

UPHEAVAL IN SELECTION OF CABINET SEEN

Lowden Refuses to be Considered For Navy Portfolio Because of Private Affairs.

POINDEXTER MAY GET NAVAL APPOINTMENT

Daugherty and Harding in Conference Over New Material

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 17.—President-elect Harding's cabinet problem developed another difficulty today when F. O. Lowden of Illinois sent word that he could not permit himself to be considered longer for secretary of the navy.

Lowden Declines Offer

This declination left a blank in the cabinet slate, which may not be readily filled. Although Lowden had indicated before that he did not desire the appointment, Mr. Harding and his advisers had counted on a change of mind.

Mr. Lowden wired that his personal affairs made it impossible for him to enter the public service at present. Thus he removed himself also from the field of possibilities for diplomatic appointments.

Whatever inside story may have been behind Mr. Lowden's actions, there was no outward evidence at Mr. Harding's headquarters of serious friction had developed regarding it. The president-elect expressed regret, saying he held Mr. Lowden in high regard and had hoped to bring him into the government.

It is known that some of the warmest Lowden supporters have brought influence to bear for Mr. Lowden's selection as secretary of the treasury, a post now understood to be virtually awarded to A. W. Mellon of Pennsylvania.

Pointexter is considered in the cabinet as being in the running for an available man, for the navy portfolio, Mr. Harding will give attention to the qualifications of the southern Republicans. It is understood that possibility was discussed today with A. T. Hart, national committeeman for Kentucky, who has been recommended as cabinet material.

As a Pacific coast representative, the qualifications of Senator Miles Pointexter of Washington to be secretary of the navy have been called to the president's attention and he also has received commendations for several members of the house naval committee. In the first reaction from the Lowden declination however, there was no evidence that either Mr. Hart or Mr. Pointexter was under serious consideration.

The navy problem and available candidates for the portfolios of commerce and labor, the only others which have not been virtually awarded, were talked over today with Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio, who is expected to be the next attorney general.

Along with the cabinet situation, Mr. Harding is giving attention to appointments for membership on the interstate commerce commission and the shipping board. He has talked with prominent railroad men and today he heard advice on the shipping situation from J. P. Kerlin, a New York attorney. A way to get the transportation lines back to a normal earning basis has been discussed by the railroad men, though it is understood few recommended an increase in rates.

FORDNEY TARIFF STRIKES A SNAG

Legislative Jam Catches Senate Patched Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Fordney tariff bill with its amendments got back to the house today only to get snagged in a legislative jam.

Soon after Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee, had started for St. Augustine, Fla., to consult President-elect Harding about putting through a second emergency tariff as a stop-gap measure, acting Chairman Green sought to complete the house formalities of sending the first bill to conference. Just before adjournment, he asked the house to disagree with the senate amendments and that a conference committee be named. Rep.

(Continued on page 2.)

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROGRAM IS KILLED

ADVERSE MAJORITY REPORT IS ACCEPTED

Senate Postpones Bill Providing For Developing Water Resources

By indefinite postponement of adopting an adverse majority report of the committee on judiciary, the senate yesterday killed the hydro-electric power program advocated by Senator Joseph as far as any immediate application of funds is concerned. The measure under discussion was the senate joint resolution introduced by Senators Joseph and Norblad and Representatives Bean and Woodson, calling for a constitutional amendment to authorize a bond issue up to 4 per cent of the state's assessed property valuation to apply to power development. Norblad signed a minority report, recommending adoption of the resolution.

Senator Joseph made a vigorous defense of the measure, declaring that while other countries and other states are developing power resources, "old mossback Oregon is doing nothing."

He said that Oregon, with power possibilities of forty million horsepower, is using about 7 per cent of it.

Senator Banks interrupted Joseph to ask how long he was going to speak, reminding him that the table was covered with bills for third reading.

"If I could gain one lone disciple," said Joseph, "I would be warranted in talking three weeks, but of course I know that discipline wouldn't be you."

Senator Hare, one of the signers of the majority report, termed the resolution a dream of Joseph's.

"This measure is on the program as a quartet by Joseph, Norblad, Bean and Woodson," said Hare, "but it turns out to be simply a solo by Joseph. Norblad and Bean frankly say they don't care anything about it and Woodson possibly wouldn't know a kilowatt if he saw it walking down the street."

Referring to similar legislation once sponsored by I. N. Day, Senator Hare said he couldn't understand why Joseph, coming to the senate presumably to rid the state of I. N. Day and I. N. Dayism, was using his ideas. Hare declared private enterprise would develop the power as the demand arose.

Sensors Hume, Joseph, Norblad, Porter and Thomas voted against indefinite postponement. Eddy, Robertson and Upton were absent.

FORMER OREGON STATE PRINTER DIES

Death of Hon. W. H. Leeds At Ashland Caused By Paralysis

Hon. W. H. Leeds, Oregon's state printer from 1897 till 1901, died at his home in Ashland yesterday morning.

This news was transmitted by wire yesterday to A. O. Condit of Salem by S. B. Wagner, brother-in-law of the deceased. The death was sudden and unexpected, from a stroke of paralysis.

The Leeds family had been living for several years in San Diego, Cal., where they went on account of the frail condition of the health of Mr. Leeds. They came back to the old home at Ashland, however, last fall, where Mr. Leeds was pleased to be with his old friends.

Besides the widow there are three sons, Howard W., who is an electrical engineer at Los Angeles, and Albert and Barclay, both students at Stanford university.

The funeral arrangements are pending, awaiting the arrival of the sons at Ashland.

There are many friends of the Leeds family in Salem, who would wish to be included in an expression of sympathy to the widow and sons.

Governor May Veto Single Items of Bills

Senator Eddy yesterday introduced a joint resolution enabling the governor to veto single items in emergency bills without effecting the remainder of the measure. The governor now has power to veto single items in appropriation bills without effecting the other parts of the measure.

Fraternal Homes Not Affected by Measure

The Farrell bill giving the state child welfare commission power to supervise the care of children in institutions now referred to as fraternal organizations caring for children or widows of members. The bill was reconsidered and so amended yesterday on motion of Senator Ryan.

THE WEATHER:

Friday, fair; fresh easterly winds.

TWO HIGHWAY BILLS PASSED BY SENATORS

Coast Counties Win on Measure to Provide For Construction Of Roosevelt Military Road.

EMERGENCY CLAUSE ACRIDLY ATTACKED

Opposition of Joseph, Vinton, Eddy, Ellis, Gill Unavailing

The two Roosevelt highway bills, known as senate bills Nos. 354 and 355, introduced by the senate committee on roads and highways, passed the senate yesterday afternoon after a sizzling debate. The first, a general measure, empowering any portion of a county, an entire county, or any group of contiguous counties to organize a highway district as a municipal corporation, had two votes to spare. The second bill, authorizing the coast counties, after forming such a district, to take the place of the government in matching the \$2,500,000 voted by the people in 1919 for the Roosevelt highway, had a margin of only one vote. Senator Robertson having voted in the negative on the latter.

Practically all the debate followed the reading of the first measure. The second was not argued.

The vote on the general bill was: For—Banks, Bell, Dennis, Eberhard, Edwards, Farrell, Hall, Hare, Moser, Norblad, Patterson, Robertson, Ryan, Smith, Staples, Upton, Ritter.

Against—Eddy, Ellis, Gill, Hume, Jones, Joseph, Lachmund, La Follett, Nickelsen, Porter, Strayer, Thomas, Vinton.

On the second measure the vote was the same except that Robertson switched.

In explaining the measures Senator Eddy said he had encountered in the lobby many familiar faces among the timber interests who were opposing the measure and that he had advised them to consider the welfare of some interests other than their own.

Senator Norblad spoke briefly in support of the bills. Vinton denounced the measures, reminding the senate that the war measure on which the vote of the people was based in 1919 had passed, and decried the attempt to use money produced by a direct tax on all the people of the state for the benefit of a particular locality. The use of the emergency clause on the general bill was attacked by the senator.

Moser supported the bills and Eddy attacked them, denouncing the use of the emergency clause which prohibits the people having anything to say as to whether they shall become effective.

Senator Dennis defended the measures at length. "Senator Hall and I," said Dennis, "feel like adopted children in this legislature, coming as we do from remote parts of the state. When we see the paved roads running parallel through the Willamette valley while we have no paved roads in our sections, we think about the only value we are given is to help pay the taxes and eat at the second table when anything is going on."

Edwards supported the measures, pleading for fair consideration. Joseph tore the bills to pieces, declaring they would "make a hedge-podge of the road building program."

The emergency clause, he declared, had been attached to one of the worst pieces of legislation ever attempted in the senate of the state of Oregon.

Upton, in defending the measures, called attention to the provision that a vote of a majority of the people is necessary to form the highway district. He attacked Joseph as being inconsistent because of his tunnel district bill affecting Portland which, he said, would make 250,000 people yield to a petition signed by 50 persons.

Joseph attempted to interrupt Upton with a question. "I will not yield to a question," he shouted Upton. "You have had your say."

Senator Ellis declared the general bill was dangerous to eastern Oregon counties. Gill, referring to a map on the wall, pointed out all the roads leading from the Pacific highway into the coast counties and declared Oregon already had been five times as liberal with its coast counties as the state of Washington has to its coast counties.

By indefinite postponement the senate yesterday killed Senator Upton's bill requiring certain conveyances of personal property to be recorded. The bill was designed primarily to apply to conditional sales contracts affecting livestock but brought down a heavy lobby representing Portland business establishments in opposition.

Bill Aimed at Sale Of Livestock Killed

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CARUSO IS CONSCIOUS AND CHEERFUL TODAY

"I WANT TO DIE IN ITALY," IS TENOR'S WISH

Virile Stamina and Determination Not To Die Enables Singer to Live

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Fighting for life, Enrico Caruso, world famous tenor, remained conscious and cheerful today.

It seemed tonight, 48 hours after Caruso began his battle against a severe heart attack followed by pleurisy, that he would be victorious, attending physicians announced improvement in his temperature and pulse beat and said his mind was becoming clearer.

PEARSON TELLS STORY OF HAZARDOUS TRIP

AIRCRAFT FALLS IN DEEP CANYON

Improves Raft After Two Days Wandering and Floats Down Rio Grande

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 17.—Lieut. Alexander Pearson Jr.'s airplane landed in Mexico, five miles south of the Rio Grande and directly east of the extreme eastern part of Brewster county, Texas, according to Maj. H. C. Pratt, eighth corps area air service officer. He returned this afternoon from Sanderson, where he directed the hunt for Pearson, who arrived there last night after being missing six days. Major Pratt said that Pearson wandered two days in Mexico without knowing he was outside of the United States.

Lieutenant Pearson flew to Ft. Bliss from Sanderson, Texas, with Lieut. E. D. Jones of Douglas, Ariz., one of the fliers who had gone to Sanderson to search for him.

"On account of engine trouble which I had been having, I did not follow the air line to San Antonio, but kept as close to the fields as possible," said Pearson. "I was flying at about 8000 feet when my engine stopped on me and I spiraled down, trying to find some place to land, and being unable to see a safe spot, had decided to land in the river, but because of the dead engine was forced to take what was about the worst spot in the entire country."

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HOUSE SESSION IS STORMIEST OF MANY YEARS

HUBBUB AND THREATS HOWLED BY SPEAKERS

Texan Attacks Blanton Who Makes Many Wild Retorts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Hoots, catcalls and the word "har" were shouted in the house today in the stormiest session in years. The uproar started when Representative Summers of Texas, having left a sickbed, appeared, and, supported by most members of his own state, attacked his colleague, Representative Blanton.

Summers Attacks Blanton. Rumors had been circulating that the Texans were preparing an attack, but it was held off until Mr. Summers could direct it. When he stepped forward, holding a faded newspaper clipping, nearly every member was on the floor.

Read by the clerk, the clipping revealed that Mr. Blanton, in a letter to Texas newspapers, had charged members with a plan to raid the treasury and obtain salary increases, which he hinted also prevented heretofore. The press was asked to help, and many papers responded with bitter assaults on those charged with backing the alleged salary grab.

There was a tense moment as the reading was concluded and Mr. Summers, stepping close to Mr. Blanton's seat, shook his fist in the latter's face and shouted: "And when you sent that statement to Texas, you knew it was as false as hell."

The house broke into a wild shout, half of the membership rising. Blanton, jumping up and trying to make himself heard, demanded the right to speak. He was howled down, the chair sustaining a point of order that he could not be heard at that time on a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Summers, walking back and forth, continued, Blanton's eyes following his every step. The speech was constantly interrupted with shouting. Mr. Summers declared the record showed no effort had been made to slip through a salary increase bill, and that Mr. Blanton's claim that he was forced to remain constantly on the floor to block it was absurd and untrue. The question had come up twice, Mr. Summers said, and it was blocked on points of order by Representative Byrnes, democrat, Tennessee, and Representative Wood, republican, Indiana.

Mr. Blanton, he asserted, was not even "in the shade." The demonstration reached remarkable proportions when a tap of the gavel marked the close of the time allotted for the speech. Democrats, first on their feet, were joined instantly by every republican. At the start Mr. Blanton started toward him to offer congratulations. Mr. Blanton, his voice still pitched high, again attempted to gain a hearing. Again he was howled down, as a dozen republicans insisted on enforcement of the rule that he take his seat.

After the hubbub had kept up several minutes, Chairman Sliemp of the sub-committee in charge of the fortifications bill, which was now before the house, gave the Texan three minutes to reply, but nobody could hear half he said. At the start Mr. Blanton caused a row by charging Representative Campbell, democrat, Pennsylvania, had asked him to keep away when the salary bill was called up.

Blanton's reply, Mr. Campbell jumped up and shouted an indignant denial, declaring there was not a word of truth in the statement. Apparently unheeded, Mr. Blanton turned toward the republican side and charged that representative Strong of Kansas had requested him not to demand a roll call.

Again Mr. Strong walked toward Mr. Blanton and told the house the statement was false. In the last minute Mr. Blanton declared Mr. Summers wanted to run for the senate from Texas and that this desire was the basis of the attack.

At this the house again rose with a mighty shout. Old members said it was the most remarkable spectacle they had seen. Finally, when some semblance of order was restored, Mr. Summers congratulated.

Above the tumult Blanton was striving vainly to make himself heard. As Mr. Summers turned toward his seat other members started toward him to offer congratulations. Mr. Blanton, his voice still pitched high, again attempted to gain a hearing. Again he was howled down, as a dozen republicans insisted on enforcement of the rule that he take his seat.

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COMMUNITY CENTERS BUILD CITIZENSHIP

MARGARET WILSON TAKES A JIBE AT CONGRESS

Disbandment of Exclusive National Woman's Party Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Members of congress who, she said, had opposed appropriations for local community centers on the ground that they were "breeding unrest" were taken to task by Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the president, in an address today before the National Wood-operatives convention. She said there was no evidence to support the charge, and that it was "not the business of congress to supervise the activities of speech of those they represent," "but the business of the courts to try the individuals who have broken the law."

Adding that there had also been expressions of opposition in congress to the use of schools by community center organizations for dancing, Miss Wilson asked: "Granting that we have a moral right to use the school buildings, is it any of their business what we do in them, whether we listen to Socialist speeches or whether we dance?"

Speaking as a representative of the National Community center organization, Miss Wilson declared more could be accomplished toward true self-government and necessary social reforms by the organization of local groups into co-operative, thinking bodies than through party organizations. She advised immediate disbandment of the National Woman's party, which she said was not in a broad sense "nonpartisan" but "exclusive" and organized to "build up a woman's machine" which would not be "more honest or effective than a man's machine."

Prior to the address, however, the executive committee had placed before the convention a recommendation that the organization be continued, though reorganized under another name and with a new program and a new executive board. Recommendations submitted also by the national advisory council and the state chairman agreed for the most part with those of the executive committee. All three provided for a campaign to remove all remaining legal and other discriminations against the women and for the protection of political freedom already won in individual countries under any international government that may be established.

While the figures are yet tentative, the committee may be able to avoid further reductions, for it is believed sufficient revenue is in sight to meet the expense.

Careful paring down here and there throughout the budget was necessary for the committee to keep within the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 limitation, and the members of the committee claim they endeavored to apply business principles in all their deliberations.

Below are tabulated the tentative appropriations for the departments and institutions: Agents for the apprehension of criminals, \$10,000. Oregon state fair, \$171,000. Blue book, \$6500. Board of control, \$20,550. Transportation of non-resident insane, \$25,000. Fire protection, \$10,000. Bounty on wild animals, \$100,000. Capitol and supreme court buildings and grounds, \$194,079.50. Child labor board, \$6750. Child welfare commission, \$20,600. Conciliation board, \$1000. Dairy and food commissioner, \$19,100. Best land board, \$8,500. State Teachers' association, \$500. Superintendent of public instruction, \$21,000. Superintendent of public instruction, agricultural assistants, \$12,000. Superintendent of public instruction, school records, etc., \$12,500. State board of vocational education, \$40,813.18. Board of higher curricula, \$300. Oregon state school for the deaf, \$104,850. Oregon state school for the blind, \$41,500. O. A. C. experiment station—Home station, \$50,000. Experiment station branch increase HB 325-324; SB 101-289, \$27,000. Dairy investigations, HB 210, \$15,000. Crop investigations, HB 299, \$20,000. Soil investigations, HB 182, \$15,000. Extension service, \$55,087. University of Oregon—Medical school, \$157,788. Building, \$112,269.50. Eastern Oregon hospital, \$294,960. Oregon state hospital, \$975,523. Oregon state soldiers' home, \$106,020. Oregon state tuberculosis hospital, \$135,750. State institution for feebleminded, \$329,200. HB 107, Babes' dormitory, \$11,573.57. Champeo park, \$1500. Florence Crittenden home, \$11,500. Patton home for the friendless, \$12,000. McLoughlin Memorial association, \$100. Orphans and foundlings, \$150,000. Election expenses, \$60,000.