

KIDNAPINGS BY IRISH WILL BE DISCUSSED

Conferees Talk for Hour and
Half in Downing Street.

MEETING LATE IN OPENING

Gaelic Sympathizers Recite Rosary
as Sinn Fein Delegates Reach
Scene of Debates.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The members of the British cabinet and the Sinn Fein leaders conferring here today adjourned at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon after having been in session only an hour and a half. Arthur Griffith, Sinn Fein foreign minister and head of the Irish delegation, was asked "when are you coming back?" Michael Collins, Sinn Fein finance minister and commander in chief of the Irish republican army, interjected: "We are not coming back."

Mr. Griffith then answered: "We are coming back at 11 o'clock tomorrow."

The conferees convened in the cabinet room of Premier Lloyd George's official residence in Downing street at noon, an hour later than the time originally set.

An early official statement given out by a secretary of Mr. Lloyd George said the opening had been delayed an hour to enable members of the cabinet to have a preliminary conversation. It was understood, however, that the proposed march of unemployed into Downing street to interview Mr. Lloyd George had something to do with the delay, as the commissioner of police was with the cabinet members at the time originally arranged for the conference.

Irish sympathizers gave the Sinn Fein delegates a noisy welcome as they entered Downing street promptly on the stroke of noon and proceeded to recite the rosary, kneeling in the street.

FREIGHT RATE IS CUT

(Continued From First Page.)

ence, who stated that the committee had prepared a report embodying the plan.

Table to Get Benefit.

The proposition to pass all future

decreases in operating costs along to the public, it was stated, was in line

with the policy of the railroads to make freight rates reduced to the lowest

possible to operate at a profit. Freight rate reductions are impossible

while operating costs remain unchanged, this official asserted. It is

bringing any material relief because of the decrease in business and had the

reduction in wages, the railroads would have been bankrupt before the

end of the year, it was asserted.

Reduction Need Realized.

Radical executives according to the

official, have realized the desire brought about by lower freight rates

because of the decrease in the prices of other commodities. The situation

pointed out that even if the proposal became effective at once, some time

would elapse before freight rates could be reduced. To decrease rates,

the railroads would have to go through almost as much formality as to raise them, it was stated.

Delay in Rate Cuts Foreseen.

The plan, if approved by the execu-

tives tomorrow, will be presented in an official announcement by executive

officials, it is expected.

Those in touch with the situation pointed out that even if the proposal

became effective at once, some time would elapse before freight rates

could be reduced. To decrease rates, the railroads would have to go

through almost as much formality as to raise them, it was stated.

Intervening Complaint Is Filed by

State of Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 13.—The

state of Washington entered the fight for reduced freight and passenger

rates today with the filing of an intervening complaint in the action

brought recently by the transportation committee of Colorado against the

railroads charging that the 25 per cent blanket increase established by the

interstate commerce commission August 26, 1920, was unreasonable and illegal.

Copies of the complaint drawn by E. V. Kuykendall, state director of

public works, and Attorney-General Thompson, were mailed to the inter-

state commerce commission to be issued against 1389 railroads of the

country.

The intervention of this state is the

result of a recent request of Governor Oliver Shoup of Colorado for the

cooperation of officials to the inter-

state effort to lower rates. Governor Hart at that time expressed

sympathy with the movement.

The intervening complaint asks that the 1920 order be rescinded, and that

"upon the establishment of lower rates the railroads be required to show efficient and economical management."

The document adds that the act of February 28, 1920, returning the roads from government to private

ownership, provided for economical administration, but "on the contrary the management has been character-

ized by inefficiency, costly and need-

less duplication of service and avoid-

able waste and losses which amount to vast sums."

LEWIS CONTINUES HOSTILE

Plans of Miners Are Declared to Be Unchanged.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Oct. 13.—From

his cell in the Cherokee county jail in Columbus, where he received a tele-

gram from John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine

Workers of America, announcing the suspension of district 14, Alexander

Hovatt made this statement: "To hell with John Lewis and Governor Allen. Our plans are un-

changed. We will continue the fight."

The Kansas miners have been idle for two weeks or since Hovatt and August Dorchy, the district vice-

president, went to jail at Columbus to serve a six months' sentence for violation of the Kansas industrial court law.

The cause of the action of Lewis, however, in suspending the district is based upon the refusal of Hovatt and his district board to put back at work miners called out on strike at the

Dean and Reliance mines last spring. The international organization holds that the strikers were in violation of agreements with the operators.

All loyal miners of the district will recognize the provisional district officials, Lewis declared, in a message announcing the suspension.

Mr. Peck, in a statement this morning, declares that the miners must go back to work now. He announced that he would take charge of the district headquarters this morning.

Mr. Lewis was assailed for his action in suspending Hovatt and other officials of the 14th (Kansas) district organization by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, and Lewis' chief foe within the union.

"I suppose the miners will put up with Lewis' arrogance as long as they can and then take such action as might be necessary to protect themselves against him," Farrington said.

Farrington also denied rumors that he had been indicted for establishing a new rival miners' organization.

STRIKE HITS 9 RESTAURANTS

Seattle Employees Walk Out Rather Than Accept Pay Cuts.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 13.—Nine

restaurants were affected today by a strike of union employees to resist wage cuts ranging from 50 cents to \$2 a day, proposed by the Seattle

Caterers' association, according to union officials. Restaurant proprie-

ties declared that little or no difficulty had been encountered in obtain-

ing full nonunion crews. Union officials indicated that cooks and waiters employed in other res-

taurants would walk out if the proposals for wage decreases were not

accepted. According to Paul J. Jensen, secretary of the Seattle Caterers' association, the proposed cuts would reduce wages to the level in effect last May 1, when increases were granted.

COLLAPSE HALTS WIZARD

(Continued From First Page.)

Klan was purely a benevolent order, without capital stock or profit or gain to members." Touching on

charges that the Klan was a mercenary outfit, Mr. Simmons holding his hand aloft, exclaimed: "God will bear me witness that

never in the six years of my association with this organization, did one mercenary or commercial thought flit through my mind."

The witness declared that a man connected with the Klan in its early days had told him, Mr. Simmons, that he had made \$1,000,000. He did not explain the method.

"Who was that man?" asked Representative Rodenberg.

"Jonathan B. Frost, whose name appears here in our original petition," the witness replied.

"When Frost made that statement, I told him I could go to my grave before I would prostitute the order for commercial purposes. Frost also told me that if he were appointed an imperial officer he could guarantee \$30,000 in 24 hours, but I refused."

Simmons said it was for the purpose of preventing graft in the sale of robes that he caused to be inserted in the charter a provision giving him sole power over the Klan's paraphernalia.

As the testimony proceeded it was evident that the imperial wizard, who recently had been ill, was speaking under a strain. Often he leaned heavily on a table as he stood during the examination.

Denying charges that he held an iron hand over klanmen, Simmons declared: "The authority I hold may be compared to that of a general in the army, but a general cannot issue orders in violation of the rules and regulations of war."

Then with a dramatic gesture, his voice pitched high, the wizard added: "If President Harding should resign tomorrow and the people should rise up overnight and attempt to proclaim me an absolute monarch and demand that I accept the office, I'd dip before I'd do it."

Still discussing newspaper attacks, as he described them, Simmons used a brilliant stockpin in a blue tie, closely wrapped around a high stiff collar.

"Why the newspapers said today I was wearing a big diamond is no diamond," he exclaimed. "It's an imperial stone."

The audience roared.

S. & F. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Main 353; 550-21.—Adv.

MILLINER WANTED

Thoroughly dependable and a good saleslady. Must be able to design, trim and make hats. Salary no object. \$150 a month to start on; year-round position. Write Eureka Millinery Supply Co., Eureka, Cal. Give references.

SALES TAX CERTAIN, SULLIVAN ASSERTS

Adoption of Smoot System Is Held Inevitable.

TRIBUTE PAID SENATOR

Failure of Many Leaders in Senate to Support Measure Held Largely Due to Politics.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—(Special.)—Soon or late Senator Smoot's sales tax will be adopted.

And when that happens he will take the position which belongs to him as the one republican leader who has put hard work and sound thought into the consideration of tax revision. The man who dominates the writing of the first permanent peace-time tax bill next year may well take a place in our history like that of John Sherman or some of the other statesmen who gave leadership to the country's fiscal affairs after the civil war.

Senator Smoot has believed in the sales tax from the beginning of the year. Most of the other republican leaders have believed in it, also, but have refrained from expressing their belief because they did not believe it was popular and did not think it would be possible to put it over just now.

Much of the moral and intellectual paralysis which has marked the republican party's management of the tax bill has been due to the very fact that so many leaders believed in a form of taxation which they did not have the courage to advocate, and have been advocating a kind of tax in which they did not believe. Nothing could be so fatal to good legislative work as this kind of moral and intellectual timidity.

Consumption Tax Feared.

One thing the republicans are afraid of in connection with the sales tax is the phrase "consumption tax." At least they are afraid of a direct frank and economical consumption tax but take cowardly comfort in the camouflage of an indirect consumption tax, which is cumbersome and wasteful and really takes more out of the consumer in the long run.

The republicans know that it is a cardinal principle of the democratic party to lay no direct taxes on articles of food, clothing or housing, and they are afraid that if they pass a sales tax the democrats may use that slogan in the campaign next year.

It is true that a few of the republican leaders who believe in the sales tax have refrained from advocating it this year, not so much because of cowardice, as because of honest expediency. The thought of these believers in the sales tax who have been honest but silent is that there is not time this year to make such a fundamental change in the mechanism for bringing in the money. We now have machinery for collecting taxes which is in working order and which will bring in the necessary money to run the government. Another form of tax in so short a time might leave us without enough money, they say. Next year, of course, this argument will not apply.

Revenue Is Not All.

Of the radical members of congress and the senate who oppose the sales tax, many do so on similar radical grounds. They regard the tax measure not primarily as a system of bringing in enough revenue to run the government with the least injury to private business, but rather as a means for what they regard as social reform. Their primary consideration about the tax measure is not the amount of money to be collected, but the means of collecting it, or rather the bringing about of a more even distribution of wealth in the country.

To this is added a certain amount of fear of what the democrats will do. Some of the republican leaders fear that if they reduce the rate of taxation on the very rich without making a corresponding reduction in the rate of moderate incomes, the democrats will take advantage of the fact in the campaign next year. They foresee the democrats making a campaign issue of the fact that men with incomes of more than \$50,000 a year have had their taxes reduced, while men with smaller incomes have not benefited by the reduction.

"When Frost made that statement, I told him I could go to my grave before I would prostitute the order for commercial purposes. Frost also told me that if he were appointed an imperial officer he could guarantee \$30,000 in 24 hours, but I refused."

Simmons said it was for the purpose of preventing graft in the sale of robes that he caused to be inserted in the charter a provision giving him sole power over the Klan's paraphernalia.

As the testimony proceeded it was evident that the imperial wizard, who recently had been ill, was speaking under a strain. Often he leaned heavily on a table as he stood during the examination.

Denying charges that he held an iron hand over klanmen, Simmons declared: "The authority I hold may be compared to that of a general in the army, but a general cannot issue orders in violation of the rules and regulations of war."

Then with a dramatic gesture, his voice pitched high, the wizard added: "If President Harding should resign tomorrow and the people should rise up overnight and attempt to proclaim me an absolute monarch and demand that I accept the office, I'd dip before I'd do it."

Still discussing newspaper attacks, as he described them, Simmons used a brilliant stockpin in a blue tie, closely wrapped around a high stiff collar.

"Why the newspapers said today I was wearing a big diamond is no diamond," he exclaimed. "It's an imperial stone."

The audience roared.

S. & F. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Main 353; 550-21.—Adv.

SALES TAX CERTAIN, SULLIVAN ASSERTS

Adoption of Smoot System Is Held Inevitable.

Failure of Many Leaders in Senate to Support Measure Held Largely Due to Politics.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—(Special.)—Soon or late Senator Smoot's sales tax will be adopted.

And when that happens he will take the position which belongs to him as the one republican leader who has put hard work and sound thought into the consideration of tax revision. The man who dominates the writing of the first permanent peace-time tax bill next year may well take a place in our history like that of John Sherman or some of the other statesmen who gave leadership to the country's fiscal affairs after the civil war.

Senator Smoot has believed in the sales tax from the beginning of the year. Most of the other republican leaders have believed in it, also, but have refrained from expressing their belief because they did not believe it was popular and did not think it would be possible to put it over just now.

Much of the moral and intellectual paralysis which has marked the republican party's management of the tax bill has been due to the very fact that so many leaders believed in a form of taxation which they did not have the courage to advocate, and have been advocating a kind of tax in which they did not believe. Nothing could be so fatal to good legislative work as this kind of moral and intellectual timidity.

Consumption Tax Feared.

One thing the republicans are afraid of in connection with the sales tax is the phrase "consumption tax." At least they are afraid of a direct frank and economical consumption tax but take cowardly comfort in the camouflage of an indirect consumption tax, which is cumbersome and wasteful and really takes more out of the consumer in the long run.

The republicans know that it is a cardinal principle of the democratic party to lay no direct taxes on articles of food, clothing or housing, and they are afraid that if they pass a sales tax the democrats may use that slogan in the campaign next year.

It is true that a few of the republican leaders who believe in the sales tax have refrained from advocating it this year, not so much because of cowardice, as because of honest expediency. The thought of these believers in the sales tax who have been honest but silent is that there is not time this year to make such a fundamental change in the mechanism for bringing in the money. We now have machinery for collecting taxes which is in working order and which will bring in the necessary money to run the government. Another form of tax in so short a time might leave us without enough money, they say. Next year, of course, this argument will not apply.

Revenue Is Not All.

Of the radical members of congress and the senate who oppose the sales tax, many do so on similar radical grounds. They regard the tax measure not primarily as a system of bringing in enough revenue to run the government with the least injury to private business, but rather as a means for what they regard as social reform. Their primary consideration about the tax measure is not the amount of money to be collected, but the means of collecting it, or rather the bringing about of a more even distribution of wealth in the country.

To this is added a certain amount of fear of what the democrats will do. Some of the republican leaders fear that if they reduce the rate of taxation on the very rich without making a corresponding reduction in the rate of moderate incomes, the democrats will take advantage of the fact in the campaign next year. They foresee the democrats making a campaign issue of the fact that men with incomes of more than \$50,000 a year have had their taxes reduced, while men with smaller incomes have not benefited by the reduction.

"When Frost made that statement, I told him I could go to my grave before I would prostitute the order for commercial purposes. Frost also told me that if he were appointed an imperial officer he could guarantee \$30,000 in 24 hours, but I refused."

Simmons said it was for the purpose of preventing graft in the sale of robes that he caused to be inserted in the charter a provision giving him sole power over the Klan's paraphernalia.

As the testimony proceeded it was evident that the imperial wizard, who recently had been ill, was speaking under a strain. Often he leaned heavily on a table as he stood during the examination.

Denying charges that he held an iron hand over klanmen, Simmons declared: "The authority I hold may be compared to that of a general in the army, but a general cannot issue orders in violation of the rules and regulations of war."

Then with a dramatic gesture, his voice pitched high, the wizard added: "If President Harding should resign tomorrow and the people should rise up overnight and attempt to proclaim me an absolute monarch and demand that I accept the office, I'd dip before I'd do it."

Still discussing newspaper attacks, as he described them, Simmons used a brilliant stockpin in a blue tie, closely wrapped around a high stiff collar.

"Why the newspapers said today I was wearing a big diamond is no diamond," he exclaimed. "It's an imperial stone."

The audience roared.

S. & F. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Main 353; 550-21.—Adv.

ury and his tax experts agree, namely, that the high rates on very large incomes do not really penalize the rich, because they adopt the device of taking their money out of ordinary investments and putting it into tax-free income bonds.

What might have been expected reasonably from a republican party with an immense majority in both the house and senate would be a sound, businesslike point of view toward the subject of taxation, without regard to political capital that can be made out of false interpretation of what is economically sound.

STATE BUILDS ITS CASE

(Continued From First Page.)

store to get a box. It was this box which he expressed to Seattle addressed to Mrs. Norman M. Whitney, and through which he was trailed by officers and apprehended.

The box contained pins, undershorts, a combination suit, cambric vest, a khaki skirt and a middie blouse, an assortment of linen and other va-

riety of clothing, maps, favors for Christmas or birthday parties, several books and small miscellaneous articles. The books were the property of Norman M. Whitney, brother of Mrs. Burchard, and it was from this name inscribed in the fly leaf of one of the volumes that Dr. Brumfield got the alias he used in Canada.

Many Articles Identified.

Many of the articles in the big cardboard box were identified by Mrs. Burchard as the property of her store, but mystery still surrounds much of the contents. It was on this box of clothing that the state based the theory that Dr. Brumfield planned to disguise as a woman as a means of eluding his pursuers.

Mrs. Burchard said that Dr. Brumfield had visited her store twice and possibly three times after the civil war.

Miss Currie testified that she had met Dr. Brumfield in Calgary, when he transacted business at the telephone office under the name of Norman M. Whitney.

The testimony of the Canadian witness was interrupted by an objection of Attorney Rice, who contended that certain evidence she had started to give should not be admitted by the court.

Jury Excused Few Minutes.

Judge Bingham excused the jury for a few minutes, and discussed the point with opposing attorneys. They agreed to postpone her testimony until tomorrow and the judge believed that the jury would be able to deal with the evidence on the subject and present their verdict at the opening of court tomorrow morning.

The interruption occurred after District Attorney Neuner had asked Miss Currie for details on Dr. Brumfield's action in regard to a telegram order for \$100 for Dr. Norman M. Whitney. It was thought that the fight of the defense over this point is based on a desire to keep out of the case any testimony which might involve Mrs. Brumfield.

Dr. Brumfield focused his attention today on witnesses and gave scarcely a glance to the jury box, the clothing or the judge. He stared at each witness, but none of them looked him in the eye in return.

Prisoner Smiles Broadly.

The prisoner seemed to get a "kick" out of the introduction of the mysterious box of women's clothing. He smiled broadly when Mrs. Burchard blushing explained each article of the wardrobe of her husband and ranchman. He also laughed when an inventory of the books in the box showed one hymnal and a Sunday school class book.

The accused man looked quite stern during the morning session, but in the afternoon seemed entirely at ease and relaxed. He remained in the courtroom for a 20-minute conference with his attorneys. Flanked by Dexter Rice and A. N. O'Leary, his counsel, he talked freely and with great interest, apparently suggesting certain points to the attorneys and receiving their advice. It was the first time during the trial that he has taken such an active part in the case. He gave anything but the appearance of a man afflicted by a mental breakdown or some form of insanity.

Crowd Views Brumfield.

The alleged killer walked to his cot this afternoon before a large crowd. The curious spectators crowded to the edge of his path, and the front rank was an almost solid row of little children, who have every youthful evidence of being greatly awed by this quiet man whom they have come to regard as somewhat of an ogre.

The state attempted to introduce as evidence this afternoon a long list of exhibits taken from the scene of Dr. Brumfield's wrecked car. Introduction of many of the articles was blocked by objections of Attorney Rice, which were sustained by Judge Bingham. In many cases the state withdrew the exhibits with the retention of privilege of introducing them at a later stage of the trial. Judge Bingham said that the state seemed to be taking every precaution to prevent the introduction of evidence that might not be technically admissible and which would give grounds for a retrial or appeal of the case.

The majority of the testimony introduced by the state today dealt

“ ” Clothes That Tell A Value Story!

We are being quoted for our prompt service in supplying parts to distributors of Continental-equipped cars and trucks.

Our complete stock of parts, available at a moment's notice, is speeding up Continental service by simplifying it.

This service not only is eliminating replacement delays on Red Seal motors, but by reason of its stability, it is building greater sales for Continental-equipped vehicles.

Colyear Motor Sales Company
561 Washington Street Portland

"Authorized distributors of genuine parts for Red Seal Continental Motors"



with the actions of Dr. Brumfield July 13 as observed by witnesses. The testimony followed closely that of the same witnesses before the coroner's jury and the grand jury. Through it, the state established the necessary foundation for the indictment of the grand jury.

George C. Weymer, clerk in the Southern Pacific railroad depot at Myrtle Creek, told of expressing a box of clothing to Seattle for Dr. Brumfield, who called himself Whitney, and said he was on his way to Grants Pass from Roseburg. The package was addressed to Mrs. Norman M. Whitney.

H. H. Judkins of Seattle told of the receipt of this package by the American Railway Express company office.