



REFUNDING LOANS ARE UP IN SENATE

Allied Payments Would Be in Mellon's Hands.

BLANKET AUTHORITY ASKED

Extension or Reconversion Bill Introduced.

HARDING URGES ACTION

President in Letter to Chairman Penrose Declares Broad Action Is Needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—A bill embodying plans of Secretary Mellon of the treasury department for refunding war loans made to the allies was introduced in the senate today by Chairman Penrose of the finance committee, to which the measure was referred.

Blanket authority would be given to the secretary under the bill, with the president's approval, to reconvert or extend loans or interest payments, to accept foreign securities in payment and to settle all claims not now secured.

The bill empowered the secretary of the treasury to adjust and settle any and all claims not now represented by bonds or obligations, which the United States has or hereafter may have against any foreign government and to accept securities therefor.

President Urges Measure.

President Harding urged Chairman Penrose of the senate finance committee and Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee today that "all the circumstances suggest the grant of broad powers to the secretary of the treasury to handle this problem in such a manner as best to protect the interests of our government."

"I hope your committee and congress," the letter continued, "will find it consistent promptly to sanction such an act as that which is suggested. If the congress will promptly sanction such grant of authority, the secretary may proceed to the prompt exercise of the powers granted to him and we reasonably may expect a satisfactory handling of the obligations due and the claims of our government which are awaiting settlement."

War Debts Summarized.

Secretary Mellon prefaced a letter to the president with a table summarizing the war debt of foreign governments to the United States as follows:

Obligations for advances made under the various Liberty bond acts, \$3,455,225,329.24; obligations received from the American relief expedition, \$34,092,966.55; obligations received from the secretary of war and from the secretary of the navy on account of the sale of surplus war materials, \$455,048,412.89; obligations held by the United States Grain corporation, \$56,899,879.09; total, \$10,141,267,585.68.

Debts Are Itemized.

Total debts by countries, as shown in the statement in a letter from Secretary Mellon to President Harding follows: Great Britain, \$1,166,318,258; France, \$2,859,782,938; Italy, \$1,648,034,050; Belgium, \$247,691,566; Russia, \$187,749,749; Czechoslovakia, \$61,256,206; Serbia, \$26,178,129; Roumania, \$21,205,819; Greece, \$15,000,000; Cuba, \$9,825,500; Armenia, \$11,959,917; Finland, \$8,281,926; Latvia, \$5,132,286; Lithuania, \$4,981,627; Hungary, 1,685,835; Liberia, \$26,000.

Obligations Are Listed.

Obligations received on account of sales of surplus war materials include: France, \$498,060,000; Poland, \$59,636,120; Belgium, \$2,588,281; Serbia, Croats and Slovenes, \$24,978,020; Czechoslovakia, \$20,621,594; Roumania, \$12,922,675; Estonia, \$12,213,377; Lithuania, \$4,159,491; Latvia, \$2,521,869; Russia, \$406,082.

Obligations Held by the Grain Corporation.

Obligations held by the grain corporation included: Poland, \$21,353,290; Austria, \$24,655,708; Armenia, \$3,921,505; Czechoslovakia, \$2,812,238; Hungary, \$1,685,835.

Obligations Received from the American Relief Administration.

Obligations received from the American relief administration included: Poland, \$51,671,748; Finland, \$8,281,926.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

TAIL OF COMET DUE ON EARTH SUNDAY

METEORIC DISPLAY EXPECTED AT LEAST BY MONDAY.

Celestial Visitor Is Visible With Telescopes in Various Ob- servatories of Country.

Next Sunday and Monday are important days in celestial circles. According to information given out by the leading astronomers throughout the country, on or about Monday, June 27, the tail of the Pons-Winnecke comet will come in contact with the earth, and a meteoric display such as has seldom been witnessed on this earth may result from this contact. But according to the leading astronomers of the country, the exact time of this meeting of the earth with the tail of the comet cannot be ascertained.

According to Professor J. W. Daniels of the Hill Military academy observatory, there is a possibility of the disturbance of the earth's rotation on Monday night and it may take place Monday or Tuesday night, but a close watch will be kept for it both days. It is not possible to tell exactly, according to Professor Daniels, and it is impossible to see the comet, especially since the earth is in the wake of the tail.

The celestial visitor has been visible with the use of telescopes from the observatories in different parts of the country, including Cambridge, Mass., and Berkeley, Cal., observatories, since June 12, and its nearest approach to the earth was on June 7, when it was 12,000,000 miles away. It will remain visible to the earth by means of the telescopes for about a month, although it will at no time be visible to the naked eye.

SLAYER SHOT IN PRISON

John Van Dell Wounded Fatally by Guard at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., June 23.—John Van Dell, serving a sentence of life imprisonment at the state penitentiary for the murder of Edward Olsen, late state industrial insurance commissioner, at the state Capitol building, Olympia, about four years ago, was shot through the right lung by a guard this morning and is not expected to recover.

According to prison officials, Van Dell had been in the state model prison during the four years he has been confined, and has spent most of his time in "Siberia" or solitary confinement. He engaged in a fight with another prisoner and the guard, Thornton, fired on him, the bullet piercing the right lung and passing through his body.

STEFANSSON PLANS TRIP

Commercial Development of Arctic to Be Undertaken.

POCAHELLO, Idaho, June 23.—Reports that another expedition into the Arctic region is being planned was given confirmation today by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canadian explorer, who will head the exploration and development company as president. Stefansson, who is in Pocatello, said:

RESCUE ATTEMPT FATAL

Boy, 11, Drowns at Salem While Trying to Save Brother.

SALEM, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Gene LaFollette, 11 years old, was drowned in the Willamette river here this afternoon while attempting to rescue his brother Paul, aged 9, who became exhausted while swimming in the stream.

FIRES ENDANGER FORESTS

Electric Storm Starts Blaze in Five Park Sections.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A forest fire that started yesterday in the Santa Barbara national forest park of San Luis Obispo was still being controlled today, according to reports reaching forest service headquarters here.

IRISH STAND DEFINED

Proposal for Co-operative Labor Banks Throughout Country Defeated by Convention.

DENVER, June 23.—William Randolph Hearst was denounced on the floor of the convention of the American Federation of Labor today by President Samuel Gompers as a "traitor to the cause of America, to the cause of freedom, an enemy of labor and of Ireland."

WAR RECORD ATTACKED

The veteran labor leader declared that Hearst had attacked him be- cause he had declined to be "chained to his mad chariot for the presidency of the United States" and because he had tried to "see to it that Mexico shall go undisturbed and not be over- run by the American forces."

CHALLENGE IS ISSUED

"The only real charge against me is (and I plead guilty to it) that I have not freed Ireland," he said. "I chal- lenge any man to show I have been faithless in any declaration made by the American Federation of Labor or that I have been false, faithless or negligent in any of its directions."

NET RAIL INCOME FALLS

Southern Pacific Reports Decrease in May From Year Ago.

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This would be a startling development, considering how much emphasis was laid on the tariff by the republican leaders at the beginning of the administration.

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Far from approaching the kind of agreement that would mean an early perfection of the bill, the fact is that in the house disagreement becomes daily more apparent and more violent.

After the house ways and means committee is through, the finance committee of the senate will probably spend another ten weeks on the bill. It may well be September before debate on the bill gets under way in the senate and under all the circumstances it would be hard to predict that the debate can be finished and the bill passed before December 1.

INCREASED ENERGY NOTED

Within the past few days those republican leaders who believe it is a mistake to pass the tariff bill first and that the revision of taxes is too more immediate necessity have shown increased energy. It is likely that very soon increased emphasis will be given to taxation measures.

Another conspicuous and unexpected development is that in the present state of the senate the man who more nearly than anybody else is shown a leader of that leadership body is Senator Borah. Borah is as unconcerned with leadership in the formal sense and as loose in his attachment to the republican party organization as he ever was. Probably it would be most improbable to expect him ever to take on the responsibility of formal leadership.

TREATY QUESTION IS UP

The actions of formal leadership are such as to be greatly repugnant to his temperament. But if leadership consists in getting what you fight for, Borah comes as near being a leader as anybody else in the senate. It is a leadership that depends upon the recognition of popular causes and the earnest advocacy of them.

A third development apparent this week concerns the question of renewing the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Within this field, there are no official utterances and no one can do more than make deductions from observation. The appearance of things is that the government looks on this matter as of interest to it but makes no pretence to claim; that either Great Britain or Japan is called upon to consult it. But it's also apparent that the government would not wish those British colonies which object to the treaty to be misled into withdrawing their objection on any theory that the United States had been consulted.

TREATY OBJECTIONS HEARD

Outside the administration, in the senate and elsewhere, where men feel more free to talk, there is as much objection to the renewal of this treaty as there is in the British colonies. Men who are not in official positions of responsibility do not hesitate to say that however much justification there may have been for this treaty at a time when Germany and Russia were active in the east and when Great Britain had to protect herself against them, those reasons do not now exist as justification for a renewal of the treaty.

The grounds given by friends of Great Britain as reasonable justification for renewing the treaty were that this is the best way for Great Britain to preserve and further her commercial interests in the east, that failure to renew the treaty would be an unpleasant thing for Great Britain to do toward an loyal ally as Japan has been and finally that that an identity in religion between a large part of Japan and a large part of India makes the treaty desirable to Great Britain in the highest interests of the empire.

DIVIDEND IS PASSED

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Quaker Oats company today passed the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, but declared the regularly quarterly dividend on the preferred stock.

HEARST BRANDED, AS FOE OF LABOR

Enmity to Erin Charged by Gompers.

LONG OVATION IS RECEIVED

All Federation Declarations Held Enforced.

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This statement, together with many other denunciatory remarks regarding Hearst made by President Gompers in a reply to a question from the floor as to his stand on the Irish question, was cheered and applauded by the delegates.

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The veteran labor leader declared that Hearst had attacked him be- cause he had declined to be "chained to his mad chariot for the presidency of the United States" and because he had tried to "see to it that Mexico shall go undisturbed and not be over- run by the American forces."

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NEAR-CYCLONE HITS ENTERING TOWN

WALLA WALLA DO MUCH DAMAGE AT WALLA WALLA.

Streets Uprooted and Thrown in Streets by Terrific Wind. Mercury 98 Before Storm.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., June 23.—(Special.)—Walla Walla's hot spell came to a sudden end about 3 o'clock this afternoon when a terrific wind and rainstorm struck, tearing down trees, blowing off awnings, smashing plate glass windows and doing other damage throughout the city and district.

Hail in excess of an inch in diameter fell in the upper Mill creek section and some damage was done to fruit and wheat. Wheat was leveled by the wind.

When the first gust of wind struck Walla Walla the temperature was 98 degrees. Thirty minutes later it had dropped to 71. One-fifth of an inch of rain fell in the city, 13-100ths of an inch falling in five minutes. The wind in the city reached a velocity of 36 miles an hour but was much heavier in the country.

The street car line was put out of commission in the Boyer avenue district when the trolley wire was blown down and live wires were scattered over the street.

The storm ended as suddenly as it started.

The wind in the city was almost cyclonic in nature, uprooting huge trees which were planted when Walla Walla was a village. More trees were blown down in this storm than in any in the recollection of pioneers.

In many instances trees fell entirely across streets, blocking traffic and carrying down electric light and telephone wires.

Other trees fell on houses and in yards, narrowly missing people, but no one was injured. One woman drove her automobile under a tree for shelter, then felt a premonition and jumped out of the car with her small baby. A minute later a large tree branch crashed through the top of the automobile and struck on the seat she had just left. Certain sections of the city practically escaped wind damage, but in the East Main street district, on Washington street and others, trees after trees went down. Reports coming to the city tonight showed that heavy damage had been done to fruit trees in the valley. On some trees practically all the fruit was shaken off.

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