LABOR'S RAIL BILL HAS HEAVY BACKING

American Federation and 14 Unions for Sims Measure.

MORRISON OUTLINES PLAN

Transportation Lines to Be Operated By and For Public; Watered Stock to Be Squeezed Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. - Enactment of the Sims bill embodying organized labor's plan for reorganization of rail-roads will re-establish the theory that

labors plan for reorganization of railroads will re-establish the theory that
the roads should be operated for public
service rather than for profit, the house
interstate commerce committee was
told today by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Morrison said he was present to
testify that the federation stood behind
labors plan for solution of the railroad
problem. Samuel Gompers, president
of the federation, Mr. Morrison said, accepted the honorary presidency of the
Plumb plan league, organized among
the rank and file of the 14 railway national and international organizations
and generally among the organizations
affiliated with the federation, "to carry
to the public and to congress the principles of the plan now embodied in the
Sims bill, which has been indorsed by
the chief executives of this question.

In all discussions of this question.

No. Mandatories Accepted.

the chief executives of the 14 railway organizations."

In all discussions of this question, Mr. Morrison said, "it would be well to bear in mind that quasi-public corporations are created for service and not for profit. A long line of decisions, from the supreme court of the United States down, have invariably held that the fundamental purpose of these corporations is to serve the public, and that they are only entitled to a fair renumeration.

"Hardly any one will deny that un-der private management the railroads have been financial footballs," he said. "The times call for new arrangements in the management of properties that are only made possible by the public's

"Aside from the application of democracy in these properties, and their handling by practical railroad men, the Sims bill will squeeze all fictitious value out of these properties. These will affect living costs and reduce charges the public must now meet, for then it will no longer be necessary to compel the railroads to earn dividends on millions of dollars of watered stock."

*14 POINTS' ARE HELD SAFE

(Continued From First Page.)

two New York lawyers, the witness replied:

Also would be worked out later. The thirteenth and fourteenth points, relative to Poland and the league, the servetary said, he considered carried out.

Yiolinion is Admitted.

Senator Lodge quoted the principle of self-determination laid down by President Wilson, and Senator Johnson asked whicher that was not violated by the Shantung settlement.

"Yes," said Secretary Lansing.

While no decision had been reached as to the United States accepting reparation from Germany, Secretary Lansing said he personally was opposed to it. He "assumed" that was also President Wilson's position.

Discussing the obligations assumed Aside from the application of de-

"I think that is not true." The accretary thought the plan em-bodied in the league covenant was a "decided improvement" on the Amer-ican plan. He could not go into details. however, because he was not a member of the commission which drafted the

of the commission of the league covenant.

Asked how expenses of the league were to be paid, the secretary said the league had no authority to "assess any nation," but would apportion expenses, and their payment, so far as the United States was concerned, would be entirely dependent upon the decision of con-

The propriety of trying the former German emperor was discussed by Sectetary Lansing, who said the American commissioners were unanimous in

"Bargain" Not Admitted.

Senator Johnson recalled that Mr Lansing had stated that American peace Lansing had stated that American peace commissioners went on the policy that "expediency should not rule principle" and asked whether that policy was followed as to the Shantung provision. "Not entirely," said Mr. Lansing. "Was the Shantung decision made in order to have Japan's signature to the league of nations."
"I really haven't the facts about that."

Could Japan's signature to the league have been obtained without the Shan-

"I think so."

Senator Johnson suggested that had the Shantung clause not been adopted.

the treaty and feague covenant would have had another signature. "We would have had China's," Mr. Lansing agreed. "So the result was simply to lose China," suggested Senator Johnson.

Wilson Makes Decision.
"That is my personal view," the secretary answered, adding that the shantung provision was accepted by lecision of President Wilson. The decision was his then, and not

"Necessarily."
"Necessarily."
Senator Johnson asked if Secretary
Lansing had heard officially any reason for the Shantung agreement. Mr.
Lansing replied negatively, adding
that he had never discussed the matter
with Colonal House.

with Colonel House.

Questioned in detail, Secretary Lansing reaffirmed his statement that the 14 points were "substantially" carried out. Regarding the first point, dealing with "corrections were substantially" carried out. out. Regarding the first point, dealing with "open covenants, openly arrived

at," he said:

e "I consider that was carried out.

Of course no negotiations can go on
between nations that are done in public
or with a public hearing."

Freedom of the seas, the second
point, the secretary said, did not enter
into the negotiations.

Sea Power Not Discussed. "Isn't it a fact that England would not let it be considered?" asked Sena-tor Johnson.

No Mandatories Accepted. "Have any mandatories been sug-gested for the United States?" Senator Johnson asked.

"Oh, many."
"Any that the United States has ten-tatively agreed to."
"None."
The Russian problem dealt with by

the sixth point could not be taken up by the conference, the secretary said, while the seventh and eighth, relative to Belgium and France, had been car-ried out. The point relative to Italian borders was to be worked out in other

Senator Johnson. California, asked if the president's it points were considered in discussing the league of nations.

"I don't think they were," said Mr. Lansing.

"Not discussed at all?" asked Senator Johnson asked if the American commissioners agreed before the conference on the American draft for the league, and Mr. Lansing said there possibly was tentalive agreement.

League Plans Redrafted.

"Can you recall the American plans?" asked Mr. Johnson.

"I have a rather hazy idea," was the reply, "there was a re-draft made. I think those have been sent to the committee by the president."

"If they have the committee has not received them," Chairman Lodge interjected.

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"If they have the committee has not received them," Chairman Lodge interjected.

When Senator Johnson asked on what general plan the peace conference worked, Secretary Lansing said, they worked on "common sense and general principles, with an avoidance of policy and expediency."

"And not on the 14 points," asked Senator Johnson.

"Yes, I consider them common sense," replied the sacretary.

"And did you accomplish your purpose to frame the treaty around them?"

"Yes, substantially; so far as it was possible to do so with 23 nations around the table."

"Cuticura

"American ports and the ports of an american ports and the ports of an incommon to build up a profitable trade.

"He would have the schedule of sailings so arranged as to be dependable and available in every railroad office, so that the producer of any commodity in any section of the United States could ascertain at what time, at what cost and under what conditions he could ship his goods to any important port on the face of the globe.

"With the transportation service in existence and dependable, our foreign consular service would assume a new importance."

Cuticura





Organized Labor May Urge Death, Says W. S. Stone.

SHARE IN CONTROL ASKED

Sims Bill Embodying Workmen's Idea of Railroad Remedy Advocated by Union Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Organized labor may, after a more thorough in-quiry, advocate a firing squad for some of those responsible for the wave of profiteering sweeping over the country, Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers.

brotherhood of locomotive engineers, told the house interstate commerce committee today.

Mr. Stone appeared before the committee at the hearing of the Plumb plan for railroad control by the public, the operating managements and labor. Unless Congress found a solution of the high cost of living problem within a few months, Mr. Stone said, America would see "its very worst period." would see "its very worst period."

People to "Die Fighting." "The people are not going to starve, said he. "They are going to die fight-

said he. They are going to die tighting."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told the committee that if labor's plan for operation of the railroads proved successful, they proposed to have it applied to other industries.

Mr. Morrison declined to answer Representative Winslow's question as to whether the operation of railroads under supervision of the government has shown improvement, saying such a

shown improvement, saying such a question should not be raised at this

"Has labor," asked Mr. Winslow,
"ever been as well fed, clothed, housed,
entertained or furnished in their homes
as labor is in the United States today?" Unrest Laid to Demobilization.

Mr. Morrison said this was true at the time of the signing of the armis-tice, but added that the demobilization of 4,000,000 men had disturbed indus-trial conditions and was "causing un-

berders was to be worked out in other treaties.

The tenth, eleventh and twelfth, regarding Balkin conditions and Turkey, also would be worked out later. The thirteenth and fourteenth points, relative to Poland and the league, the serretary said, he considered carried out.

Violation is Admitted.

Senator Lodge quoted the principle of self-determination laid down by President Wilson, and Senator Johnson is aked whether that was not violated by the Shantung setiement.

"Yes," said Secretary Lansing.

While no decision had been reached was declared by Mr. Stone to be profound.

Railroad Men Back Bill.

aration from Germany, Secretary Lansing said he personally was opposed to it. He "assumed" that was also President Wilson's position.

Discussing the obligations assumed under article 10, by which the league members agreed mutually to guarantee each other's territorial integrity against external aggression, Mr. Lansing said he "presumed in honor we would have to follow out the general purposes embodied in that article," though he thought there would be no "legal obligation."

He said the covenant went no further than the Panama treaty in that the said the covenant went no further than the Panama treaty in that country great organizations of capital

nation," but would apportion expenses; and their payment, so far as the United States was concerned, would be entirely dependent upon the decision of congress.

Secretary Lansing said he "had reason to believe" there were no secret agreements in effect now among the other allied and associated powers of which the United States had no knowledge. He also said he had been "as sured by Mr. Balfour" (the British for said he open door policy in China.

Trial Not Advised.

He said the covenant went no further than the Panama treaty in that the word "aggression" in the industrial development of this country great organizations of capital first appeared as employers. Individual workers, following the example set by capital, organized as employers.

"The word carries the implication of a wrongful act," continued the secretary. "A mere invasion of territory capital, organized as employers. There has been a perpetual struggle by the workers to maintain a tolerable stand of existence; on the part of capital to amass greater profits. At times both sides could ignore the needs of the public. But now the very growth of the labor organizations has brought into their ranks a great many of the consumers. Wage earners now constitute a large percentage of the people. The extension of industry has changed the nature of the previous struggle.

Employers' Profits Attacked.

Employers' Profits Attacked.

"For whatever the worker receives in wages he must spend for the necessaries of life. The cost of his living is determined by the sum he earns plus the profit he is charged on his own labor.

Employers' Profits Attacked.

system of railway control. If the Flumb said states of labor, he added, to create enough of labor, he added, to create enough sentiment in and out of congress to force its adoption.

"We have not made and do not make any strike threats" the witness said coad.

racy in industry permits them to reveive.

"Industrial Freedom" Sought.

"We now domand industrial freedom.
This can only be achieved by permitting producers and consumers to share in control of the management of their means of existence. The machinery for attaining this result, we believe, is modified in the plan outlined in the Sims bill."

Mr. Stone said the railway brother
"Congress could have seen what was coming menths ago," the witness replied. "Congress was so busy playing politics it could not think of the common people."

Answering Representative Sanders of Indiana, Mr. Stone said the time was coming when the price of coal would be fixed by the government. "so men won't get rich while others freeze."

When Mr. Stone was asked concerning statements from union leaders that

"It is the rankest kind of nonsense to

AMFRICA IMPORTS PLANES purchase was made to meet the demand for rapid transit which prevails not only on the other side of the Atlantic,

Some senators augrested that the surrender to a military of the surrender to a military agreed to a military of the surrender to a military agreed, said Mr. Lansing agreed THE T LOBBY N.W. BANK COMMERCIAL BUILDING SAVINGS COLUECTION HE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENTS Bayeng & RECENANT YELLER 0000000 000000

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