LIVESTOCK PERILS NOT DUE TO RATES

Railways Contend Present Tariffs Are Equitable.

HUGE DEFLATION CITED

Counsel for Lines Says One Class Cannot Be Decreased When Another Would Suffer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Present freight rates have no relation to the condition of the livestock industry in the west, Kenneth F. Burgess, representing the railroads, declared today before the interstate commerce commission in an oral argument on the shippers' plea for relief in which state utilities commissions have intervened.

Previously representatives of the livestock interests had held that the rates were destroying the west and would result in the railroads being among the worst sufferers in the end.

"The railroads should not be allowed to sacrifice the future of the west on the altar of present revenues," S. H. Cowan of the American Livestock association said.

Livestock Deflation Huge.

Rate reductions asked by the shippers amounted to $34,000,000 a year, which would be but 1.2 per cent of the total value at the market of the livestock shipped on western roads, Mr. Burgess declared. While the value of livestock on the farm in 1920, he added, had suffered a deflation of $819,000,000, the freight rate increase in that year on the western roads was only $7,488,000.

Discussing yesterday's report of Examiner Disque, which held that the rates on livestock were low, from a transportation standpoint, but because of conditions prevailing in the industry they are high from an economical standpoint, Mr. Burgess said:

"The economic standpoint represents a new test of reasonableness, unknown to the law, without giving any measure to tell what would be reasonable, and if you find that these rates are reasonable from a transportation standpoint, I challenge your jurisdiction to reduce them."

Equity Governs Adjustments.

Under the law, he said, rates on one class of traffic could not be decreased so as to throw a burden on other classes of traffic.

During the argument Chairman Clark asked if there was anything in the record of the case to show that the benefits of a reduction of rates would go to the producer. Clifford Thorne, representing the American farm bureau federation, said it was possible the retailers might endeavor to seize all the benefits, but added there was precedent to show that reductions in freight rates have been of direct benefit to the producer.

SALARIES TURNED BACK

OFFICERS OF MINE WORKERS REFUSE PAY.

Widespread Unemployment Given as Cause—Hundreds of Mines Throughout Country Closed.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—No salaries will be accepted by more than 100 officers of the United Mine Workers of America for their work this month "because of the widespread unemployment among coal miners," said today's issue of the Mine Workers' Journal, official publication of the international union.

All officials, including the head officers, members of the international executive board, organizers and field workers, according to the announcement, "have volunteered to contribute their entire salaries for July to the organization in order that they may share the burden of hardships with the membership of the union."

The exact amount thus contributed was not announced, it being said that some of the officials work part time on a per diem basis. The total, however, was expected to come to several thousand dollars. John L. Lewis, as president of the union, receives $666.66 a month, and Philip Murray, vice-president, and William Green, secretary, each receive $583.33.

The salaries, it was explained at the union's headquarters, will remain in the general fund of the organization, which, it was said, has received many calls for relief, but maintains only one fund for all expenditures of the union.

"It has long been the cry of some people," said the Mine Workers' Journal, "that regardless of whether the membership worked or not the salaries of the officers went on as usual. Such talk is indulged in solely for the purpose of creating distrust of the officers in the minds of the membership. Their voluntary action, however, in contributing their entire salary for July should go far to dissipate such impressions and prove that the officials feel a deep, sincere interest in the well being of the rank and file of the membership."

Union headquarters estimated that not less than 150,000 union miners in the country are out of work and that many thousands more work one to three days a week. Hundreds of mines throughout the country are closed and others are working short time because of the slack demand for coal, it was said.

HONORS GIVEN DEAD HERO

Scores Flock to Pay Homage After Body Is Identified.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Full military honors marked the funeral today of Private John J. Monson, hero of the Lost Battalion, who died in Bellevue hospital after being taken ill while on leave of absence from his post in the regular army.

Monson died last Friday and it was three days before his body was identified. As soon as it became known that he was the man who on September 28, 1918, carried the message through the German lines that reunited the Lost Battalion in the Argonne, scores of civic organizations planned that fitting honors might be paid him. Today a column five blocks long marched behind the caisson that carried the body to the Church of the Ascension, where a high requiem mass was said, and thence to Cypress Hills cemetery, where military services were said.

Movements have been started to erect a memorial.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Main 353; A60-21.—Adv.

PROMINENT ROSEBURG DENTIST SOUGHT AS MURDERER.

—CLARK PHOTO—

DR. R. M. BRUMFIELD.

MEXICO OIL DECREASES

TAMPICO-TUXPAM FIELD EXPECTED TO LAST 2 YEARS.

Ground for Anxiety About Future Supply Reported by Consul at Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Consul Ferris at Mexico City has transmitted to the commerce department estimates made public today that the Tampico-Tuxpam oil field would last two and a half years at the present production rate, but his message added that it appeared there was "ground for anxiety about the future oil supply in Mexico. Men conversant with conditions and representing "very important oil concerns" took this view, he said, "though there is some difference of opinion."

New fields were being exploited, Mr. Ferris said, and new wells opened continually. Experts, he added, regarded the new Cobus district as a determined field.

"A well-known oil expert estimates," Mr. Ferris' message continued, "that in January, 1921, the supply of oil in the Tampico-Tuxpam was 450,000,000 barrels. This would last two and one-half years at the rate of production in 1920. But the rate of production is increasing, being now something like 180,000,000 barrels a year."

Mr. Ferris said Mexican production from 1901 to 1920 was 563,500,000 barrels of 42 gallons each, according to government reports, the quantity increasing yearly from 10,000 barrels in 1901 to 163,500,000 in 1920. These reports, he added, showed that on January 1 this year there were 359 wells with a daily production of 3,117,000 barrels and from January to May 1, a registered increase of 42 wells, with a daily output of 828,000 barrels. Monthly production of petroleum increased from 16,000,000 barrels in January to 19,000,000 barrels in May, he said.

MARRIAGE IS ANNULLED

Vancouver Man Learns Wife Divorced 2 Months Before Wedding.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 15.—(Special.)—Herbert A. Baton today obtained nullification of his marriage to Dora A. Riley, which took place last November.

Baton charged that when he became acquainted with Mrs. Riley she represented herself as being a widow and that she had a legal right to marry him. Taking her representations at their face value, he said, he married her and soon after the marriage adopted her two children by a former marriage.

One day by chance he learned that his wife had been divorced from Peter Riley in Idaho two months before. The law in Washington state provides that any remarriage within a period of six months after a divorce is granted is not legal.

Mrs. Baton was granted her former name of Riley and the custody of the two children. The latter were adopted by Baton and will keep that name instead of Riley.

PLAY ON FARM HELD NEED

City Children Declared Best in Competitive Athletics.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, July 15.—(Special.)—"The city child is an expense until 21, while the country child is self-supporting after the age of 12," said Dr. Henry S. Curtis, well-known playground supervisor, who visited on the campus.

"Farm children and farm women need more time for recreation than they have been getting," he continued. "The long hours of work in country life are fast going and farmers will have more time for play."

Twenty-eight states, including Oregon, have enacted laws for playground work which are only enforced in cities, Dr. Curtis pointed out. Provisions should also be made for playground and athletic work in rural schools, he believes, because country boys are usually not as good in competitive athletics as the city boy.

BROTHERS CLAIM CORPSE

(Continued From First Page.)

top of the body and then disguised himself and made a getaway, the officers were closing up every possible avenue of escape from this county.

It is believed that he could have taken the trail to the coast, a territory with which he is very familiar, or could have returned to Roseburg and have taken the train out a few minutes after the burning car was discovered. Dressed in different clothes and disguised, he would doubtless have passed unrecognized.

Notices and posters have been sent broadcast and officers all over the west tonight were on the alert and searching for the wanted man.

Confident that the decapitated and burned body found in the auto wreck was that of her husband, Dr. R. M. Brumfield, Mrs. Brumfield asserted that he was not guilty of the murder of Dennis Russell and that subsequent events would prove that the dentist was killed in the wreck. She declared late this afternoon that she was positive that testimony at the coroner's inquest will prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that Dr. Brumfield is dead and that his body has been found and is the one now held by the coroner.

When questioned concerning the $1000 drawn from the bank, she said, "the doctor drew $300 to my knowledge and may have drawn more to meet bills which were due. The suspicion of murder cannot be true. The doctor has been normal in mind at all times, and though pressed by worry has shown no sings of it."

Mrs. Brumfield, although having collapsed yesterday afternoon, was composed today and bearing up under the shock well.

Portland Expert Called.

James Hunter, fingerprint expert of the Portland police department, left last night for Roseburg to make a complete Bertillon examination of evidence that might aid in solving the mystery of the decapitated body found under the burning automobile Thursday. Coroner Ritter of Douglas county requested that Hunter be sent.

SOUTHARD CASE DRAGS

ATTORNEY FOR WOMAN SAYS STATE CANNOT CONVICT.

No Information Filed at Twin Falls Against Alleged Slayer of Husband by Poisoning.

BOISE, Idaho, July 15.—(Special.)—"I don't believe the state ever will get a conviction," said W. P. Guthrie, counsel for Mrs. Lydia Southard, who was being held in the county jail at Twin Falls, charged with the murder of her fourth husband by arsenic poisoning.

Mr. Guthrie was in Boise today attending to legal matters in the federal court. When asked what his opinion of the case was, he said:

"The state has filed no information and it is my opinion that we shall have to get out a writ of habeas corpus asking for information. Application was made for the defendant's bail Monday and no action has been taken on it. Mrs. Southard is in poor health and has been in jail now for two or three months, without the state filing information sufficient to keep the court from granting bail. She should not be held there until trial.

"Mrs. Southard is not worrying and does not act like a woman who was guilty of such a crime. Her father and mother are standing by her because they believe her to be innocent. She has been given all the attention possible by her jailers and is receiving good treatment."

Mrs. Southard's husband, who is in the navy and has been in Twin Falls for about six weeks, returned to San Diego, where he will join his command. He will return to Twin Falls at the time of trial.

FORD DEAL STILL PENDS

Secretary Weeks to Hold Further Conference With Auto Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Further conference with Henry Ford will precede final decision on Ford's offer to buy the nitrate plant and lease the Wilson and Number Three dams near Muscle Shoals, Alabama, Secretary Weeks said today. The negotiations which led to the offer were of only a preliminary character, he said.

Mr. Weeks indicated he would also confer with Secretary Mellon as an expert on water-power development and with Secretary Hoover, as an expert on industrial developments before taking action.

230,000 Trout Eggs Received.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 15.—(Special.)—L. M. Tucker, in charge of the recently established state fish hatchery on Hood River at the mouth of Green Point creek, has just received 230,000 trout eggs from a hatchery at Klamath Falls. He formerly received an allotment of 200,000 eggs, all of which have been hatched. The local hatchery now occupies temporary quarters. It is planned that permanent buildings be constructed before next season. The trout propagated here will be distributed in Hood river and tributary streams, thus eliminating the former expense of bringing them in by rail from Bonneville.

Cherries Sent to Harding.

SALEM, Or., July 15.—(Special.)—John R. Stites and L. H. Barnett today sent to Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, a 10-pound crate of Lambert cherries. The cherries were grown in Marion county.

HOUSE DROPS HIDES FROM FREE LIST

15 Per Cent Tax to Be Put on All of Imports.

LEVY TO BE PUT ON SHOES

Representative Hawley, Oregon, Pleads Against Duty, Pointing Out Higher Shoe Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Hides—raw, green and pickled—were thrown off the Fordney tariff free list today by the house, which voted, 152 to 97, to impose an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent, to be followed by another amendment taxing all leather products, including shoes.

Eight republican members of the ways and means committee, which framed the bill, voted for free hides, and Representative Garner of Texas, ranking democratic committeeman in charge of the general fight against the bill, voted for the tax.

There were many breaks from straight party lines on the first contested section of the measure, but, finding themselves with votes to spare, republican leaders forced an early adjournment over the democrats' demand that the bill be read for amendment.

Hawley Fights Tax.

Representative Hawley of Oregon, republican member of the committee, in pleading against the duty, declared the farmers, by a tariff, could get less than they were now paid, and that $81,000,000 would be added annually to the nation's shoe and leather bill. He was joined by Representative Burton, republican of Ohio, a former member of the senate, who told the house that the Payne-Aldrich bill did not put one cent of tax on the hide of the cow.

The action of the leaders in adjourning after a five-hour session and on the heels of an 11-hour sitting yesterday ended the hope of democrats of a chance to demand a vote on amendments generally. After discussion had been running for two hours, Representative Garrett of Tennessee, the acting democratic leader, offered a motion to close debate at once so that the house might have an opportunity to work on the bill under the five-minute rule, according to the legislative custom.

The republicans countered with a motion for two additional hours of debate and got it by a party vote. Then when the vote was taken Mr. Garrett insisted that the house keep on the job, but all he could do was to force a roll call, which showed republicans voting solidly to quit.

Thirty-one Members Talk.

Thirty-one members took part in the day's talk, some defending and some flaying the hide tax. Under the rule by which the Fordney bill has right of way, another vote will be demanded in the house proper next Thursday, the action today being in committee of the whole. Opponents of the duty said, however, they had little hope of defeating it then.

By calling for a man-to-man count, the democrats forced a march down the aisle, which showed the following republican members of the ways and means committee standing out to keep hides on the free list:

Greene, Iowa, ranking republican; Hawley, Oregon; Copley, Illinois; Watson, Pennsylvania; Tilson, Connecticut; Treadway, Massachusetts; Mott, New York, and Houghton, New York. Representative Longworth, republican, Ohio, another member, did not vote. Representative Mann, republican, Illinois, minority leader in democratic days, and Representative Robertson, republican, Oklahoma, the woman member, stood with the losing side. Many republicans from the shoe centers of New England also opposed a duty.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, famous in his day as a high-tariff man, made a one-minute speech against free-list hides.

Proceedings today indicated that the house would not permit any amendments except such as are offered by the ways and means committee in addition to the votes on dyestuffs, cotton oil and asphalt. Illustrating the first day's work on the bill, the house jumped over 109 pages until it found the place where the hides paragraph would fit and will jump back again tomorrow to take up the amendment for the elimination of the dye control and embargo provisions.

NEW NOTE SENT JAPAN

(Continued From First Page.)

tentions of the American government are fully understood in Tokio. Those in charge of the negotiations today were so confident of an agreement that the purpose to proceed with the issuance of formal invitations was reaffirmed after the whole question had been reviewed at today's cabinet meeting.

Invitations to Be Sent Out.

So far as the present plans of the administration go, these invitations will be extended only to the powers originally approached on the subject—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China. It was indicated today that, although there was no disposition to exclude any nation which might feel itself entitled to a seat, it was felt that if the list were extended it might be difficult to set a limit, with the result that the negotiations would become so complicated as to endanger the outcome.

The United States informed Japan of its ideas on the scope of the disarmament conference. This action was intended to meet Japan's desire to know the extent to which far eastern affairs were to be discussed before she goes further in considering an invitation to participate.

RACIAL PREJUDICE IS CITED

Tokio Newspapers Comment on Far East Aspect of Conference.

TOKIO, July 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japan's answer to President Harding's proposal for a conference on limitation of armaments, which has been forwarded to Washington, while accepting the suggestion for an armament conference, said the Jiji Shimpo today, made reservations concerning general far eastern questions until more is learned as to the scope and nature of the questions to be considered.

What the significance is of President Harding's call for a far eastern conference and how such a conference would affect Japan's future were the queries dominating public discussion. The trend of this discussion created the impression that while Japan anticipated the call and was particularly desirous of reaching a workable understanding with America, she was surprised at the inclusion of Italy, France and China in the invitation, and looked with trepidation on an international examination of a magnitude promising to exceed pre-conceived ideas, into far eastern questions.

Generally speaking, the fear was voiced that Japan might be forced to play a lone hand and have another diplomatic battle on her hands similar to that at the Paris peace conference, besides being placed constantly on the defensive as regards her far eastern rights.

In an article which seemed to reflect the representative view, the Nichi Nichi Shimbun declared that so long as the powers practice racial discrimination against Japanese in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere, while demanding the enforcement of equal privileges and equal opportunities in the far east, Japan should carefully consider before joining in such a conference.

If, however, said the newspaper, the powers intend to abolish the existing limitation on the Japanese, establish a world-wide open-door principle and recognize the equalities of the Japanese with other peoples then the offer should be accepted.

Japan must regard as a menace, said the Nichi Nichi, America's gradual concentration of warships in the Pacific, while the increasing of the American fortifications in the Pacific, including those at Guam, near the coast of Japan, argues the newspaper, shows that an agreement must be reached for the cessation of fortification works on the Pacific coast and at the naval bases in Hawaii and Manila.

"The invitation will have a bearing on the future history of Japan," continued the article. "We believe the idea in part represents Great Britain's tactful method of extracting herself from far-eastern entanglements and also of preventing America and Japan increasing their navies against Great Britain's."

The militarist journal, the Kokumwin Shimbun, doubted the sincerity of the American invitation and then urged the Japanese to remember how America "duped the world" concerning the league of nations. The powers, it said, should make sure whether the United States intends to adhere to agreements which may be reached at the forthcoming conference.

In welcoming the idea of the conference, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, ex-finance minister, said the extent of the limitation of armaments was so closely connected with considerations of the balance of power in the Pacific, as well as with the industrial capacities of the different powers, that the conclusion of a practical agreement would, in his view, be attended with difficulties.

President Fijiyama of the Tokio chamber of commerce, said that President Harding's call met the ideas of the Japanese business world, which favored an international agreement such as would permit the reduction of Japan's big army, now deemed necessary to cope with possible dangers in Asia and that it would present a good opportunity to Japan to prove to the world that she was sincerely ambitious to promote peace.

From a representative of the army authorities came this expression:

"If the conference touches upon army matters the Japanese army will be ready to co-operate."

The campaign of Yukio Ozaki, ex-minister of justice, in favor of armament limitation, which made him one of the leading liberals of Japan, has caused him to be prominently mentioned as one of Japan's delegates to the Washington conference. Admiral Kato, minister of marine, and H. Ijuin, ex-Japanese minister to Italy, also are mentioned as possible delegates.

The newspapers yesterday morning paid high tribute to the initiative of President Harding in proposing a conference on the limitation of armaments.

Popular enthusiasm was noticeably tempered, however, as the newspaper comment indicated, by the failure of Japanese statesmen to arrange a prompt renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and by the feeling that Japan might have to face a powerful Anglo-American combination in the suggested conference on far-eastern affairs, with the Chinese in the background as a diplomatic force to be considered.

The habitual cautiousness with which the Japanese scrutinize any proposal calculated to affect their interests in that part of the earth where they consider themselves the leaders was pointed to as partly explaining the present apparent absence of eagerness for the conference, but Japanese commentators insisted that such a lack of eagerness should not be interpreted as hostility toward the proposed meeting.

"We see the importance of the conference," said a distinguished Japanese public man, "but why confine the deliberations to far eastern questions? The proposed limitation of armaments is international; why, therefore, should not the discussion of problems apply to the Atlantic as well as the Pacific?"

On the other hand, some Japanese naval experts have openly proclaimed the desirability of reaching an accord on policies as the precursor of limitation.

The vague alarm displayed in some quarters was typified by an editorial in the Osaka Asahi Shimbun. After remarking that the outstanding fact was the proposed inclusion of China in the Pacific conference—and the newspaper declared such a conference is an essential preliminary to an armament agreement—the editorial declared that evidence that Japan is facing isolation is furnished by the negotiations for renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"The fundamental cause for postponement of the renewal," the editorial asserted, "is the disinclination of the English to renew the alliance at the cost of the friendship and good will of the Americans. If it ever is renewed, it will be after the termination of the Harding conference, and its contents would merely supplement the decisions of the conference. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that England places more importance on the friendship of the Americans than on that of the Japanese.

"China's anti-Japanese sentiment is as strong as ever. Moreover, she steadily is gravitating toward the country across the Pacific, which has many questions to settle with Japan. England is doing all she can to win the friendship of the Chinese. What can this mean but that Japan will be placed in a position of isolation?"

Ex-Premier Okuma has issued a statement praising the courage of President Harding in "inaugurating a historical move which is certain to be greatly beneficial to the Japanese people."

HEALTH DOCTRINE SPREAD

Children Take Pride in Cleaning Teeth Where Films Are Shown.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, July 15.—(Special.)—Films and slides furnished by the University of Oregon extension division are being used by Miss Lillian Godfrey, Lane county nurse, in spreading the doctrine of health throughout the district. Early in the week Miss Godfrey, accompanied by Miss Mozelle Hair, secretary of the extension division and chairman of the county health committee, showed a set of slides in Marcola on the care of the teeth.

The trip was made for the purpose of organizing a health center there and the slides were shown in the evening at a clinic. To the clinic came 32 children, each proudly exhibiting well washed teeth, as a result of the slides shown, according to Miss Hair. Both the children and their parents seemed to take a keen interest in the health work, said Miss Hair. Similar visits will be made to Marcola every two weeks by Miss Godfrey and at the next meeting she will show a set of university slides on house flies.

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