

L. P. MORTON, 22D VICE-PRESIDENT, DIES

Death Comes on Ninety-sixth Birthday.

FINANCIAL WORK NOTED

Government Saved Millions of Dollars After Civil War by Floating Huge Loan.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 16.—Levi P. Morton, former vice-president of the United States and former governor of New York, died at his home, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck on the Hudson, at 8:30 o'clock tonight on the 96th anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Morton was taken ill with a slight cold three or four days ago, but his condition did not become serious until this morning when bronchial pneumonia developed. He lapsed into unconsciousness soon after and the end came peacefully at 8:30 o'clock. With him at his bedside were his daughter, Mrs. Helen Morton, who made her home with him at Ellerslie, his country estate, since the death of Mrs. Morton in August, 1918; his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Eustis of Washington, D. C. and his nephew, Morton Minot. Another daughter, Miss Mary Morton of Germantown, Pa., will arrive tomorrow.

Birthday Is Celebrated. Mr. Morton's 96th birthday was formally celebrated yesterday when the children of the Rhinebeck schools held a field day at his country estate. He had returned to Ellerslie from his Washington home May 8, apparently in good health.

Mr. Morton was the 22d vice-president of the United States, the running mate of Benjamin Harrison in 1888. At 71 years of age he rounded out his political life as governor of New York state.

Although born the son of a clergyman in poor circumstances at Shoreham, Vt., in 1824, he forced his way to the front in the business and financial world until he became one of the money powers of the country. He had the honor of a grand jury being returned as he was of George Morton of York, England, who raised funds to send the Pilgrims to America on the Mayflower.

Career Begins Early. Clerk in a country store at 14, proprietor of his own little drygoods store at 21, he started his banking career at 28 as a partner of Julius S. Morgan, father of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and so on later.

He had the honor of a grand jury being returned as he was of George Morton of York, England, who raised funds to send the Pilgrims to America on the Mayflower. He was named as a member of the committee to raise money for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ireland in 1847. He was named as a member of the committee to raise money for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ireland in 1847.

Mr. Morton's financial operations brought him into political prominence. He entered Congress in 1876 and established a reputation in the fight over unlimited free coinage of silver. He was named as a member of the committee to raise money for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ireland in 1847.

The offer to become minister to France appealed to him. He accepted and remained during Garfield's and Arthur's administrations. He obtained the legal status of American corporations in France. He drove the first nail in the construction of the Statue of Liberty, and publicly accepted it in 1886 in behalf of the United States. He established himself so firmly in the hearts of the American people that the square on which his legation stood in Paris was named "Place des Etats Unis."

Vice-Presidency Is Accepted. When a New York man was elected in 1888 to stand on the republican national ticket with Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Morton was the choice of the convention by a large majority. As presiding officer in the senate he gained the praise of both parties for the vigor and the fairness of his policy. Mr. Morton concluded his political career as governor of his state, taking office in 1890 and serving two years. He signed the bill which abolished the ward-trustee system of school government in New York city, and the so-called Rainey liquor law.

After leaving office he still was active in the directorates of many corporations. He was rated a millionaire many times over. Mr. Morton was twice married. His first wife was Lucy Kimball, who died in 1871. His second was Anna Livingston, member of an old Manhattan family.

CHEHALIS TO ENTERTAIN

Automobile Caravan to Stop for Noonday Luncheon.

CHEHALIS, Wash., May 16.—(Special.)—The Chehalis Citizens' club will entertain the Pacific Northwest Automobile caravan, which is en route to California, at the noonday weekly luncheon Monday. Chehalis was selected as a stopping place owing to this city having the finest hotel between Portland and Seattle and the fact that the city is half way between the two principal centers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rice of Chehalis expect to join the caravan and make the trip to California. Mr. P. Elliott, a prominent dry goods merchant, will also attend the San Francisco convention.

HOWELL BOY ACQUITTED

(Continued From First Page.)

noent, was ready to aid him in carrying the case to the supreme court.

Prisoners' Aid Helps Howell.

John A. Collier, ex-deputy district attorney, who took part in the defense of Howell, was sent to the trial at Marshfield by the Prisoners' Aid society. This organization, with the assistance of private subscriptions, procured the fund which sent him to Marshfield, because it felt the boy was entitled to every possible assistance in his effort to prove his innocence.

Snoqualmie Pass Crossed.

YAKIMA, Wash., May 16.—(Special.)—Harry Lefler, connected with a Seattle-Yakima automobile house, is the first driver to bring a truck across the Snoqualmie pass this spring. He took nine hours for the trip, and encountered snow two feet deep at the summit.

All That the Term "Tailormade" Implies

MEN who wear tailored clothes both look and feel the distinction which better materials, later styles and neater fit convey.

\$60 to \$90 More Other Places.

Henry W. Jacobson Men's Tailor

BONUS CAUSES TIE VOTE

FIGHT TO BE RENEWED WHEN DEMOCRATS PRESENT.

Sales Tax Eliminated and Other Levies Extended to Three Years Instead of Only One.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—On a tie vote, with one member absent, republican supporters of a stock dividend bill to finance soldier relief legislation in the house ways and means committee Saturday lost their fight for a 10 per cent levy, retroactive to last March 15. The majority members of the committee divided seven to seven.

The fight, proponents of the tax said, would be renewed next week when members of the committee meet with the republicans to take final action on the relief bill, the drafting of which was completed today by the republicans. The sales tax has been eliminated and the four other forms of taxation extended to three years instead of two.

A further fight in committee against the cash bonus, the maximum limit of which is now fixed at \$500 for service in this country and \$600 for overseas service, is threatened. Besides the bonus, the bill offers four options, the value of each to be 40 per cent greater than that of the cash provision.

The bonus would be fixed at a rate of \$1 a day for service in this country and \$1.25 a day for overseas. The optional benefits are paid-up insurance, home aid, reclamation of land for farms and vocational training. Taxes proposed to add \$500,000,000 a year to government revenues for the next three years would become effective next December, as follows:

A new surtax levy on incomes exceeding \$10,000, 1 per cent of the amount between \$5,000 and 10,000; 2 per cent on that between \$10,000 and \$25,000, and 3 per cent on that exceeding \$25,000.

A levy of 2 cents on each \$10 of exchange transactions in stocks and bonds and deals in futures of grain and products.

A tax of 25 cents for each \$50 on real estate sales. Increase of 15 per cent in existing taxes on tobacco and cigars.

Payments of the bonus would begin July 1, 1921, and be made in quarterly installments of \$50 each.

WILSON EDICT MAY AID

(Continued From First Page.)

connected with a single detail of the treaty. Broadly speaking, the programme outlined provided that there should be no mention of reservations, and therefore no indorsement either directly or by implication of the pro-reservation senators; that there should be condemnation of the president's method of making the treaty in the beginning and also of his unwillingness to compromise at the end, and that in broad ways the efforts of all the republican senators to "Americanize" the treaty should be commended.

On the affirmative side, the programme looks to making a declaration of policy in favor of the outlawing of war; of an international agreement for the reduction of armaments; of the codification of international law; and a supreme court of the world.

Broadly speaking, these declarations would indorse, as models of the treaty as the republicans are willing to indorse, and that is a good deal, either directly or by implication of the pro-reservation senators; that there should be condemnation of the president's method of making the treaty in the beginning and also of his unwillingness to compromise at the end, and that in broad ways the efforts of all the republican senators to "Americanize" the treaty should be commended.

Strategically, the utterance of the president leaves what might seem to be an agreeable opening for the republicans. They could now merely indorse the Lodge reservations, and have a clear and adequate issue between themselves and the democrats. But the republicans won't stop there. They won't stop there because the irreconcilables won't let them. The irreconcilables are in the middle. They have been put in the saddle by their cumulative successes of the past year and by the vote of indorsement Senator Johnson has been getting from the public.

safe to take too much for granted. If the democratic party follows Wilson in his uncompromising stand on article X, it will not be because they like article X, or the president's firmness, but because they feel it would be mistaken strategy to do otherwise. As one democratic leader expressed it: "We are the party that is in. The party that is in can't make a platform of promises. It must base its platform on performances. The republicans, as the party that is out, can base their platform on promises, but we can't. We must stand on performance. The league is our performance. Like it or not, we have got to stand by it."

While that may probably turn out to be the policy of the democratic party, the truth apparent to any observer is that in their hearts the democrats don't like article X. It is doubtful if there are five democratic senators who would vote for article X if they were relieved from the sense of obligation to the party and to Wilson; throughout the country as a whole it may fairly well be doubted whether a majority of individual democratic voters are really in favor of the position the president took last night.

EMERGENCY ACTION ASKED

FREIGHT CONGESTION CAUSES APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Railroads Say No Immediate Hope of Obtaining Equipment and No Time for Repairs.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The government was asked Saturday to take emergency action similar to that taken when this country entered the war to help the railroads out from under the worst freight congestion since 1917.

A joint appeal to the interstate commerce commission by the Association of Railway Executives and the American Railroad association declared the freight jams to be such as to "warrant and require" immediate use of the commission's broad powers under the transportation act in checking a "menace" which had assumed threatening proportions.

Common use of equipment, and emergency priorities and diversions of shipments were urged by the railroads as means which the commission could employ to remedy the situation. The roads ask, also, that they be allowed to curtail passenger service temporarily, and that they be permitted to be done only in the extreme cases.

While the present conditions continue, the appeal says, carriers should be relieved from operation of state and federal laws which hamper them in meeting the demands upon them.

The railroad officials represented to the commission that there was no immediate hope of obtaining ample equipment and that the volume of commodities being offered for transportation permitted no time for proper repairs.

CANDIDATES DEBATE TOPIC

Eugene E. Smith and C. A. A. McGee to Discuss Presidency.

A reminder that primary season is drawing near is contained in the announcement handed out yesterday from the Hiram W. Johnson and the Leonard Wood headquarters that representatives of these two candidates will break lances in a joint debate to be held in the municipal auditorium tonight.

Eugene E. Smith, labor leader and a candidate for congress will be the speaker for Leonard Wood in the contest, while C. A. McGee, who has come to Oregon in behalf of the Johnson campaign, will tell why he is for Hiram. Rabbi Jonah B. Wise will preside over the meeting, which now promises to be rich in intense moments.

Representing the public will be numerous voters still professing open-mindedness as to issues involved in next Friday's election, as well as interested backers of the two leading candidates in whose behalf the meeting is being held. Everyone is invited to attend.

High Principles of Merchandising

Fair Price is Sound Policy

To our host of friends, the sellers of Coca-Cola to the public:

LET us have a little family discussion with the windows open so that the neighbors can hear it if they want to—about that ever-vital topic, Prices.

This is the one time above all others in our long career of sound merchandising when Price ought to be governed by Principle.

High principles of merchandising alone can be relied upon to combat high cost in many lines where the temptation to profiteering is strong because of public demand. To charge all that the traffic will bear is bad business at any time; at this time it is the worst of bad business for the Coca-Cola dealer whose maintenance of standard price for many years has not only established Coca-Cola's good faith with the American millions, but, together with its maintained quality and maintained advertising, has built the good will of the product.

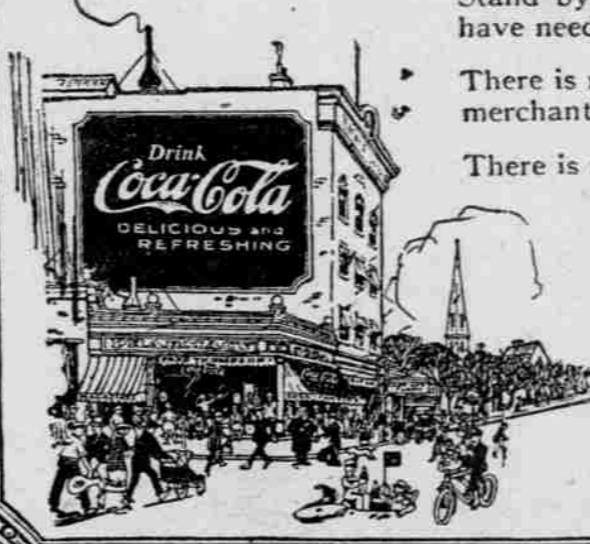
We ask our friends and partners in the most comprehensive system of distribution in American business to reflect that Coca-Cola was the beginning of the soft drink industry and has always been the backbone of the soda-fountain trade; has carried and built up many an enterprise which made it a trade "leader"; has far outsold any other soft drink in the world; and that for thirty years it made the 5-cent nickel the biggest buying power in a beverage. Independently of the cost of making it, The Coca-Cola Company has steadily maintained its delicious and refreshing quality insured above imitation, and maintained its advertising appeal to the increasing millions of its consumers without permitting any conditions of ordinary fluctuation to disturb the price. In no other way could Coca-Cola have built up the volume of business for you, Friend Dealer.

Sound merchandising alone can weather the storms. The policy that overlooks the insured dollar of tomorrow to pick up the loose dime of today points away from prosperity to demoralization. Your neighbor who is merely "getting while the getting is good" is at the same time dispensing bad will that will react upon him in the day of reckoning. Sane prices are the only sound policy and safeguard of success one year with another. Fair prices today are your option on the volume of trade that will forsake the profiteer tomorrow. You will be doing business at the same old stand.

Stand by high principles of merchandising and they will stand by you when you have need of them—

There is no more powerful and compelling example for good in these times than the merchant who stands on principle to forego opportunism—

There is no one force that will stand the nation in better stead.



The Coca-Cola Company Atlanta, Ga.

speaker for Leonard Wood in the contest, while C. A. McGee, who has come to Oregon in behalf of the Johnson campaign, will tell why he is for Hiram. Rabbi Jonah B. Wise will preside over the meeting, which now promises to be rich in intense moments.

Oil Supply Expected to Last. Under the present plan of rationing gasoline to owners of passenger automobiles, the gasoline supply in Oregon, and particularly in Portland, should last until the next oil tanker arrives, according to predictions made yesterday by J. E. Halsey, manager of the Standard Oil company in Portland. The next tanker is expected to arrive in the Portland harbor by May 25, after which the present restrictions probably will be lifted.



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As an incentive and assistance to saving, nothing is better than a home savings bank, kept in a prominent place. The one illustrated holds all sizes of coins, and also bills. Bring it in once in a month or so, and let your money draw interest.

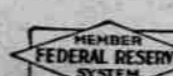
Steady Persistent Saving

is important not alone for the material results, but for the less tangible moral and spiritual results. The habits of clear judgment, of thoughtful looking ahead, of planning for investments, are ones that make for strength of character.

As an incentive and assistance to saving, nothing is better than a home savings bank, kept in a prominent place. The one illustrated holds all sizes of coins, and also bills. Bring it in once in a month or so, and let your money draw interest.

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