THE WEATHER:
Tuesday, rain or snow; moderate southwesterly winds.

The Oregon Statesman

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JUDGE LANDIS IS IMPEACHED BY REP. WELTY

Charges of High Crimes and Misdemeanors Brought Against Federal Judge in House by Ohioan.

BASEBALL POSITION CAUSES GRENADING

Indictment May be Thrown Out by Judiciary Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. — On charges of high crimes and misdemeanors, Federal Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago was impeached in the house today by Representative Welty, democrat, of Ohio, because of his acceptance of the office of supreme arbitrator of baseball, while still a judge.

Palmer Opinion Disregarded.

The charge disregarded an opinion by Attorney General Palmer, that Judge Landis was within the law, and that there was no law making such acceptance a crime. The opinion was rendered recently by the attorney general on request of Mr. Welty.

Before proceeding Mr. Welty refused a request by Senator Dial, democrat of South Carolina, to include in the general indictment statements attributed to the judge in refusing to send to jail a young Otawa, Ill., bank clerk because of the belief that bank officials were responsible for the clerk's speculation by failure to pay him a living wage.

Senator Dial then announced he would file complaint against Judge Landis with the department of justice. He characterized Judge Landis' statement that the bank clerk's employers, were, in a measure, responsible for the youth's theft of $96,000, "the most bolshevik doctrines I ever heard," and added that if the action taken in paroling the clerk amounted to encouragement of such acts as those of the clerk, "it is striking at the foundations of our government."

There was no comment when Mr. Welty concluded the reading of his indictment. On his own motion, as is customary, the indictment was referred to the judiciary committee. Less than a third of the members present voted, and scatering "noes" were heard. Representative Sherwood, democrat of Ohio, clapped his hands.

The next step will be by Mr. Welty who will appear, possibly this week before the judiciary committee, with witnesses. The committee has the power to dismiss the charges and so report to the house, and adoption of such a report would exonerate Judge Landis of the charges.

Belief was expressed in house circles that the case would be thrown out by the committee, in view of the opinion by the attorney general. In that event, the end would come before adjournment March 4. Adjournment, however, would not stop proceedings should the committee find enough evidence to send the case to the house.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 14—(Landis)—There were circumstances connected with the case of Francis J. Carey, the 19-year-old receiving teller who confessed peculations totalling $90,000 which were not known to Judge Landis when he released the youth, according to C. B. Chapman of counsel for the National City bank of Otawa.

"The boy was advanced rapidly in the bank because of unusual conditions in the working staff of the institution," Mr. Chapman said today. "He got $90 a month, which was high, in view of wages and salaries here generally, and in view of living costs and his age and experience.

"Banks, as a rule, pay less than other commercial institutions, I believe, because there always is a steady demand for places in them and young men are willing to start at small salaries to obtain the valuable training."

Suspected Safeblowers Bound Over to Grand Jury

Max Wallace and George W. Barton, who were arrested recently in Portland charged with being participants in burglary in connection with the safe robbery at the tuberculosis institution, were giving a hearing yesterday before Judge G. E. Unruh and bound over to the grand jury.

The hearing given Wallace occupied the greater part of yesterday morning in the justice court while the balance of the day was given to the Barton hearing. Bail for the former was fixed at $2500 and the latter at $1000. Wallace was unable to furnish bail and was confined in the county jail. Arrangements were being made last night to furnish bail for Barton.

BERGDOLL PROTECTED BY OFFICER'S ORDERS

MAURITZEN MAKES PUBLIC STATEMENT

Major Walling Conducts Examination of Former Lieutenant On Germany Experience

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 14. — Lieutenant Peter Lauritzen, formerly of the A. E. F., who recently made a public statement to the effect that while located in Germany last summer, he learned of the presence there of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll and was ordered by a superior officer not to attempt Bergdoll's capture without specific orders, was today questioned by Major Walling of the inspector general's department of the army, who came here from Camp Lewis, Wash., to make the examination. The purpose and the result of the examination were not made public.

Lauritzen went overseas as a lieutenant of D company, 162nd infantry. After the armistice he was sent to Germany and became head of the criminal investigations of the American forces on the Rhine and had charge of the Yankee military police in Europe.

In September of last year he said he was informed that Bergdoll was living in Eberbach, a small resort some distance from Coblenz. Lauritzen said he sent his two best operatives to Eberbach, who located Bergdoll and arranged plans for his capture. When they reported back to the lieutenant, Lauritzen started to get ready to capture Bergdoll, he said. But before he could proceed the lieutenant said, he received orders from a higher-up staff officer not to do one thing in the Bergdoll mater until direct orders came.

APPROPRIATIONS PASSED BY HOUSE

Amendment Saves Naval Bill From Former Defeat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The naval appropriation bill, carrying approximately $395,000,000, was passed today by the house after it had been defeated 124 to 30, an amendment which would have prevented the expenditure of any part of the $90,000,000 provided for battleship construction until an international disarmament conference shall have been called by the president. The amendment was offered by Representative Brooks, Republican, Illinois.

The house also refused to cut the amount for work on the navy building program during the fiscal year to $50,000,000 as proposed by Representative Dickinson, Republican, Iowa, and by 282 to 9 defeated a motion to recommit the bill to cut the appropriation for construction work to $7,000,000 and to eliminate a section which prevents the use of stop watches in navy yards and arsenals.

The measure, as it goes to the senate, however, carries an amendment that no part of the $90,000,000 carried for new craft shall be used on ships on which construction has not started or for which contracts have not been let.

Although somewhat riddled by points of order, the bill, as far as its main features were concerned, was approved by the house practically as it was reported by the appropriations committee. Reduction of the enlisted personnel of the marine corps from 27,000 to 20,000 men was agreed to today, as was the decrease in the enlisted strength of the navy from 143,000 to 100,000.

The Brooks amendment provided that all nations would have to be invited to a disarmament convention, to be held in the United States, before work on the navy's building program could proceed after July 1. Opposition contended that it would be unwise for congress to tie the hands of the incoming president.

ROCKWELL BILL REJECTED.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 14.—The Washington state senate today rejected Senator Rockwell's bill to regulate race meetings and permit the use of the pari mutuel machines, by a vote of 20 to 18, 22 being the constitutional majority required for passage. The bill provided that all moneys received from licenses would be paid into the state treasury department for the use of the agricultural department.

KEELEY PETITION DENIED

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 14. — In the federal district court here today Judge Charles E. Wolverton denied a petition of Lee Roy E. Keeley, an attorney, for a mandate ordering the justices of the Oregon supreme court to permit him to practice law in the state. Keeley had previously fought the case through the lower courts and supreme state courts. Judge Wolverton held that the federal court lacked jurisdiction.

COMMUNISTS PLOT AGAINST GOVERNMENTS

Spain, Italy and France Are Included in Intrigue To Overthrow "Bourgeois" Governments.

BARCELONA POLICE MAKE DISCOVERIES

Communist Arrests Bring French to Serious Realization

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The overthrow of the "bourgeois" governments of Spain, Italy and France is outlined in documents seized after a search today following the discovery of a widespread communist plot. The date fixed was May first.

The contemplated arrest of two communist members of the chamber of deputies alleged proof against whom has been delivered to M. Marraud, minister of the interior, seems to have brought the French to a realization of the importance of the plot.

Discoveries made by the police of Barcelona and Milan show that the plot included the three countries. Transmission of funds was effected through an American financial organization with European headquarters in Paris, and branches in Berlin and Vienna.

Soviets have been organized in France with Brest as headquarters, according to the police, ready to take over railroads and all civil services. The plot appears to have been organized without the knowledge of M. Cachin, leader of the French communist party.

Discovery of checks emanating from Berlin and paid through an American transportation company, appears to have caused a revulsion of feeling in French political and official circles and also among the workingmen's committee.

The French communist press, departing from its menacing attitude of the last few months, expresses surprise that repressive measures should come from Premier Briand, "a former comrade."

L'Humanite the official organ of the French communists, appears to be upset by the arrest of its city editor, M. Dunois, a cancelled check for 20,000 francs issued in his name at Berlin being held by the police.

The opinion in the chamber lobbies is that the government has struck a knockout blow against the communist propaganda.

POSSIBLE REVENUE IS POINTED OUT

Former State Biologist Suggests Increase In Fishing Licenses

It is possible for the state to realize a revenue for the general fund of from $500,000 up every year from the commercial fishing industry and thereby solve in part at least the problem of increasing the annual revenues to meet governmental expenses, declares William L. Finley, former state biologist, in a letter to Governor Olcott. The letter was written after Mr. Finley had read the report of the special committee on new sources of revenue.

Mr. Finley contends that the fish of the state belong to the people. Instead of giving away the fishing privilege to some corporation, Mr. Finley suggests that Oregon follow Minnesota and some other states and let the fishing privileges to the highest bidder. He admits that this would raise a great cry from the commercial fishermen and that they would not release their hold without a big fight.

Mr. Finley suggests that an investigating committee be appointed to report to the next session. As an immediate remedy, however, he suggests that all commercial fishing licenses be increased "so the people who reap the gigantic harvest of salmon will at least pay the yearly expense of keeping up the supply."

EXCHANGE RATE SET.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 14.—The board of railway commissioners announced today that from February 14 to 28 the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between Canada and the United States would be 14 per cent. The surcharge on such traffic will be 8 per cent.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TO KEEP TYPHUS OUT

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES ARE PROVIDED

Quarantine Measures Are Placed On Port of Boston by Surgeon General Creel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Federal medical authorities will probably assume charge of anti-typhus work in New York by Wednesday, Ewing Laporte, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of public health, announced tonight. Transfer of the title of the quarantine station in New York to the government, he said, is expected within 24 hours.

Additional facilities will be provided for detecting typhus cases among incoming passengers there, he said, and the present medical staff will be increased.

With the acquisition of the New York station, Mr. Laporte said, public health authorities were of the opinion that every necessary step to safeguard the country against typhus would have been taken. The Boston station, he explained, is under federal control.

By requiring passengers leaving European ports to comply with American quarantine regulations because clean bills of health are given vessels on which they traveled, Mr. Laporte declared the service was confident no typhus carriers could reach this country.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—"Quarantine measures were placed upon this port today in a telephone message from Assistant Surgeon General R. H. Creel, in charge of quarantine regulations and Dr. W. M. Bryant of the public health service, who is in charge of the quarantine station on Gallup's island.

Vessels which cannot show a bill of health certifying that all passengers have been deloused at the European port of embarkation, must be deloused here and vessels whose passage has occupied less than 12 days must be held in Boston quarantine to complete a 12-day quarantine from the time of delousing, the order said. Ships deloused at this port must be held here for 12 days, it added.

FORDNEY BILL IS GIVEN AN AIRING

Developments Centering On Tariff Come Fast in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Developments centering around tariff legislation came fast in congress today. They included:

Declaration by Senator Underwood that he had received assurances that President Wilson would veto the Fordney emergency tariff bill, not by withholding his signature, but with a comprehensive statement giving his reasons coupled with a final attack upon Republican congressional policies.

Announcement by Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, that a vote on the bill probably would be obtained tomorrow night.

A statement by Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee, making definite the intention of Republicans to press legislation revising the permanent tariff through the extra session before attempting consideration of taxation.

The Fordney bill was pulled out of its pigeon hole for several hours of debate. Nothing came of it, however, although it had been expected a vote would be had on the amendment of Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, changing the import rates on sugar from those accepted by the senate finance committee. Mr. McCumber, as well as Senators Gay, Democrat, Louisiana, and Smoot, discussed the amendment and several other senators got into the debate.

It was generally accepted that as a result of the White House attitude the Democrats were more than willing to let the measure go to a vote.

Senator McCumber did not elaborate on his statement that he expected a vote by tomorrow night.

Plans of the Republican leaders concerning revision of the permanent tariff were made public in a letter by Mr. Fordney to Representative Frear, Republican of Wisconsin. Any program, Mr. Fordney said, which did not contemplate immediate action on revision of the Underwood tariff would not be in accord with the "overwhelming expression of the people," in the election.

The house ways and means committee, its chairman indicated, will launch into the work of framing the new tariff law immediately after the present hearings are concluded, probably within a few days. The bill then will be made ready for introduction and consideration in the house early in the extra session.

"After the tariff bill has passed the house," the letter con-

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PROGRESS DEPENDS UPON PRODUCTIVITY

HOOVER SOUNDS A WARNING TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Wastes in Production Are Measured Mainly in Unemployment Is Declaration

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Continuous improvement in productivity is necessary for the advancement of civilization, national progress, better human relations and higher standards of living, Herbert Hoover declared today in an address before the convention of the American Engineering council.

American industry, including agriculture, he said, is running from 30 to 40 per cent below capacity production.

Co-operation between industries and with labor and government, was cited as a means for guaranteeing an increase. The speaker added there is no such thing as over-production.

"The commodities or services produced by this nation," he continued, "are capable of absorption by the whole nation if they are of the right character.

"The absorption of increased productivity lies in the conversion of luxuries of today into necessities of tomorrow. Wheat bread, ryes, good roads, electricity, telephones, automobiles and movies were once luxuries. There is no limit to consumption, except the total capacity to produce."

He said that wastes in American production were measured mainly in unemployment, lost time due to labor conflict, losses in labor turnovers, failure to obtain maximum production of the individual, poor co-ordination of great industries and failures in transportation, coal and power supplies.

Stabilization and standardization of industrial output by agreement, eliminating overlapping efforts and seasonal activities were cited as one means for bringing greater production. Utilization of natural resources for power was urged as an additional help.

GAME CODE BILL PASSED IN SENATE

Deer Shooting Season Is Changed to Sept. 1 To October 1

With Senators Strayer and LaFollett voting in the negative, the game code bill, house bill No. 100, introduced by the committee on game, passed the senate yesterday. The bill was amended to meet an objection raised by Senator Hare so that the deer shooting season is from September 1 to October 31 instead of from August 15 to October 15. Senator Ryan, in voting for the bill, said he might later move for reconsideration because of an issue raised in Clackamas county. Senator Strayer attempted to have the senate resolved into committee of the whole to have the angling and hunting license fees reduced from $3 to $2, but this failed to carry after a protest by Senator Gill.

Other senate bills passed by the senate were:

S. B. 276, Moser—Providing for the incorporation of members from several lodges of any fraternal rganization. Introduced in behalf of the Masonic lodge of Portland, preparatry to building of Masonic temple.

S. B. 251, Moser—To prevent false advertising. Introduced at request of Portland Ad club.

S. B. 253, Vinton — Providing for deportation by state insane hospital of non-residents or non-citizens of the state, requiring residence of two years. Introduced at request of Superinfendent Steiner of state hospital.

S. B. 291, Moser — Prescribing undertaking in appeal from judgment in action for forcible entry or wrongful detainer. Introduced at request of Portland Chamber of Commerce.

S. B. 292, Moser — Providing that landlords may have 20 days notice of vacation of property. Introduced at request of Portland Chamber of Commerce.

S. B. 311, Lachmund—Removing the statutory limitation on the salary of the state prison warden by empowering the governor to fix the salary.

S. B. 229, Hall—Increasing the salary of the state superintendent of banks from $4000 to $6000 a year. The salary is paid from funds earned by the department.

S. B. 233, Moser—To regulate disposition of bodies of dead animals.

S. B. 288, Hall—Granting land settlement commission cash account.

S. B. 174, Smith — Requiring physical and mental examinations of persons applying for marriage license.

S. B. 204, Ryan—Creating state bond commission and giving state preferential right.

S. B. 268, LaFollett — Giving state board of control authority to fix salaries of state institution superintendents.

S. B. 25, Staples — Providing that branch foreign banks can take drafts and bills of exchange up to 10 per cent of the capitali-

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FEE SCHEDULE ADOPTED FOR AUTOMOBILES

Figures on Weight Basis and Taking Wear on Roads Into Account is Voted by Highway Committee.

TRI-STATE AGREEMENT CONFLICTS WITH IDEAS

Chief Jenkins of Portland Urges Members to Help Catch Thieves

The schedule of revised license fees for automobiles, which is to go into the general motor vehicle bill, introduced in the house by the joint committee on roads and highways as house bill No. 339, was adopted at a meeting of the joint committee last night. It replaces the schedule embodied in the bill as introduced. It is on the weight basis and is founded theoretically on the tendency of different weights of motor vehicles to wear the highways.

While the schedule for trucks, based on total width of tires, was not included in the motion, it is believed the schedule embodied in the printed bill will be adopted by the committee.

Freak Cars Included

As compared with the present schedule the minimum weight is raised from 1600 to 1700 pounds so that it will cover certain freak types of small cars slightly heavier than the ordinary Ford.

Following is the schedule for automobiles:

Weighing 1700 pounds or less, $15.

Weighing over 1700 and not over 2100 pounds, $22.

Weighing over 2100 and not over 2500 pounds, $28.

Weighing over 2500 and not over 2900 pounds, $34.

Weighing over 2900 and not over 3300 pounds, $40.

Weighing over 3300 and not over 3800 pounds, $47.

Weighing over 3700 and not over 4100 pounds, $55.

Weighing over 4100 and not over 4500 pounds, $62.

Weighing over 4500 and not over 4900 pounds, $71.

Weighing over 4900 and not over 5300 pounds, $79.

Weighing over $5300 and not over 5700 pounds, $88.

Weighing over 5700 pounds, $97.

The schedule for trucks based on total tire widths, now appearing in the bill and which it is believed will be adopted, follows:

For Solid Tires.

Less than 14 inches and not over 14 inches—Trucks, $35; trailers and semi-trailers, $17.50.

Over 14 inches and not over 17 inches—Trucks, $42; trailers and semi-trailers, $21.

Over 17 inches and not over 22 inches—Trucks, $55; trailers and semi-trailers, $27.50.

Over 22 inches and not over 26 inches—Trucks, $65; trailers and semi-trailers, $32.50.

Over 26 inches and not over 30 inches—Trucks, $105; trailers and semi-trailers, $52.50.

Over 30 inches and not over 36 inches—Trucks, $126; trailers and semi-trailers, $63.

Over 36 inches and not over 40 inches—Trucks, $140; trailers and semi-trailers, $70.

For Pneumatic Tires.

Less than 20 inches and not over 20 inches—Trucks, $35; trailers and semi-trailers, $17.50.

Over 20 inches and not over 24 inches—Trucks, $42; trailers and semi-trailers, $21.

Over 24 inches and not over 28 inches—Trucks, $49; trailers and semi-trailers, $24.50.

Over 28 inches and not over 32 inches—Trucks, $56; trailers and semi-trailers, $28.

Over 32 inches and not over 40 inches—Trucks, $70; trailers and semi-trailers, $35.

Schedule Experimental.

The fee schedule was adopted without much debate, though the schedule is considered experimental. Members of the committee freely expressed the opinion that the schedule is good enough to try out for two years, and that if unsatisfactory it can be changed by the next legislature. A more scientific basis is claimed for the new schedule as compared with that on the weight basis now in effect. The fees are not changed to a great degree.

M. O. Wilkins, representing the motor vehicle dealers, objected strenuously to the truck schedule, declaring the tire width scheme would encourage narrow tires and tend to destroy roads. This was refuted by W. B. Dennis, who has had a great deal to do with working out the two new schedules, and who declared that narrow tires would make lighter loads necessary and offset the difference in tire widths.

Agreements Stand in Way.

The committee is now up against the danger of conflicting

(Continued on page 2)

HARDING WILL REVIEW HIS POLICIES

HAYS AND DAUGHTERY CONFER WITH PRESIDENT

Inaugural Address and Special Session Likely Subjects Of Discussion

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 14. Final problems relating to initial policies of his administration will be reviewed by President-elect Harding in conferences the next two days with two men most directly in charge of the political machinery which brought his election.

Will H. Hays, of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee, and understood to be in line for the postmaster generalship, came tonight to remain until Wednesday. He saw Mr. Harding this evening and they are expecting to spend several hours together tomorrow.

Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, head of the Harding pre-convention campaign, and generally regarded as the next attorney general, is to arrive Wednesday. It is with these two that Mr. Harding talks most in regard to the patronage of his administration.

It is likely that such questions as the inaugural address and plans for the special session of congress will be considered. In describing the purpose of the visit, Mr. Harding said he would talk with them about "general business for the good of the order."

Today President-elect Harding disposed of a miscellaneous batch of appointments and found time to do considerable work on correspondence.

COMMITTEE MAY HOLD OVER TO 1923

Reapportionment May Not Be Considered At This Session

Because of the nearness of the end of the legislative session and the impossibility in the short time remaining of acting with intelligence on the subject or reapportionment of representative and senatorial district, Senator Thomas yesterday introduced a joint resolution to have the special reappointment commitee continued, to investigate in the next two years and report to the session of 1923.

The resolution points out that at the time the special joint committee was appointed it was understood that a new congressional district would be created in the state, but that this is now impossible because of congressional action, thereby obviating the necessity of the special committee in that respect. Further, the Thomas resolution points out that a tremendous amount of undisposed of business is pending before both the house and the senate, leaving no opportunity for adequate consideration of whatever report may be made by the reapportionment committee. Time will be further cut down, it is said, by public hearings that are demanded on many of the pending measures.

Should the Thomas resolution prevail the committee would be instructed to have a bill prepared for the 1923 seccion and to present it during the first week of that session.

STATE PRISON APPEARS AGAIN IN POLITICS

Personal Desires of Chief Executive Represented by Measures Now Before the State Legislature.

RELATION OF BILLS IS INCONSISTENT

Plan to Start Box Factory at Pen Declared To Be Visionary

The state penitentiary is back in politics, and after the public has been led by the executive offices to believe that, freed from political influences, the state prison is on the high road of efficiency. Personal desires of Governor Olcott are represented by two measures brought before the present legislature that are inconsistent in their relation to each other, though they will serve the purpose of the governor.

The history of the prison shows that politics has always been an Oregon boot that fettered efficient management whenever political influence has hovered over that institution. With the appointment of Dr. R. E. L. Steiner as temporary warden of the prison, and the later appointment of Lieutenant Louis Compton, Governor Olcott caused word to go out that the warden would be unhampered in his management. Steiner was capable and Compton is recognized as having made good in a position where the state needs one of its best officials. But it now looks as if the governor is again going to lock on the irons.

Inconsistency Appears

The governor, of course, is clothed by law with certain responsibilities concerning the state prison. And herein is inconsistency and conflict in the two bills that have come before the present legislature, one of which has passed both houses and been signed by the governor. Because of inability of members of the state board of control to agree on a prison policy, the legislature of 1917 removed the penitentiary from the hands of the board of control and placed it into the hands of the governor alone.

Now comes the Davey bill of this session, an administration bill asked for in the governor's message, designed to eliminate the flax plant from the state prison, and placing authority to sell the machinery into the hands of the board of control and not into the hands of the governor where it belongs under the act of 1917. Under this act, should serious criticism arise after removal of the flax plant the governor could pass the buck on to the board of control. This bill, now having the governor's signature attached, is directly in conflict with the Gordon bill also an administration measure urged in effect in the governor's message, which proposes to appropriate $30,000 with which the governor—not the board of control—may establish a new industry at the state prison. The bill is in the hands of the joint ways and means com-

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RUMOR SAYS MR. BOOTH IS SLATED FOR CABINET POST AS INTERIOR SECRETARY

A rumor, apparently emanating from a good source, has it that R. A. Booth of Eugene is expecting to be appointed secretary of the interior in the Harding cabinet and for that reason will not accept reappointment as a member of the state highway commission by Governor Olcott when his term expires March 30.

The rumor elaborates further to the effect that the highway commissionership will be tendered by Governor Olcott to Ed. Cusick of Albany, and that if Mr. Cusick does not accept James Stewart of Corvallis will be the next choice.

While the gossip is still remote from authenticity, there is much about it that is plausible. Ever since the election of Senator Harding last November there has been a clamor in the west for the selection of a western man for the cabinet post of secretary of interior. Further, the claim of the extreme northwest states has been pressed upon Mr. Harding by numerous men of influence, though there have been few attempts to dictate in behalf of any particular man. A scanning of the field does not show any man better qualified for the place than Mr. Booth, and his long service in the Republican party and the several honors that have been accorded him by that party in his home state are considered strong arguments in his favor.

Further plausibility is contributed to the report because of the close friendship that exists between President-elect Harding and United States Senator Charles L. McNary. Booth would be a very logical man for Senator McNary to recommend to the nation's next chief executive, either from the political angle or on the basis of ability to fill the post.

Should a vacancy be created on the state highway commission, in the western Oregon representation, both Busick and Stewart are in line for appointment.