

RELIEF FOR SILETZ SENATE EXPECTED TO PASS HAWLEY BILL ALREADY ACCEPTED BY HOUSE.

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OPPOSITION IS OVERCOME

Hard Work by Author Puts Obstacles Aside—Way Through Upper House Is Clear and President Will Approve.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 11.—(Special.)—Scores of homesteaders on the Siletz reservation, who have been struggling in vain for many years to get patents on their lands, will attain their end if the Senate passes the Hawley bill, which passed the House last Monday. This class of homesteaders is usually expedited in the Senate, and seldom calls forth protest, and it is presumed this bill will pass the upper branch of Congress and be signed by the President before adjournment.

That the bill passed the House, however, is cause for genuine surprise, for the House is always critical of legislation passing title to the public domain, and at no time has the House been so critical as it is this session, when the air is filled with rumor, and the average informed member is inclined to view with suspicion any special bill in the interest of a limited number of settlers.

Missionary Work Needed.

As a matter of fact the Hawley bill would not have passed had not its author done a vast amount of missionary work among members on both sides of the party aisle, for the bill at the time it was reported, was viewed with suspicion by a good many members who had nothing of conditions on the Siletz reservation and who were unable to see why the Siletz settlers should not be required to get their patents in the usual way from the Secretary of the Interior without special aid from Congress.

When the bill was reported, after hearings before the public lands committee, Mr. Hawley devoted much time to members who were in a mood to object to his measure and with great pains explained the situation in detail to all he found antagonistic to it. For several weeks of quiet work among members to cover the field, but when the time came for a vote the result was apparent. Not a member who had been approached by Mr. Hawley voted against the bill—not even Mann of Illinois, the great objector.

Rules Not Favorable.

Under the rules of the House, as they have been amended by the insurgents and Democrats, bills of this nature cannot be called up at odd times, as was the case with the Siletz bill. At the time the Siletz bill was reported opportunity for considering it on calendar Wednesday had passed. But Mr. Hawley was determined to get the bill through, if possible, and was always on the alert and constantly "on the job." Had he been otherwise, he probably would never have been called up.

About 6 o'clock on Monday, however, as the House was ready to adjourn, Mr. Hawley was notified that his bill had been called up. He had it read, made a three-minute explanation and was interrupted by Mr. Mann, the censor, who remarked that he personally had no objection to the passage of the bill if it was acceptable to others. A word to the wise was sufficient, and Mr. Hawley would in his speech, let the bill go to vote and it went through without opposition.

Opposition to Overcome.

But the apparent ease with which it passed was no indication whatever of the amount of work that had to be done to the time Mr. Hawley became a missionary. Had he not made it a point to meet the opposition of individual members there would have been enough votes against the bill to defeat it, for it was considered under suspension of the rules, when a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass it.

A member less experienced in the ways of legislation in the National Congress would have failed utterly in handling this bill under existing conditions.

TWO LOST IN AUTO FALL

(Continued From First Page.)
going to Vancouver. As they turned the corner, just passing from sight of Adkins, Mrs. Monto leaned out of the machine and waved her hand at the saloonkeeper. This was a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and if there were more occupants in the automobile when it shot from the trestle into the water, they were picked up after this time.

C. J. Moss Believes Car Was Loaded.

Clyde J. Moss, of Vancouver, is the last man to see the ill-fated car. With his brother, A. S. Moss, of Portland, in the car, he left Portland late Friday night and soon after reached the first long stretch of trestle, overtook a red automobile. The top was up, the wind shields and curtains were drawn, and, according to Moss, apparently there was a good load in the machine. Moss followed the car for a short distance, then, in an effort to catch the last ferry to Vancouver, left it behind. On account of the terrific wind and rain storm it was difficult to see through the glass shield in front of the car. For this reason Moss leaned out of his car and looked ahead to see if the road were clear. After he had passed the fated machine, Moss looked back and noticed that the driver of the car behind also had his head outside the protecting curtains.

Lights Seen by Others.

Moss also saw that the lights on the rear car were very dim. He thought no more of it until he reached the Vancouver ferry, when he looked behind for the second time, seeing absolutely nothing on the road. According to the calculations of time and distance, it must have been just a second before when Day's machine careened wildly from the trestle into the stream.

Captain Habbidge, of the Vancouver ferry, also had seen the lights of the second car shortly before the accident. Standing in the pilot-house of the ferry, Captain Habbidge had a commanding view of the trestle road, looking for a second time, the ferry skipper noted the absence of the lights but, under the impression that it was only a party of "joy riders," which had

stopped on the bridge, gave no more consideration to the circumstance.

The fact that Clyde Moss was given the impression, as he whizzed by the missing machine, that there was a full load of passengers, has led the authorities to believe that at least five bodies will be disclosed when the machine is brought to the surface this morning. Moss is an experienced automobile man, accustomed to seeing motoring parties.

Corroborating the theory that there are more than two bodies pinned to the bottom of Oregon Slough, is the wrecked machine is the statement made by Ed Hollenbeck. Hollenbeck has a "rent" car at the garage and asked "for rent" are stabled. Day had been secured as a driver only a few days ago, and his was a daylight shift, with another chauffeur to drive after dark.

Plans Made for Loaded Car.

Thursday afternoon Day told Hollenbeck that he had been engaged by a party which would occupy his time probably for a couple of days. Friday night about 7 o'clock he put in an hour at the garage and asked Hollenbeck to let him change shifts and cats with the night driver, giving "for rent" the car. The reason for the fact that he had a party, composed of five or six persons, with whom he was acquainted and whom he was to drive to Vancouver that night.

As part payment for the driving which he had done since Thursday afternoon, Day gave \$2 to Hollenbeck, saying that it was all that he had received to date from the passengers. He told Hollenbeck at that time that he expected to go to Vancouver some time during the night, presumably in time to catch the last ferry, which leaves at 12:06 A. M. across the Columbia River.

Between 7 and 11 o'clock Friday night, Day's movements have not been ascertained. At the latter hour he was seen by Tice Adkins in front of his saloon at Sixth and Stark streets. No more than 10 minutes were spent here, when the chauffeur and the young woman departed, saying they were bound for Vancouver.

All circumstances point irrevocably to the belief that the bodies of Mrs. Monto and Frisco Day lie at the bottom of Oregon Slough. If there were other persons in the car at the time of the crash, they must have been picked up within a few minutes after Day left Sixth and Stark streets.

DAY STUDENT AT CHEMAWA

Wife, to Whom He Was Recently Married, Had Premonition.

Frisco Day, driver of the automobile, lived at 230 Clay street. He was a licensed chauffeur, formerly the chauffeur of Dr. Gustav Zear and later a driver for the Oregon Taxicab Company. He is a quarter-breed Indian and was at one time a student at the Chemawa Indian School, where he held a good record. He held a good reputation here as a steady worker.

He obtained the car last night from Beverly Young, an employee of the Hollenbeck garage, who turned the car over to him in exchange for another. He told friends at the house where he lives, 230 Clay street, that he had rented the car to take out a man from Vancouver and his party. He was expected to return on Friday night at a late hour, and even before hearing of the accident, Mrs. Day had become much worried over the non-appearance of her husband. When she was informed that her husband might have been one of the party which met a tragic death she was prostrated with grief. She remained down town with friends, hoping against hope as clew after clew was followed out each pointing more and more to the fact that the missing band was one of the probable victims. Mrs. Day is scarcely out of her teens and was married to Frisco Day in Portland last March. Frisco, she said last night: "My husband never failed to telephone me when he was away, and he never stayed away from me anything longer than was absolutely necessary, and I am heartbroken to think he is lying out there beneath the water."

Day's aged mother was not informed of her son's death until it was believed to be almost certain that Day was in the water. She was informed and refused to be consoled by her friends.

MORE CASES TO COME

FURTHER SUGAR PROSECUTIONS FORESHADOWED.

Three Men Indicted Confess and Government Acts on Information They Give.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Adding to their attorney's plea for clemency for Halligan, Voelker and Walker, indicted in connection with sugar-weighting frauds, Prosecutor Timson made the announcement that since the men had pleaded guilty they had made a full confession and that the Government was now acting on information that had been received from them.

This appeared to foreshadow further prosecutions, caused something of a sensation, for it had been widely assumed that original proceedings growing out of the extensive underweighing frauds had come to an end with the conviction of Heike, the "man higher up," and his former subordinate, Gerbracht.

Judge Martin suspended sentence until August 30, pending an appeal, which counsel for the defendants will file. Bail was fixed at \$25,000 each, the present bail of \$500 for Heike and \$100 for Gerbracht being continued until Wednesday.

James F. Bendernagel, the third man whose case went before the jury, but regarding whose guilt or innocence the jury disagreed, as did a jury at a previous trial on the same charge, was paroled on own recognizance. It is considered doubtful whether his case will be prosecuted further.

James W. Walker, the checker, and the superintendent who pleaded guilty during the present trial, were sentenced to three months each on Blackwell's island. Jean Voelker, who is confined to his bed and is in a dying condition, had his sentence suspended.

1000 VIEW CHERRY DISPLAY

Lewiston Fruit Attracting Crowds.

The exhibit of Lewiston orchard cherries at the ground floor office of The Lewiston Land & Water Co. is attracting a large number of strangers and is of great interest to the community. A visit is decidedly worth while. Large views portray methods of irrigation and fruit culture responsible for the wonderful success.

Wasp Fleet Reaches Bay City.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Returning from a long stay in Southern California waters, the torpedo fleet, comprising the torpedo boats Goldsborough and Rowan and the destroyers Lawrance, Perry, Preble and Paul Jones, entered the Golden Gate today and proceeded to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

FUTURE NOW SEEMS BRIGHT PITCH

Ex-Forester Counts on Young Men to Wage War on "Special Interests."

PUBLICITY ONE REMEDY

Monopoly, Says Speaker at Roosevelt Club Dinner, Rests on Unregulated Control of Resources.

ST. PAUL, June 11.—Ex-Forester Pinchot and ex-Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield were guests of honor at a banquet given by the St. Paul Roosevelt Club at the Ryan Hotel last night. The decorations of the speakers' table consisted of miniature mountains, forests, water falls and roads, with a miniature train propelled by electricity whizzing past. Justice E. A. Tamm, of the Minnesota Supreme Court, was toastmaster.

Introducing Judge Jaggard, President Halbert of the Roosevelt Club, awakened the enthusiasm of the banqueters by a reference to an unnamed new party, "some of the leaders of which," he said, "were present."

New Party Suggested.

"The Roosevelt Club has consistently stood for the conservation of resources and against plunder and greed," said Pinchot. "This country has lived on its capital, but has awakened to the fact that it will soon exhaust its natural resources by the inequitable distribution of wealth in direct violation of the law of equal opportunity of its citizens. This condition has brought about the formation of a new party without name, but not without an issue nor without leaders."

"That party may be unnamed, but its leaders are Theodore Roosevelt and our honored guests, Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield," said Pinchot. "Mr. Garfield talked on the 'Ultimate Results of Conservation' and the set address was that by Mr. Pinchot, who spoke on 'Our Natural Resources and How to Conserve Them.'"

"Special Interests" in Politics.

Pinchot said in opening that conservation had "captured the Nation." "All monopolies," he added, "rests on the unequal control of natural resources and natural advantages and such control by the special interests is impossible without the help of politics. The alliance between business and politics is the most dangerous thing in our political life. It is the snake that we must kill. The special interests must get out of politics, or the American people will put them out of business. There is no third course."

Pinchot said that because the special interests were in politics the Nation had lost confidence in the Government. "The tariff," he said, "meant originally to raise the rate of wages, but had been made a tool to increase the profits of the few. He declared that the steel trust secured an indefensible increase in the tariff on steel; that the sugar trust stole from the consumer like a petty thief; while a dishonest schedule continued to protect it, that the cotton cloth schedule was increased by more than usual by the manufacturers; and that "for a dozen years the demand of the Nation for the pure food and drug bill was outweighed in Congress by the interests who wanted their right to poison the people for a profit."

"The whole Nation," said the speaker, "is in favor of protecting the soil and other natural resources of Alaska, yet they are still in grave danger of being sold to the special interests. And, as for the general conservation movement, Congress not only refused to help it on, but tried to forbid any progress in the matter. Fortunately, in all, in this matter it has utterly failed."

Mortality Has Its Day.

Pinchot said more about politics being for revenue only. While some of the men responsible for the union of business and politics were profoundly dishonest, more of them were not, he added, "we were trained in a wrong school," he said, "and cannot forget their training. Clay hardens by immobility—men's minds by standing pat. Both lose the power to take new impressions."

Pinchot said that there was little to choose between the two parties. He was optimistic, however. He added: "Morality has broken into politics. Political leaders, trust-brokers and trust-fund holders are being indicted. It is a harder and harder to conceal their actual character. The brass-bound cloak of privilege has become plain upon their backs for all men to see. They are known by what they are, and their time is short. But when they come to be retired it will be of little use to replace an unfaithful public servant who wears the collar of another public servant with the same collar around his neck. Above all, what we need in every office is free men representing a free people."

The speaker said it was a vast undertaking to drive the special interests out of politics. There were two remedies. The first was honesty in public men; the second, complete publicity. He concluded: "The special interests must be put out of politics. I believe the young men will do it."

MYSTERY BAFFLES POLICE

(Continued From First Page.)
announcing his imminent departure for the Riviera, but forgot to mail it. The police found the letter in the villa.

STATE DEPARTMENT WILL ACT

Elder Charlton Believes Former Admirer Killed Woman.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—That one of her former admirers may have been at the bottom of the murder of Mrs. Mary Scott Castle Charlton in Lake County, Italy, yesterday, is suspected by Paul Charlton, father-in-law of the unfortunate young woman.

Charlton asked Secretary Knox today to have the State Department through its representatives in Italy, make an investigation into the mystery which also has been in the "whereabouts of his son." The department has taken the matter up with the American embassy by cable.

PRINCESS DISBELIEVES STORY

Cousin of Miss Estelle Reid Never Heard of Mrs. Charlton.

ROME, June 11.—In an interview Princess Rosalind expressed indignation against the newspapers for connecting the murder of Mrs. Castle with that of Miss Estelle Reid, a cousin of the Princess, whose body was recently found floating in the bay of Naples.

She declares she never heard of the Charltons or Castles and that their names were not mentioned in Miss Reid's diary or letters, which she had carefully read.

She was convinced that Miss Reid was not acquainted with the couple.

CHARLTON BELIEVED ALIVE

Fisherman Tells of Man Who Inquired Where Water Was Deepest.

MILAN, June 11.—The consensus of opinion of the authorities is that Mrs. Charlton, although unconscious, was breathing when her body was packed into her own trunk and lowered into the lake. It seemed reasonable to suppose that she had died of suffocation.

The procurator admitted that boatmen had furnished him information of the exact spot, not only as to the time the murder was committed, but as to the person guilty. They gave it through their spokesman, a tall, muscular young man who makes his living at fishing and who assured the procurator that he was shortly to be married. He said:

"I was minding my nets, excellency, when the young American who lived in the villa above came to me. He asked in what part of the bay I usually cast my lines. Did I find my fish in deep water or shallow? I was hard at work and told him that it depended greatly upon the movement of the fish. He inquired then what part of the bay was deepest and I indicated it with a wave of my hand. It was there, the spot in his mind and after thanking me he went away. That is all that I know."

The procurator questioned the fisherman and established, so far as can be learned, that the part of the lake pointed out by ... was where the trunk was dragged to the surface. This testimony was of utmost importance to the authorities, as not only pointing to premeditated murder, but to the assurance that Porter Charlton, the youthful husband, was alive.

WEDDING SURPRISES FATHER

Minister Who Performed Ceremony Tells of Subsequent Inquiries.

SEATTLE, June 11.—Rev. Albert A. Clay, of Wilmington, Del., who is spending the Summer in Seattle, remembered the circumstances of the Charlton marriage.

"The couple came to me at Wilmington from New York and asked to be married. They answered all my questions satisfactorily and performed the ceremony. Charlton seemed to be highly educated, as did the woman. I noted that the woman was much older than Charlton, and that he seemed to be in poor health. He spoke of having been abroad, but did not mention a purpose to go again. I inferred from his conversation that he was connected with a New York bank and that he would return to New York to resume his work there. Some weeks after the marriage I received a letter from Mr. Charlton's father asking if the report of his son's marriage was correct. The father seemed to be surprised by the report and unable to believe it. The letter said that young Charlton had been in Chicago only a short time, having met her in the office of a friend; it stated also that Charlton had in great consumption and that his father was greatly worried over his son's health."

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REBATE IS CHARGE

Government Files Suit Against Chicago Stockyards Firms.

(Continued From First Page.)
The expenditure and it would accomplish no good end.

Clay Always for Revision.

"Would the Senator from Georgia be in favor of a protective tariff if his party should be in power two years or four years hence?" asked Mr. Aldrich.

"I would be if my party were in power and we could have a revision along revenue lines," said Mr. Clay.

Food and drug bills explaining the 1900 provision, said that the relation was rendered desirable by the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law.

"The President must not only be advised of possible discriminations, but means of knowing what they are," he said.

The appropriation was to enable the President to carry on the investigations and to report to Congress.

"We were not engaged in the enactment of a revenue tariff in passing the bill of 1909," he said, "we were carrying on the protective principles in that enactment."

"Best Bill Ever," Repeats Aldrich.

Mr. Aldrich said that the last bill was not exactly what he wanted, and he did not mean to close his eyes to the defects of the bill.

"I say, and I say distinctly, that the bill of 1909 was the best protective act that ever passed Congress," said Mr. Aldrich. "I do not undertake to say that this circumstance will preclude further changes."

Mr. Bailey found in the provision a mere device to a suspension of judgment upon Taft until the next election. He said it was not intended to produce an inquiry of such general scope as the insurgents predicted, but merely to carry out the present law; therefore, he intimated, the insurgents were not to be deceived.

Referring to Mr. Aldrich's characterization of the present law as the best tariff ever enacted, Mr. Bailey declared that now, in his opinion, the Rhode Island Senator had not been able to get the endorsement of the Indiana convention, which had renominated Senator Beveridge, who had voted against it.

"Has the Senator heard of a telegram from the Senator from Indiana during the convention, saying that he had kicked the epidemic of the abdominal region of the tariff?" asked Mr. Johnston, of Alabama, amid laughter.

Mr. Bailey had heard of it, and said if the telegram was sent, it was warranted.

But Indiana was not alone, he said. The Western states were generally opposed to the existing tariff, he declared. He said that if the Administration's influence could be removed from Iowa, the verdict in an approaching convention there would be against the tariff.

"As it is," he said, "it is trembling in the balance."

Mr. Beveridge made a brief argument in support of the contention that the provision would give to the President power to extend the operations of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Heyburn Roused Over Baiting.

Mr. Heyburn made a spirited appeal to all Republicans to get together, stand loyally by the party and stop the agitation of the press, and when Mr. Cummins sought to denounce Mr. Hale, who sat directly behind the Idaho Senator, said, loud enough to be heard all over the chamber:

"Don't wind him up again," he said. "I am quite capable of resenting it in any way on earth."

Mr. Heyburn overheard the remark and denouncing it as "insolent," said he did not intend to "allow it to be added: 'I am quite capable of resenting it in any way on earth.'"

Joining the general laughter, he said that he had heard Mr. Heyburn make a more severe attack upon the Republican party than any he had ever heard from anyone else in the Senate chamber. He referred to the Idaho Senator's attack on the land and forestry reserves, and the administration of the latter by Gifford Pinchot. Mr. Heyburn declared that the land laws were local in their application.

TARIFF WRANGLE RESUMED

Government Files Suit Against Chicago Stockyards Firms.

TARIFFS NOT PUBLISHED

This Is Alleged Violation of Interstate Commerce Law by Chicago Junction Railway Company.

Four Companies Are Sued.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—On application of Attorney-General Wleckerham, William S. Kenyon, assistant to the Attorney-General, filed today in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago a bill in equity against certain of the Chicago stockyards companies for alleged rebating in freight charges.

The bill of the Attorney-General was prepared at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is the complainant in the proceedings. It is directed against the Union Stockyards & Transit Company, the Chicago Junction Railway Company, the Chicago Junction Railways & Stockyards Company and Louis Pfalzler & Sons.

It is alleged in the bill that the trucks of the Chicago Junction Railway Company are controlled by corporations subsidiary to the Union Stockyards Company. The railway company handles all incoming and outgoing stock for the Union Stockyards at Chicago. It is alleged that the live-stock freight is delivered to the Chicago Junction from all trunk lines entering Chicago and by it delivered to the Union Stockyards, that specific sums per car are paid by the trunk line carriers for this service, including the loading and unloading of stock cars, yet no tariff is filed by the Junction Company.

Tariffs Alleged Not Published.

It further is alleged that the Junction Railway Company serves approximately 450 industries in and about the stockyards district of Chicago.

The complaint alleges that none of the charges made by the Junction Railway on freight, either incoming or outgoing, is published or filed through the Interstate Commerce Commission, although the bulk of traffic in interstate commerce.

Louis Pfalzler & Sons are engaged in the general packing business. The firm purchases livestock at the yard and also at points outside the State of Illinois, which it ships from points of origin to the Union Stockyards, on through bills of lading on lines of the Junction Company in connection with the original trunk line carrier.

Payment Called Rebate.

It is alleged that Louis Pfalzler & Sons have entered into a contract with the stockyards company by which the latter will pay to that firm \$50,000, ostensibly for the purpose of encouraging, developing and retaining at or near the stockyards in Chicago, the business of Louis Pfalzler & Sons, and also increase the earnings of the Junction Company by announcing the amount of property transported by the Junction Company in interstate commerce.

Government further alleges that the payment of the \$50,000 to Louis Pfalzler & Sons will constitute in effect a rebate and unlawful discrimination, and will amount to the charge of a less favorable tariff for the freight of Louis Pfalzler & Sons, which is the duty of the Junction Company to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, thus constituting a violation of what is commonly known as the Elkins law.

DISGRACE KILLS WOMAN

Daughter of Millionaire Who Eloped With Chauffeur Dies.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A brief announcement was made today that Mrs. Margaret H. Leavitt Smollen, daughter of G. Howard Leavitt, of Bayside, L. I., a millionaire, who eloped last Winter with her chauffeur, Joseph F. Smollen, died.

They separated a few weeks after their marriage, and Mrs. Smollen went to Europe, where, it is reported, she died.

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Our stock will prove an inspiration to gift buyers. In doubt what to give, a careful inspection of the many lines we offer will surely suggest suitable articles. The range of prices makes it possible to select something to suit the purse as well as the individual.

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A most remarkable assortment of standard makes—American and European. Gunmetal silver, gold-filled and 14-K. solid gold cases for men and women. Plain and engraved designs; some set with precious stones.

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