulatory authority, but, in effect, was compulsory arbitration, a power which it (Congress) undoubtedly possessed, and "inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that before it."

Concurring in the main principles enunciated by the majority, Justice McKenna expressed the opinion that the act is an hour of service and not a wage-fixing statute. He also suggested increase of railroad revenue probably would be provided if wage increases resulted.

Four of Members Dissent. The dissenting opinions—Justices Day and McReynolds delivering individual views and Justices Pitney and Vandevanter concurring—denied that Congress has power to fix wages of common carriers' employees—a power upheld by the majority. Justice Day did not admit or deny such power, dissenting because, he said, the law illegally takes railroad revenues and gives them to the trainmen by "arbitrary, illegal Congressional fiat."

In upholding the statute, the majority reversed Federal Judge Hook's decree enjoining its enforcement and dismissed the railroads' test suit, leaving the Federal Government free to enforce the statute under its own terms.

The decision disposes of the large questions immediately involved and will likely have a bearing on other issues which may develop.

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force the statute under its stringent penalty. Dismissal of about 500 other railroad injunction suits pressing, which were suspended under agreement by the Government staff of the roads, will follow as a matter of course.

Increase Dates Back to January 1. The wage increase sustained dates back to January 1, when the Adamson act was made effective. Railroads have been keeping account of trainmen's wages due for prompt payment upon today's decision. The temporary wage increases are effective under the law until the Goethals' Commission reports, while the future wage scales under permanent eight-hour day standard will await either private or Congressional action after the report.

That the railroads will ask either Congress or the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize rate increases to meet the increased wage cost entailed has been plainly indicated by the Government staff of the roads, through all stages of the controversy. Attorney-General Gregory said tonight that the court's finding was naturally a relief to the Government and added:

"The decision disposes of the large questions immediately involved and will likely have a bearing on other issues which may develop."

CALVIN POINTS OUT LOYALTY

Nation to Be Congratulated on Escape From Sinister Influence.

OMAHA, Neb., March 19.—President E. E. Calvin, of the Union Pacific Railroad, in a statement issued today, says: "The Nation is to be congratulated that the sinister influence which sought to tie the hands of our country through the means of the Goethals' Commission has been defeated." The statement continues:

"The outstanding fact of this settlement is the overwhelming proof of the loyalty of American railroads and their executives to the people and to the country. The decision, now made, that has asserted itself regardless of the injustice which will be suffered as a consequence."

BOARD HOSTILE, RIPLEY SAYS

Santa Fe Head Declares Railroads Had to Surrender.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., March 19.—With the President's mediation board constituted as it is, there was no use for the railroads to do anything else but surrender, said E. R. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe.

"Mr. Willard is the only member of that board who is not anti-railroad. The rest of the board will make it make at the present time."

FLAG BURNER HUMBLER

POLICE SAVE GERMAN-AMERICAN FROM SANTA MONICA MOB.

Man Is Made to Kneel, Kiss Each Stripe and Star, Then Ordered Never to Come Back.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., March 19.—(Special.)—Gottfried Schmidt, who asserted he was a German-American, and who had been a member of the Old Glory here today, after he was saved from the fury of a mob who saw him light a cigar with a small American flag as he strolled along the ocean front.

With two other men and a woman Schmidt moiledly patrolled the ocean front. As he drew near a throng of beach visitors he was surrounded by a mob and calmly lighted it with the flag.

Spectators rushed at Schmidt and would have torn him to pieces had it not been for the interference of Patrolman Charles W. Sprankling.

At the police station, abandoned by his friends, Schmidt was timorous as to his impending punishment, but quickly doffed his hat to Old Glory at the command of Sergeant James Reynolds ordered Schmidt to his knees and forced him to kiss each stripe and star in the starry banner.

Schmidt was then put on a car and warned never to show his face at this beach again.

GUARD TO MUSTER OUT

WAR DEPARTMENT SAYS DELAYS DUE TO LOCAL CAUSES.

Demobilization of all State Troops by April 1 Expected—Army Reservists Still Held.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It was authoritatively stated today at the War Department that demobilization of the National Guard would continue as planned and that delays in the mustering out of troops in certain districts resulted from local conditions and did not reflect any change in the attitude of the Government on this question.

It was expected that all National Guard forces will have been mustered out by April 1 or very shortly after. The department has taken no steps as yet to release from active service more than 2000 regular Army reservists called to the colors at the time of the border mobilization. The question of their release is being considered and it was decided that these men could not be returned to civil life while any of the National Guard remained in the Federal service.

Under the terms of the tentative agreement the R. S. Towne interests are owners of all the ore on the dump.

For this reason work is being rushed to get all the ore possible on the dump. The first car of ore shipped to the town of Medford, N. J., on March 21, under the terms of the tentative agreement, secured by gilt-edge securities. The arrangement of the last named detail alone remains to be arranged.

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