

## HOOPER ELIMINATED AS CABINET CHOICE

Daugherty Says Harding Will  
Not Name Ex-Food Chief.

## GOSSIPS ARE PUZZLED

John Hays Hammond, Noted Mining  
Engineer, Is Put in Race  
by Washington Politicians.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Herbert Hoover will not be a member of Mr. Harding's cabinet, according to information credited to Harry Daugherty, who is here from the Florida houseboat party, where he was in the company of the president-elect. The news caused some rejoicing among friends of Senator Johnson of California, who have been leading the fight on the ex-food administrator. Mr. Daugherty would not say, however, that it was the Johnson opposition which eliminated Mr. Hoover from further consideration.

On receipt of this news cabinet-makers found much of their recent carping upset and a vacancy to be filled in the post of secretary of commerce, which had been conceded to Mr. Hoover for several days. Accordingly, and perhaps without consulting him, John Hays Hammond, noted mining engineer, was put in the race by the gossips today.

**Cabinet Slips in Review.**  
What appeared to puzzle the cabinet makers, however, was the question of planting Mr. Hammond geographically in such a way as not to embarrass other arrangements of the president-elect. It was soon settled. Mr. Hammond has a voting residence in Massachusetts, which also is the home of ex-Senator Weeks, who is slated for secretary of war, but "Eureka!"

The solution came with the suggestion that it would be an easy matter to accredit Mr. Hammond in the District of Columbia because he has a palatial residence here where he passes as much as several days every year. The cabinet, as heretofore announced, therefore was revised in this way: "Secretary of commerce, John Hays Hammond of the District of Columbia."

It is unusual for a president to name a cabinet member from the District of Columbia, but the man who makes the cabinets for presidents-elect had to hurry when Mr. Daugherty today so rudely shattered all of the previous dope.

**Fall Prepares for Task.**  
Senator Fall of New Mexico, who has been slated for secretary of interior, already is making plans to step into office. He has been consulting with western senators since his return here a few days ago relative to responsibilities of the new job. And, confidentially, adding that the western fellows are just a little worried over what may happen after Mr. Fall takes charge of work administered so tactfully for so many years by Franklin K. Lane.

Senator Fall is fixed in his opinions and his judgment on the management of western affairs. He has been working with the ideas of Gifford Pinchot, who made so much trouble for Secretary of Interior Ballinger during the Taft administration. Mr. Fall has allowed about a week, by some of them, to be at loggerheads with Mr. Pinchot. While most of the western senators may be opposed to the Pinchot view, there is no doubt that they question the wisdom of getting crosswise with him right at the start.

**Lane's Policy Preferred.**  
The policy pursued by Secretary Lane, by which he kept all shades of opinion behind his efforts to solve western problems, western senators would prefer to see followed regardless of their own dislikes for the Pinchot ideas.

Representative Sinnott's method of handling the mineral lease and water power bills expressed perfectly the policies that western senators would like to see the new secretary of the interior follow.

Mr. Sinnott, it was pointed out, managed to solve two western problems in a manner distinctly advantageous to the west and escaped without hearing the customary cry of "stop thief." When the two bills had become laws he received letters of approval from both sides of the conservation controversy.

**Fall's Actions Recalled.**  
Notice was served on members of the house public lands committee at one time during the conference with the mineral land leasing bill that Senator Fall would oppose the Sinnott manner of limiting the land holdings of the oil companies and the high rate of royalty which the oil operators were compelled to pay into the reclamation fund.

This, however, may have been a bluff without the knowledge of Senator Fall. Intended to influence Chairman Sinnott to ease up on the oil men. At any rate, the Fall opposition never materialized.

Charles E. Hughes appears to have survived all the attacks made upon him when it was announced that he was slated for secretary of state. Gutzen Borglum, the noted sculptor, and some of his friends have been threatening to blow Mr. Hughes out of consideration by exposure to the effect that the ex-supreme justice did not prove all of the charges made by Mr. Borglum to President Wilson, in connection with the aircraft scandals. But Mr. Borglum has not been heard from for several days.

## DELAY FATAL TO HOPES

(Continued From First Page.)  
The day it arrived in the senate one senator evidently had some concern about imputations of bad faith to his fellows.

**Committee Idle Three Weeks.**  
Senator King of Utah said: "I have seen the statement in a number of newspapers that in all probability nothing further would be done with this legislation. I do not know where this information came from. Conceding accuracy generally to the press, I am inclined to think that in this matter an error has been fallen into. I desire to say there is no disposition to delay the passage of legislation at this session dealing with immigration. I believe that some legislation should be enacted before we adjourn. I sincerely hope the committee will immediately consider the question."

But the committee did not immediately consider the question. For exactly three weeks the committee did nothing. On January 4 it began to hold hearings. On occasional days, ten days in all, strung over a period

of three weeks, the committee, or fragments of the committee, listened to witnesses. Practically all the witnesses were interested in promoting immigration and defeating the bill. There were two government officials who spoke as experts on immigration statistics and one or two others who were disinterested. An almost equally small number of volunteer witnesses spoke in favor of the bill.

**Special Interests Heard.**  
The great bulk of the hearings consisted of testimony from special interests, either racial or business, who opposed the bill strenuously. No thoughtful American, equipped with knowledge of the background, could read the stenographic report of those hearings without being deeply and soberly concerned.

However, this is not the place for an analysis of the testimony nor for discussing the merits of the bill. What is here attempted to make clear is the inaction of the senate committee and the speed and effectiveness that are not found impossible by the lower house with a membership more than four times as large. I have said the house debated the bill, amended it, and passed it all within seven days. The senate has had it more than eight weeks and has not even debated it.

**Procrastination Is Recented.**  
The bill is still in that state of suspended animation described as being "in the committee." Even if the bill should come out now, it is so late in the session that it can hardly pass. Meantime on March 4, the war-time regulation expires which gives this country the small safeguard of requiring that passports of emigrants leaving Europe for America be used by our consuls.

Anyone with the faintest opportunity for knowing the state of the public mind on this question will understand how strong must be the popular resentment against the senate for killing the effort to restrict immigration and for killing it not by voting frankly on it, but by secret processes of inaction. I suspect the proportions in which the public divides on this question are about the same as were revealed in the vote in the house, where less than one member in ten opposed it.

The deplorable racial antagonisms which are among the plainest and most regrettable phenomena in contemporary American life will be intensified by the character of the senate's action, whereas this public feeling might have been deprived of some of its bitterness by frank discussion on the part of the senate in decision supported by facts and arrived at through open voting.

## TEACHER, 7 PUPILS KILLED

FATAL BLAST RESULT OF CAN  
OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Several Children Injured When  
Boy Attempts to Cut Top From  
Receptacle With Ax.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Eight persons are dead and another probably fatally injured as the result of the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine at the Cross Roads school, two miles west of here, shortly after noon today.

The dead are:  
Emmett Bunyan, 39 years old, the teacher, and the following pupils: Raymond Groves, 9; Howard Lett, 7; Thomas Lett, 12; Charles Welton, 15; Robert McCausland, 12; Almer Mellett, 10; and Richard Peters, 7. Lester Groves, 11, is expected to die.

Several other children received minor injuries in the explosion, which occurred when one of the boys attempted to cut the top from the can with an ax.

Bunyan and five of the boys were killed instantly and the other two died later. Those whose injuries were slight were the victims of flying glass, every window in the schoolhouse, a one-story frame structure, being demolished.

The explosion was heard in Lawrenceville, and persons hurrying toward the schoolhouse were met by screaming children.

Neighbors were the first to reach the school. The explosion occurred about 75 feet from the schoolhouse. All of those killed were grouped about the can and the rest of the pupils were either in the school or playing in the yard.

The authorities were told that the boys had fished the can from the creek near the schoolyard. It is believed that the container had floated down in the creek. The magazine about three-quarters of a mile away.

It is said the practice was to empty the cans at the magazine, afterward destroying them, and it is believed that the container was one that held only a small amount of explosive and had been thrown in the creek.

Authorities, however, are planning to inquire further into causes of the accident, it was said.

## DAIRY COWS IN BREMEN

Increased by 40 Calves.

BREMEN, Germany, Feb. 7.—The American steamer West Arrow, from Galveston and Newport News, arrived here today with 742 milk cows donated to Germany by American farmers.

Seven cows died of seasickness during the voyage, but 40 calves were born.

## IRRIGATION FIGHT BREWS

(Continued From First Page.)

These funds need be used for a couple of years. The implication is that the state is being squeezed out of interest on bonds which should no be issued until the projects are further advanced.

Then, too, other rumors are that these bonding concerns have used their own engineers and that reports of these engineers have been largely instrumental in projects being underwritten by the state. These other rumors are expected to be aired at the public hearing Tuesday.

**Personal Hearing Demanded.**  
No one offers any personal objection against Mr. Cupper, but there is criticism directed at the way some of the work has been performed by his office. One of the irrigation bills in the house stipulates that the state engineer shall be the consulting engineer on all projects, which means that the state engineer will have to go over the ground of the proposed projects and give personal and careful study of the topography and other factors which enter into the approval or disapproval of a practical irrigation project.

It is not the intention to have the state engineer's salary paid by the state, but the compensation shall come from the district. Where there are some \$70,000,000 involved in projects, the anti-Cupper people say that the biggest irrigation engineer in the country is not too expensive to obtain.

Anyway, it will be a field day for irrigationists at Salem when these bills reach the floor of the house.

## CHAMP CLARK FLAYS WHITE ROSSER MOVE

House Leader Recommends  
Backsliders Be Squelched.

## CANDIDATE BOOSTING SEEN

Representative Flood Also Opposes  
Democratic Meeting March 1;  
Issues to Be Made in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Democrats who "for purposes of boosting some particular presidential candidate" are trying to force the resignation of Chairman George White of the democratic national committee, should be "squelched," Champ Clark, democratic leader in the house, declared today in a statement.

Mr. Clark was replying to the statement issued on behalf of 49 members of the 1922 campaign committee, a meeting of the full committee at St. Louis, March 1, to organize "the forces of progress."

He said Mr. White made an "uphill fight last year and did it well" and that he should be allowed to fill out his four-year term.

Representative Flood, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, also issued a statement opposing an early meeting. He said the issues of the 1922 campaign would be made by the democrats in congress and that "Mr. White could render service to the democratic party by remaining."

"The issue in the next campaign," Representative Clark said, "will be based on legislation on the 67th and 68th congresses."

"The issues in the campaign of 1922," said Mr. Flood, "will be made by the democrats in the senate and the house. If the republicans propose legislation in the interest of the country we will support it earnestly. Only when such proposals are made will we oppose it, and the difference between the two parties will constitute the issues in 1922 and 1924."

"I have noted the reference of Mr. Love (committeeman from Texas who made public the request of the 49 members of the committee to resign last night) to Chairman White and the latter's desire to be relieved of the burdens and responsibilities of the chairmanship. I have known for some time of this feeling on the part of Mr. White, but I also know that he is not the man to run away from or shirk responsibilities so long as he can render service to the entire democratic party, which service he can render now by remaining chairman."

## WHITE DENIES HE'S THROUGH

Chairman Says That Business Now  
Does Not Require All His Time.

MARIETTA, O., Feb. 7.—Chairman George White of the democratic national committee has no intention of retiring, he said tonight before leaving for New York and Washington to take up the request of 49 members of the committee for a meeting on March 1.

"Conditions have changed since last fall when I said I might retire," he said. "I now feel that I do not need to give my entire time to business."

The whole matter will be threshed out at the meeting of the democratic executive committee at Washington February 17, Mr. White said.

## WHITE IN BAD WITH LEADERS.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 7.—Ex-Governor Evans, democratic national committeeman for South Carolina, said today it was no secret that many members of the committee had been dissatisfied with Chairman White's management of party affairs.

## STEFFENS GIVES SPEECH

(Continued From First Page.)

"National right," declared Vandever. "No, we don't," protested Estery.

Brushing his slighter conferees aside, Vandever launched into a warm espousal of the cause of free speech, assuring the judge that this was the main issue in the controversy.

Frank S. Grant, city attorney, read an affidavit of Mayor Baker, which explained perfectly the position of the city in the matter. The affidavit reviewed the attempt of the American Red Star league to obtain the auditorium for the use of Lincoln Steffens and Ervin S. John Tucker, who had been lecturing in the city since the mayor had learned that literature which he considered un-American was to be sold at the meeting, that the lectures were of a revolutionary nature, consisting of violent attacks on the American Red Cross, favoring the overthrow of government by force and had attracted radicals of all types in cities where held.

"In short, the mayor's position is that he does not believe it to be in the best interests of the people of the city that such lectures be permitted here," concluded Grant.

The complaint was brought in behalf of D. E. Nickerson, president of the Central Labor council; G. W. McDonald, vice-president; W. E. McDonald, secretary; and E. E. Pittingell, president of the musicians' union.

**Vandever Makes Reply.**  
"Through these labor leaders, 30,000 men of Portland assert their desire to hear the lectures tonight and their belief in their right to hear them," declared Vandever, replying to the city attorney. "Against them you have a man saying, 'I, George I. Baker, in defiance of the constitution of the state and the United States, say you shall not hear them.'"

"We are not here to violate any statute they are ready to answer for it. They have spoken within a few days in Seattle and Tacoma, cities in the state of Washington where there is a criminal syndicalism law and other laws aimed against radicals similar to those you have in Oregon. They have been no disorder, no arrests and no complaints following the addresses of Mr. Tucker and Mr. Steffens in a town of the United States."

"We are not here to beg, but to demand our right to talk at this meeting."

**Judge Is Interested.**  
"The reference of opinion of counsel as to the basis of complaint is interesting to me," commented Judge Morrow when the attorneys had concluded. "I consider plaintiffs are individuals and not an organization representing in this matter. If they are here simply to protect their investment as property right, I would hesitate to interfere with officials of the city in carrying out what they believe to be their duty. And there would be a remedy at law for the plaintiffs if I erred."

"But when Mr. Vandever says he relies on state and federal constitutional rights, it is a different matter."

The right to speak and publish opinions is guaranteed by the state constitution. We can punish a man for advocating overthrow of government by force or violence, but we cannot enjoin him from speaking, because we don't know in advance what he will say."

## SOVIET REGIME IS LAUDED

Speakers Allege Red Cross Is Controlled by Capital.

Russian soviet government was lauded as near-ideal, slur after slur was cast upon America and Americans and the Red Cross was classed as being owned and controlled by capital and it was said that no worker need look to it for succor during the meeting sponsored by the Portland Central Labor Council in Columbia hall last night, at which Ervin S. John Tucker and Lincoln Steffens were the speakers.

D. E. Nickerson, president of the labor council, presided. George F. Vandever, counsel for the I. W. W., charged with the murder of American Legion men in Centraha on Armistice day, 1918, occupied a seat on the platform and assisted in taking up a collection for the "Red Star," said by Tucker to have been organized and incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago, "to replace the Red Cross, which, being owned by capital and run by capitalists, will help no worker." The Red Cross refused aid to Russia, he declared. It was announced that the contributions aggregated \$383. This was in addition to the 50-cent admission charge. The hall was jammed to the doors and hundreds were turned away.

Tucker was bitter and sarcastic about the Red Cross and, as an example of his attitude toward this great world relief organization, said that the president of the Tacoma Labor council had said that "Red Star is a happy thought for the new organization; the workers have borne the cross long enough." There was applause aplenty for every word of praise for soviet Russia and for all denunciations of American government.

A choice example of soviet Russia's "marvelous progress toward the ideal" was related by Steffens, replying to a question at the close of the meeting. "The attitude of the Russian state toward the church," he said, "is interesting and amusing. They let the priests carry on their work, but over the door of every church the Russian government has written, 'Religion is a dope!'"

"Jack Reed, deceased, ex-Portland mayor, was recognized 'as a great, true friend of soviet Russia,' as described by Steffens as 'a 300 per cent American' who, he said, gave his life for the cause."

"This town may belong in part to George Baker, but I think it's all right because it belonged somewhat to 'Jack' Reed," said Steffens.

Mayor Baker's name was biased. "The first move of the revolutionists in Russia put them ahead of us," said Steffens. "They abolished capital punishment."

He said that the revolution was brought on in Russia "because the democratic party's government was corrupt. Oh, I mean very corrupt—very corrupt than ours," he remarked, amid laughter and applause, in telling about the first days of the soviet regime.

Crowds which packed the stairways of the building, filled the hall and swarmed in the streets were turned away because of lack of space.

Steffens and Tucker, when they appeared upon the platform, were greeted with prolonged cheers and stamping of feet. The audience was composed mostly of men but there was also a fairly large number of women.

Tucker's first statement, which was greeted with wild applause, was: "I want to congratulate you that the city of Portland is still in the United States."

Charges that a deliberate attempt is being made by sponsors of the Americanization plan to bring about general unemployment and thus cause a reduction of wages was asserted by Tucker, who after his opening remarks, devoted himself to making thrusts at various actions of the government.

He declared that the government, judging from past actions in like crises, will appoint an investigating committee, hold meetings at various industrial centers from New York to Los Angeles and then—do nothing.

Tucker was frequently interrupted by cheering and the stamping of feet, but he remonstrated with the audience when the latter method of applause was used.

Because the state department deported Martens, refused to recognize the Russian soviet government and thus caused cancellation of contracts amounting to \$150,000,000, according to Tucker, the government was accused of "aiming a blow which hit the American people full in the face."

Tucker said that the United States had declined to accept gold from the soviet government on the ground that the soviet officials had stolen it from the czar, and that consequently the American government had placed itself on record as being a trafficker in thieves, as the czar himself had really stolen his wealth from the people of Russia.

**SOLDIERS GET HOSPITALS**  
Old Fort Walla Walla and Fort McKenzie Become Sanitariums.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Both the senate and house, in separate measures, acted today for the establishment of a soldiers' hospital at the old Fort Walla Walla military reservation as requested in memorials from the legislatures of Oregon and Washington.

The house passed the general hospital bill, carrying the provision inserted by Representative Summers, appropriating \$500,000 for hospitals at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Fort McKenzie, Wyo.

The senate approved the provision in the same civil bill, appropriating \$800,000 for the same hospitals.

Both the senate and house measures transfer the hospitals in order to place them at the disposal of the jurisdiction of the public health service.

The senate committee on agriculture accepted Senator McKenney's amendment authorizing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose.

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ation of \$25,000 for the eradication of the pine beetle which has been playing havoc in all of the forests of the northwest.

**'Big Tim' Murphy Gives Up.**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—"Big Tim" Murphy, labor leader and politician, today surrendered to the police on charges of participating last August in a \$100,000 mail-pouch robbery in Pullman, Ill.

**Bill Pines Tobacco Users.**  
PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 7.—Prohibition of the use of tobacco in public places was contained in a bill introduced in the legislature.

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