

ADMINISTRATION HIT BY VOTE ON TOLLS

Embarrassment for Arms Conference Foreseen.

ACTION IS REGRETTED

Sullivan Thinks Senators Lodge and Underwood Must Have Deplored Decision.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—It is no secret that the administration regretted that the Panama tolls bill should be brought up this week. So did practically everybody else in any position of responsibility.

Many senators who spoke or voted in favor of free tolls because they sincerely believe in that position did so regretting that any action had to be taken at just this time. Undoubtedly it can be assumed that Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood must have deplored the fact that this issue came to the front at just this time. They will both be delegates to the coming arms conference and as such must have deplored anything that so obviously tends against the most desirable kind of atmosphere for that conference.

Leadership is Disintegrated. Inasmuch as Mr. Lodge and Mr. Underwood are the leaders of their respective parties in the senate, the obvious question is, why then, did they let it come up? The answer tells the whole story of the disintegration of leadership in the senate.

The time to suppress the Panama issue was not today but eight weeks ago. At that time, when Senator Borah asked for the fixing of a date for a vote it would have been very easy to have suppressed the matter. To deny a request for unanimous consent is about the easiest thing that can be done in the senate. It could have been done with a word. But at that time eight weeks ago was a longer distance ahead than anybody seemed to be looking.

The apathy and carelessness which let that occasion go by are characteristic of the way the senate is being run. The same sort of thing has happened again and again.

Borah Man Who Doesn't Care. Senator Borah, of course, is the one man who doesn't care. He doesn't have any responsibility for the administration or for the management of the republic party and doesn't want to be judged as having any such responsibility. He goes his own gait. He is a figure apart. That is his role in public life and a very prominent role.

Moreover, Senator Borah did not advocate the particular kind of conference which is envisaged by the Panama tolls issue coming to a vote. The conference which Senator Borah wanted and advocated was one restricted solely to the consideration of naval armament. That the conference was enormously increased in scope was the fault of Senator Harding and Secretary Hughes. They made it what it is, and there is the responsibility for the success of it. If that success is measured by the bringing up of the Panama tolls issue, then it was up to the administration to prevent it at the time it could have been prevented.

Slight Balm Is Provided. From the point of view of the administration, the slight balm in the situation lies in the fact that the senate action amounts to nothing until the house acts also. Of course, now that everybody sees the situation it is, the senate action is nothing from taking action. Also there is a small school of opinion which says that it is of advantage, rather than disadvantage to bring up the Panama issue now.

This is the school which persistently regards the coming conference as a trading fair. This school says that equal tolls for England is a thing which America can trade for Great Britain's assent to the things we want in the conference. It is this same school which now wants America to bring up a threat against Great Britain's merchant shipping by a proposal to discriminate in favor of ships owned by the United States in the matter of freight rates and tariffs.

A decidedly better and larger view in Washington, however, is that the coming conference should be prevented from being a trading fair and that each delegate should regard himself not as representing rigidly the interest of his own country and hostile to the interests of other countries but rather as representing the interests of the whole world.

BRUMFIELD JURY SWORN

(Continued From First Page.) Head to acknowledge the swearing of a newspaper man who had shouted: "Good morning, doc."

Mr. Nichols was asked whether or not the Roseburg dentist had appeared normal at Lakeview. He answered: "I'll have to save that information for the witness stand," he answered, but intimated that he had observed no unusual mental condition affecting Dr. Brumfield.

Before returning to his cell at the close of the day's session, Dr. Brumfield held a brief conference with his attorneys, Dexter Rice and A. N. Grouett. He listened with interest to what they were saying, and occasionally contributed to the conversation.

Prospective Jurors Examined. Fifteen prospective jurors were examined today, eleven of whom were accepted as tentative jurors. The men tentatively selected were: John Lynch, Dr. J. H. Barber, William Pemberton, Roseburg laborer; W. E. Clingenpeel, Looking Glass farmer; William Burchard, Scottsburg farmer; N. L. Conn, Melrose farmer; J. L. Thorne, Edenbower, retired farmer; George C. Sewell, Myrtle Creek farmer; and Frank Pringle, Elk Head farmer.

Lynch was dismissed on peremptory challenge of the state. He had admitted in preliminary examination that he was opposed to capital punishment and had voted against it, but had declared that he "would not let his brother him in this trial."

Pemberton was the second man rejected by peremptory challenge of the state today. He expressed the belief that a man should not be hanged after a conviction based on circumstantial evidence.

Defense Challenges Two. Messrs. Thorne and Burchard were excused on challenge by the defense. Thorne had said, "I don't believe much in the insanity part of it," when asked his views about a defense based on a plea of insanity. A ripple of laughter from the courtroom audi-

ence gave evidence of the sentiment of others on this point. Burchard furnished practically the only amusement of the day to the spectators and his answers to attorneys' questions started laughter and the rapping of the bailiffs' gavel. He was dubbed "the laughing juror" by the press box, for he chuckled loudly while replying in unusual terms to the questions propounded him.

J. O. Metz, M. K. Eby and Smith de Muth, tentative jurors chosen yesterday, were excused after peremptory challenges of the defense.

Others Are Excused. The men excused after questioning were Orville French, Sr., Sutherlin; George W. Kruse, Roseburg; W. W. Bunch, Elkton; Wallace Frear, Elkton; Sam C. Miller, Dillard; J. W. Benefield and Robert Harvey, Oakland.

Frear was excused on an unrelated challenge of the defense when he admitted freely that he was unable to keep his mind on the trial when he knew he had to make a large shipment of hogs Thursday.

Miller, an ex-sheriff of Douglas county, was challenged by the defense for actual bias, and the challenge was sustained by Judge Bingham. Benefield and Harvey were excused when they demonstrated impaired hearing.

Miss Florence Curry, telegraph operator of Calgary, Alberta, said today when interviewed that she had noticed nothing nervous or abnormal about Dr. Brumfield when she met him in the Calgary telegraph office as "Norman Whitney." She will give her full testimony along this line on the witness stand for the state.

Lynchling Again Rumored. Hunters who returned to Roseburg today brought word that there is a revival of talk in the Douglas county mountains concerning the lynching of Dr. Brumfield if he escapes the death penalty at the coming trial.

A sturdy mountaineer was quoted as saying that a lynching party had been postponed once before because of lack of a leader, but that this leader had been found.

Judge Bingham announced that court would meet at 9 A. M. tomorrow. A crowd that will fill all available seats and standing room is expected to be on hand when the doors are opened to the public. The spectators benches were nearly all occupied today by the largest audience so far at the trial.

FREE CANAL TOLLS VOTED

(Continued From First Page.)

Responsible for and concerned in the conference," he added, "I have had a full understanding and discussion. The fears expressed are not shared by them."

Senator Lodge, republican leader, was among those who raised the question of the armament conference. He admitted that the United States had the legal right to pass the bill, but said there were "potent reasons" against action at present in view of the coming conference.

Cornwall, Illinois, expressed similar sentiments. Arbitration was urged by Senators Lodge, Sterling, republican, South Dakota, and others.

Amendment Is Suggested. Senator Ashurst, democrat, Arizona, suggested an amendment to make the bill clear that the tolls exemption should be confined to American vessels engaged "exclusively" in coastwise trade, but did not vote on it.

Retention of the corporation capital stock tax of 11 on each \$1000 of capital in excess of \$5000. Repeal of the \$3000 exemption allowed corporations except where the net income is less than \$25,000, effective January 1 next.

Rate on Spirits Fixed. A flat rate of \$6.40 a gallon on distilled spirits, but with a provision for a rebate of \$4.00 a gallon when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner of internal revenue that the spirits are used for industrial or medicinal purposes.

Repeal of the excise taxes on sporting goods, furs, chewing gum, electric Great Britain to ask arbitration and hunting equipment, toilet soaps and powders and perfumes and cosmetics.

Repeal of the 5 per cent tax on the licensing or leasing of motion picture films.

Retention of the house proposal for a flat tax of 2 per cent on candy, with elimination of the senate committee proposal for a 10 per cent tax on candy selling at wholesale for more than 40 cents a pound.

Retention of the house provision for a reduction from 10 to 15 per cent in the tax on works of art. Elimination of the senate committee provision for a 10 per cent tax on works of art.

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WHEAT MILLER IS DEAD

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Vote for Free Tolls Bill.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—Oregon, Washington and Idaho stood solidly today for the United States free tolls bill. Senators McNary, Oregon; Poindexter, Washington, and Borah and Gooding were present to vote for the bill. Stanford of Oregon and a Republican opposing the bill.

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COMPROMISE TAX SLATE IS APPROVED

Agreement Reached in Senate by Vote of 5 to 4.

PENROSE'S VOTE DECIDES

Opposing Members to Continue Fight, but Success for Revised Measure Is Predicted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The republican compromise tax revision programme was approved today by a majority of the republican members of the senate finance committee. Reports from the committee room were that the vote was five to four, with one opponent, Senator McLean of Connecticut, absent.

The first test vote on the compromise, which was an outgrowth of a threatened revolt against the original bill by republican senators in the agricultural "bloc," was said to have been five to four against it. This vote was taken Saturday and those listed in opposition were Chairman Penrose and Senators McCumber, North Dakota; Smoot, Utah; McLean and Dillingham of Vermont. Senator Calder of New York was absent.

Penrose's Vote Decides. Chairman Penrose was reported to have cast the deciding vote for the programme today, with Senator Calder voting with the opposition. Senator Penrose will report the amendments to the senate as a majority proposal and he predicted they would command practically the united support of the republicans. It is understood, however, that some of the committee members opposing them will continue their fight upon the floor and will be supported by several eastern senators.

Differences among republican members were reported to have been the reason for the abandonment of a plan discussed Saturday to call in the democratic members with a view to having the amendments reported out by a vote of the entire membership.

Further Revisions Made. After disposing of the compromise programme, the republicans made some further revisions in the bill. The approved amendments would provide for:

A graduated increase from the house income surtax maximum of 32 per cent to a maximum of 40 per cent on \$200,000, effective next January 1.

Repeal of the tax on freight, passenger, Pullman, oil by pipeline, express and parcel post transportation, also effective next January 1.

A graduated increase in estate rates from the existing maximum of 25 per cent on \$25,000,000 to a maximum of 50 per cent on \$100,000,000, also effective January 1.

Retention of the corporation capital stock tax of 11 on each \$1000 of capital in excess of \$5000. Repeal of the \$3000 exemption allowed corporations except where the net income is less than \$25,000, effective January 1 next.

Rate on Spirits Fixed. A flat rate of \$6.40 a gallon on distilled spirits, but with a provision for a rebate of \$4.00 a gallon when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner of internal revenue that the spirits are used for industrial or medicinal purposes.

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sions for taxes on photographic apparatus and accessories, hotel rooms in excess of certain prices and office furniture made of imported hardwoods. These were the only new taxes proposed by the senate committee.

Revenues to Be Reduced. Treasury experts have not yet completed their compilation showing the net result of these changes on the federal revenues but it was roughly estimated that the total of the senate committee bill would be reduced by more than \$125,000,000. Chairman Penrose said the amended bill would yield sufficient revenue to leave the government a "safe margin."

Repeal of all transportation taxes would cut off an estimated \$262,000,000 in the next calendar year, while elimination of the excise taxes agreed on would mean a further reduction of about \$50,000,000. An offset against these losses, there will be estimated gains of \$50,000,000 from income surtaxes, \$20,000,000 from distilled spirits and \$30,000,000 from reason of repeal of the \$2000 exemption in the case of corporations having incomes in excess of \$25,000.

Retention of the capital stock tax would add another \$75,000,000. With the exception of the whisky tax and the repeal of the excise on motion picture films and some other articles, the revision as approved follows closely that agreed on by republican leaders. The original proposal with regard to distilled spirits was a flat tax of \$4 a gallon.

Repeal of the tax on the transportation of oil by pipeline and of parcel post packages was decided upon, it was explained, because the committee thought it would be unfair to take off the other transportation taxes and leave these in force.

Republican leaders expect much of the programme to be approved by congress. The revision as approved follows closely that agreed on by republican leaders. The original proposal with regard to distilled spirits was a flat tax of \$4 a gallon.

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WORKMEN IN STEEL MILLS HELD ABUSED

Supplementary Report on 1919 Strike Issued.

MAGISTRATES ARE SCORED

Free Speech Declared Suppressed, Strikers Clubbed, Houses Raided and Terrorism Practiced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A supplementary report on the steel strike of 1919 has been made public by the Interchurch World Movement. It was drawn by George Soule, contributor to The Nation, New Republic and other radical publications. On the basis of 500 affidavits of eyewitnesses, he asserts magistrates and police have fought the battles of the steel companies, suppressed free speech, clubbed strikers without cause, raided houses and practiced terrorism. He says the press handled strike news unfairly and that local newspapers in Pennsylvania suppressed facts concerning violence perpetrated on strikers. He says the difference between communities was only in the degree of unfairness and brutality shown, and continues:

"The question may be asked why local governments are so hostile to the workmen, although they are elected by popular suffrage. The most important element of the answer is bound up with the question of naturalization. Many of the workmen have never become citizens, because of their inability to learn English and attend to civic duties, while working 12 hours a day, seven days a week.

"Often political candidates are themselves members of the mill management, having the power of discharge, but in any case the superintendents and foremen take an active part in electioneering. The moment any subordinate in the mill begins actively to oppose the political machine he becomes a marked man. Some one is likely to ask him why he is so actively opposing his chances of preferment in the mill. If his defence is aggravated and important, he is likely to be discharged. This is particularly noticeable in the case of candidates for judge of elections and similar offices. No one has any interest in securing such office unless he is acting for a group who are concerned in the success of certain candidates. No one is so interested in the election of a judge of elections as the mill management, and the expense and trouble of being nominated according to law are enough to make an ordinary citizen reluctant to accept the nomination.

"In case of any votes of which the machine is not sure, another device is at hand. According to the state law, any voter who may be does not understand how to mark his ballot may ask a bystander to help him, and the two men may enter the booth together. There are always watchers from the mill lounging about the polls. The chances of corruption—bribe, fraud, intimidation, etc.—are obvious. In short, the political situation rarely grows beyond its primitive stages. An observer of long residence in Pittsburgh declared that the only thing that would make the steel worker independent in politics was a union capable of protecting him from discharge."

In a chapter on "Arrests, Assaults and Police Brutality," the writer says: "Aside from the larger issues of free speech and free assembly, in which the steel worker is bound to fight, the mill management of western Pennsylvania, the strike also brought out more forcibly than ever before the actual status of the abstract individual rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as well as the rights of self-defense and the security of home and property."

Citations are made from many affidavits, in which individual strikers, members of their families and neutral witnesses swear that the state police, kicked and beat men and women without provocation, dragged them out of bed and threw them into jail.

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