SENATE WILL VOTE ON TARIFF TODAY

Passage Considered Certain After 10 Days' Debate.

AMENDMENTS TO BE UP

Speeches on Each Will Be Limited to 10 Minutes—Measure Then to Go to Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The emergency tariff bill will come to a vote in the senate late tomorrow, with passage regarded as certain.

The measure is expected by those in charge to command the vote of the republican majority with a few exceptions and to receive the support of from six to eight democrats. Four republicans refused to support the bill when it was passed by the last senate, but today one of them, Senator Edge of New Jersey, announced he had decided to favor it because of improvement and changes.

Support from the democrats is expected to come from Senators from agricultural states. Ten days of extended debate ended late today with shots at the measure from Senators Reed of Missouri and Walsh of Massachusetts, both democrats, and an announcement of support by Senator Gooding of Idaho, republican. Beginning at noon tomorrow speeches will be limited to 10 minutes on each amendment.

Bill to Go to Committee.

Disposition of the measure will be followed by reference to a conference committee. Senator Edge said he had decided to vote for the bill because he believed it containd "enough of good more than to balance the policy and features I believe to be bad." He enumerated among changes for the better he considered had been made as the shortening of the effective period from 10 to six months.

This led Senator Reed to remark that if "shortening its life four months made it partly virtuous, why not make it wholly virtuous by killing it altogether?" Mr. Reed assailed the bill as "pork barrel legislation."

Farm Relief Challenged.

The right of the farmers to any relief legislation was challenged by Senator Walsh, who declared "it is no time for the granting of special favors to any class."

International bankers were said by Senator Gooding to be opposed to a protective tariff, and therein, he added, lay one cause of democratic opposition. These bankers, he asserted, were useful in the raising of campaign funds. He charged the democratic party with responsibility for the low prices of farm products. They were the result, he said, of democratic action in putting such products on the free list.

GERMANY AGREES TO PAY

(Continued From First Page.)

acceptance will entail the gravest consequences. The responsibility falls on the allies.

"It would be useless to say 'yes' without the resolution to do our utmost to meet the obligations imposed upon us. By acceptance, we believe we will remove the imminent threats of occupation of the Ruhr. The fear often expressed that occupation will take place in any case, whether we sign or not, is not supported by any passage in the ultimatum. There is no need for me to show why, in taking the decision, we ought to turn our eyes to upper Silesia. In that respect we have firm confidence in the result of the plebiscite.

"The allied government will not tolerate an attempt by the Poles to create an accomplished fact which would be mockery to all justice. In no circumstances shall a Polish dictator tread under foot the few rights which the peace treaty gives us. The treaty, which casts a heavy burden on us, entails for the allied governments sacred duties, as the British premier expressly acknowledged recently."

New Cabinet Announced.

The other members of the cabinet are:

Gustav Bauer (ex-chancellor), vice-chancellor and minister of the treasury.

Herr Brauns (centrist), minister of economics.

Herr Schiffer (democrat), minister of justice.

Robert Schmidt (socialist), minister of labor.

General Groener (social democrat), minister of transportation.

Herr Giesberts (centrist), minister of ports and telegraphs.

Andres Hermes (centrist), food controller.

George Gradneur (majority socialist deputy for Saxony), minister of the interior.

Herr Gessler (democrat), minister of defense.

Herr Silberschmidt (majority socialist and labor leader), minister of reconstruction.

Some Delay Is Met.

There was considerable delay in completing the cabinet, owing to difficulty in finding a man for the foreign portfolio, which eventually Dr. Wirth assumed.

The democratic party was not officially represented in the new cabinet in the first instance, but in response to a request from the clerical and social democratic parties, permitted General Groener and Herr Gessler to retain the portfolios they held in the Fehrenbach cabinet. It is understood, however, that Herr Gessler will act as minister of defense only temporarily.

Dr. Wirth came into prominence in German national politics last year when he entered the cabinet of Chancellor Mueller as minister of the treasury. He was appointed last June minister of finance in the cabinet of Chancellor Fehrenbach.

Dr. Wirth, a member of the center or clerical party, was formerly a minister of finance in the Baden government.

Socialists Pledge Aid.

The majority socialists adopted a resolution, pledging their support to "every sincere effort to carry out the terms presented at London, in view of the military coercion and violence with which Germany is threatened." The resolution declared acceptance of the ultimatum would fail of its real purpose if Bavaria did not make an unequivocal declaration that she was prepared to disarm and disband her civilian guards by June 30.

Leading democratic deputies declared that acceptance of the ultimatum would be the most effective way of counteracting French aspirations and contended that a sincere effort on the part of Germany to carry out the conditions of the ultimatum would strengthen her case in the United States and England.

"If the Poles steal upper Silesia and the French invade the Ruhr district, Germany will be so completely weakened that she will be unable to carry out the reparation conditions," declared Theodore Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt in an editorial.

"We are only too familiar with the vacillating soul of Lloyd George," said Dr. Wolff in discussing the British prime minister's speech at Maidstone, England, Saturday, "and are quite aware that rhetorical commonplaces do not always definitely bind him. We must admit, however, that if Germany balks in the present situation, none of the allies will raise a hand in her behalf in upper Silesia."

Dr. Wolff demanded tangible guarantees that Germany's acceptance of the ultimatum would not be followed by arbitrary invasion of the Ruhr region by the French at some later date and on some flimsy pretext.

FREEDOM IS BIGGEST FACTOR

Dr. Wirth Explains Alternatives Nation Faces on Reparations.

LONDON, May 10.—Dr. Wirth, centrist leader, said a Berlin dispatch to the London Times tonight, has formed a cabinet from the center party, the German democrats and majority socialists in favor of accepting the allied terms.

Dr. Wirth, pointing out in the reichstag the alternatives to the ultimatum, said that Germany could sign, thus putting on Germany a burden, the end of which could not be foreseen, or refuse to sign, after which would follow occupation of the Ruhr with terrible results to Germany's industrial and economic life.

The unity and freedom of Germany, he continued, had weighed most with the new cabinet and the ministry had decided to accept the London terms, which they would undertake to fulfill within Germany's capacity.

This would be possible only through the work and energy of the people. Except for a communist interruption when Dr. Wirth asserted he was acting in the interests of freedom, there was no demonstration.

WHAT CONGRESS DID AS ITS DAY'S WORK.

Senate.

La Follette offered stiff resolution condemning the president for participating in European councils, declaring it contrary to "American ideals and its traditions."

Emergency tariff bill discussed during afternoon. Reed and Walsh of Massachsetts speaking in opposition, and Gooding for the measure.

Interstate commerce committee began investigation of entire railroad situation.

House.

Passed army appropriation bill for fiscal year beginning July 1, limiting size of standing army to 150,000 and carrying total appropriation of about $320,000,000.

House Leader Mondell announced that bill regulating trading in grain futures will be taken up tomorrow.

Interstate and foreign commerce committee began consideration of bill placing cable landings on coast of United States under control of president.

Territories committee considered legislation placing Alaska development under a special board.

FRENCH NOT OPENLY ACCUSED

Relations Correct on Both Sides, Say Rhenish Prussian Officials.

DUESSELDORF, May 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—"Our relations with the French authorities thus far have been correct on both sides," Dr. Grutzuck, president of the provincial government of Rhenish Prussia, in which the Ruhr is situated, informed the Associated Press today. A number of questions regarding the situation had been submitted to President Gruizuck, but he was not willing to be quoted and delegated four state councillors to receive the correspondent. Based on the councillors' conversation, the following may be taken as the provincial government's official viewpoint: Officially, the government knows nothing incorrect regarding the behavior of the French troops, although, it was said, the population feared to make complaint. The trouble in this district has been caused mostly by what was deemed excessive requisitioning of apartments and residences for officers and non-commissioned officers.

There was not a member of the reichswehr in the immediate vicinity of Ruhr unless there might be some on furlough.

FRUIT BY WATER SPEEDY

Railroads Beaten by Coastwise Steamers, Record Shows.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Recent shipments of fruits from Pacific ports to Europe via the Panama canal have been delivered in three days' less time than was required by the transcontinental rail and water route, according to the Panama canal record. Not only was economy in time effected, it was said, but the freight charges by way of the canal were 75 cents a box less than offered by rail routes.

Two coastwise steamship companies recently have started to develop an "express service" for perishable fruit between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards through the big waterway, the Record announced, and the transcontinental railroads will attempt to meet this by arranging a 20-day schedule.

SAFETY LESSONS URGED

Elementary Textbooks Should Carry Phrases to Warn Children.

APPLETON, Wis., May 10. — Such phrases as "I see the cat," and "the dog runs," in the elementary grades should be replaced by sentences similar to "I look right and left when I cross the street," according to C. M. Anderson, manager of the safety division, Milwaukee association of commerce, who urged a safety instruction in public, parochial and vocational schools, in an address before the Wisconsin industrial service conference today.

Mr. Anderson pointed out the great percentages of children's lives saved in St. Louis, Detroit and Rochester, N. Y., where safety instruction is taught in schools.

WHEAT POOLING URGED

Report on Marketing Prepared for Saskatchewan Province.

REGINA, Sask., May 10.—Voluntary pooling of wheat with government sanction was recommended in a report on wheat marketing prepared for the Saskatchewan government by the Canada wheat board and made public today. The report suggested a voluntary pool on an experimental basis.

Farmers of the prairie provinces were said to be opposed to the abolishment last year of the Canada wheat board, which marketed Canada's wheat during the war.

DISARMAMENT ONLY DIFFERENCE FACED

Harding and Congress Agree on All Other Issues.

MOVE HELD INEVITABLE

Mark Sullivan Says Embarrassment Is Promised in Only One Issue; Views Similar.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

(Copyright by the New York Evening Post. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—(Special.)—The only difference between President Harding and congress that promises real embarrassment to him is Senator Borah's fight on disarmament.

There is no real difference over what President Harding has just done in Europe. The senators are reconciled to that so far as it goes. It is possible that in time participation in European affairs may reach a point where the irreconcilable senators will fight again, but that itsn't likely.

On disarmament, however, there is the possibility of real embarrassment for President Harding. Senator Borah is going to press his resolution and either in the senate or in the house or both there is enough sentiment in favor of disarmament to make Borah's fight successful. That sentiment may not show itself immediately. Very much of it will be restrained by a feeling of generosity toward President Harding and of not wishing to embarrass him.

Distinction Hard to Define.

Just what is the distinction between President Harding and Senator Borah on disarmament is hard to define. President Harding says he favors disarmament and President Harding never says what he doesn't mean. President Harding says that in the course of time when the considerations are ripe and the occasion is becoming, he will take steps toward disarmament. Senator Borah and those who follow him think there is no reason why these steps should not be taken immediately.

It is difficult to say concretely what reasons President Harding has for postponing his initiative towards a disarmament agreement. His reasons may be no more important than the mere fact that he is busy with many other things. In talks with senators favoring disarmament President Harding has convinced them of his sympathy with the idea, but as for taking an immediate step, he has the hesitancy of a man who is really a propagandist for a cause that is near his heart.

Fight Possibly Welcome.

It may well be that President Harding will welcome Senator Borah's fight, that he will be glad to have his hand forced and to have an overwhelming expression of public opinion demanding that he make the move toward disarmament. Nobody doubts that the bulk of the American people want an agreement for disarmament. Nobody doubts that the British people want an agreement for disarmament. Nobody doubts that the Japanese people want it. These are the only three nations concerned.

In addition to the peoples of these nations, many of their statesmen want disarmament. But others of the statesmen of these three countries are restrained by natural conservatism, by the hesitancy that often goes with responsibility, or by the temperament that waits for some one else to take the first step.

Action May be Forced.

The danger that faces President Harding and the United States is that if he fails to take a step towards disarmament by agreement among the three nations the result may be that the American people will become impatient and begin disarmament separately.

That would be a pity. No responsible persons want to see the United States disarmed while Japan and Great Britain go on with their great naval programme.

The only way to forestall an impatient and headlong demand for disarmament on the part of the people of the United States is to satisfy the people by taking the first step toward an agreement among the nations.

There is unmistakable vitality in the determination for disarmament on the part of the people of the United States.

It is reflected in the hearts of congress and sooner or later it will be reflected in the votes of congress.

Step Held Inevitable.

Congress wants to be patient. The congressmen all like President Harding. They sympathize with his difficulties. They would rather do almost anything in the world than embarrass him or make trouble for him, but sooner or later they will take the step towards disarmament unless he does it first.

Party leaders know well how formidable the coming church movement towards disarmament may be. Such a determination and such a step on the part of great numbers of persons inspired with religous passion, might well turn out to be that spiritual solvent of the world's trouble which many claim must come sooner or later. The man who had much to do with starting this church movement, General Tasker H. Bliss, is one of those figures whose personality is much bigger than the public.

He was, as everybody knows, one of the American commissioners to the peace conference and, as a few people know, he was one of the most courageous and wisest men in Paris for a generation. In one way or another, usually as a soldier of the highest reputation, but occasionally as a civilian servant charged with important duties, General Bliss has been contributing wisdom and sure-footed idealism to the public business of the United States.

Letter Sent to Churches.

In his letter to the churches, General Bliss said: "If the churches cannot agree upon a demand for an international conference, it will not be done, nor will it be done until the good God puts into them the proper spirit of their religion. The responsibility is entirely upon the professed Christians of the United States. If another war like the last one should come, they will be responsible for every drop of blood that will be shed and for every dollar wastefully expended."

Such exalted conviction as that, coming from a man of General Bliss' standing and character and addressed to an officially existing group, which includes the Protestant churches and the Catholic churches of America, might turn out to be the beginning of a spiritual movement far move effective toward ending the world troubles than all the wandering in blind alleys that the politicians and economists have been doing.

RAILWAYS BLAME WAGES

(Continued From First Page.)

in other prices and that general business stagnation and deflation, rather than excessive transportation charges were responsible for marked decreases in traffic.

Mr. Kruttschnitt suggested five "remedies," which, he said, were "easily applied and productive of great economies." They are.

"Stop the use for common carrier purposes of highways built with public moneys without adequate tolls and proper regulation.

Inland Waterways Cited.

"Make inland waterways, built or improved at public expense, carry themselves as to interest on cost and maintenance by regulating the common carrier traffic on them and by imposing adequate tolls.

Keep the United States government out of the business of operating steamships and stop the lavish expenditures of public money to provide coast-to-coast ocean transportation in competition with transcontinental railroads.

"Tolls for use of the Panama canal should be sufficient to pay interest on its cost, operating expenses and maintenance.

Statement Is Read.

"Do not deprive transcontinental carriers of coast-to-coast traffic by inflexibly enforcing a strict long and short haul clause."

Mr. Kruttschnitt read a prepared statement which opened with the assertion that freight rates were not responsible for business depression.

"Widespread propaganda is being carried on to arouse public sentiment against present freight rates," the statement said. "The fact is that even since the rates have been advanced the cost of transporting commodities is far less than the toll taken by the commission merchant and the retailer."

The witness told the committee that the general deflation and the fall of prices had caused stagnation of business. To support his argument that railroad rates were not responsible, he said that notwithstanding the lowest ocean tonnage rates in history, millions of tons of shipping here and abroad were rusting in idleness because there was such a small demand for goods.

Trouble Held Intensified.

"The percentage of freight charges to the average value of commodities shipping in the early part of 1921," he added, "is only two-tenths of 1 per cent greater than in 1914.

"The trouble with our railroads has been intensified by the results of 26 months of an experiment in government ownership and operation. The word 'ownership' is used advisedly, as the federal railroad administration treated the railways as though they were absolutely owned by the government and turned them back to their owners helpless, bound in improvident agreements, in the making of which their owners had no voice.

Government Is Blamed.

"The government having strangled the railroads into something like bankruptcy," he concluded, "at last removed its hands and permitted a sudden increase in rates that should have been gradual and started at least 12 years ago. We should bear in mind and circulate widely the president's epigram, 'more business in government and less government in business.'"

Mr. Kruttschnitt had not concluded his prepared statement when the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

In opening the session, Chairman Cummins read a summary of railway earnings since 1913, showing larger revenues each year, but operating expenditures rising at an even swifter rate.

The tendency culminated, he said, when in the year ending March 1, 1921, the roads received $6,175,962,000 for transportation services and spent $5,825,388,510 in operating expenses.

Rate Rise Held No Solution.

After deducting taxation and rental charges, Senator Cummins said, the carriers had a net return from investment of only $2,000,000.

"I think it is apparent that revenues can never be increased from higher rates," Senator Cummins said. "If we cannot raise the railway revenues, the problem before us is that of ascertaining whether these railway revenues are efficiently and properly expended. The gravity of the situation before the American people is plain if the transportation industry of our country has become permanently an unprofitable business."

The committee discussed its policy toward witnesses, and Senator Townsend, republican, Michigan, demanded that "all witnesses here be sworn; we've heard too many contradictions." Chairman Cummins remarked that applying the oath to witnesses was not the usual custom, but Mr. Kruttschnitt was sworn.

RESTRICTION IS CUT

(Continued From First Page.)

viser for the district in which the postoffice is situated, will have much to say about which one of the eligibles shall be chosen.

In other words, it is anticipated that in the end the senator or representative will have the opportunity to appoint his favorite provided the latter lands within the eligible list.

Oregon postoffices for which President Wilson made nominations, naming many postmasters to succeed themselves, which become vacant immediately by reason of today's order, because they were never confirmed, include the following: Brookings, Carlton, Cascade Locks, Clatskanie, Condon, Cornelius, Cove, Crene, Drain, Elgin, Florence, Gresham, Huntington, Ione, Kerry, Knappa, Medford, Molalla, Mosier, Nyssa, Oswego, Parkdale, Pendleton, Portland, Riddle, Rogue River, Scappoose, Stayton, Sutherlin, Turner, Wallowa and Waima.

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WOODS LUNCH 6th and Stark

LA FOLLETTE ASSAILS PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Participation in Allied Councils Denounced.

U. S. IDEALS HELD IGNORED

Resolution Introduced by Senator First Republican Expression of Dissatisfaction With Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—A resolution condemning President Harding's action in the appointment of American representatives to the allied councils in Europe was introduced in the senate today by Senator La Follette, republican, Wisconsin.

Senator La Follette's resolution, the first open outbreak of republican dissatisfaction with the administration policy, proposed a declaration by the senate "that it is contrary to American ideals and traditions for the government of the United States to participate in any manner" in the allied councils.

The Wisconsin senator introduced his resolution after assurance had been given to President Harding that there was little criticism among republican senators of the appointments and that the opposition of a small number of republican senators was not serious.

U. S. Ideals Held Violated.

The resolution recalled refusal of the senate to approve the treaty of Versailles or to sanction the league of nations; declared American participation in the allied policies would be an acceptance of "their imperialistic policies," and said:

"It is the sense of the senate that it is contrary to American ideals and traditions for the government to participate in any manner in councils the purpose of which would constitute a denial of freedom and self-government, and thus sanction or appear to sanction the acts of oppression being inflicted on Ireland, India and other subject nations, and it is the sense of the senate that the government of the United States should not take part in any foreign councils except on the express understanding that the purposes of such councils are to be the fulfillment of the pledges made by the responsible representatives of this country and the allied governments during the war, foremost among which was the establishment of government by consent of the governed."

Preambles of the resolution declared the Versailles treaty "a crime born of blind revenge and insatiable greed and constituting a betrayal of the solemn promises of this government made to the world and formally accepted by the allies as the basis of the peace terms."

Barbarous Warfare Charged.

It also was declared that "barbarous and uncivilized warfare is being waged against the people of Ireland."

Senator La Follette asked that his resolution lie over, in position for discussion in a few days.

After the La Follette resolution had been introduced Senator Harrison, democrat, Mississippi, presented and had read an article by William Allen White of Kansas and an editorial in a local newspaper regarding the administration policy. The senator said "that much significance" was attached, because, he said, the newspaper was "dominated" by Secretary Hoover of the department of commerce.

Mr. White's article said that the president's appointment of American representatives was "an entering wedge" to larger American commitments abroad, while the editorial predicted there would be no opposition to the president's policy from the large majority of republican senators.

Still Found; Owner Fined.

OREGON CITY, Or., May 10.—(Special.)—Sheriff Wilson and State Agent Sandefer located a large still this afternoon near Milwaukie. With it they found 500 gallons of mash ready to boil, but no liquor. Joe Alasia, owner of the still, was arrested and brought before Judge Perry of Milwaukie, where he pleaded guilty and was fined $250 and costs, which he paid and was released.

Mabton Drawing Necessary.

YAKIMA, Wash., May 10.—(Special.)—As two or more applications have been made for each of the various tracts of land near Mabton that are to be opened for homestead entry on May 20, a drawing will be necessary, land office officials here state.

Prestige Isn't Accidental

There is always a good sound reason for it. In the case of the Boston Garter "Quality First" is more than a slogan—more than two words glibly strung together. For over forty years it has been a factory ideal.

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