

HARDING BLAMES WORKERS

PROHIBITION HEAD ACCUSED BY DISTILLERS

Commissioner Haynes Charged with Exceeding Rights in Oppressing Distribution of Medicinal Whiskey

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS UNCHECKED, CHARGE

Resolution Asks that Commissioner and Subordinates Be Hailed to Court

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Charges that prohibition Commissioner Haynes and his offices were exceeding legal administration measures under cover of the Volstead act and were oppressing the proper distribution of medicinal whiskey and alcohol were contained in resolutions adopted by distillers of the country at the close of their meeting here today with an appeal to President Harding, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue "to see that the federal prohibition commissioner conducts his office in conformity with the accepted standards of well regulated and responsible public administration. The appeal also asked that the commissioner and his subordinates "be compelled to desist from the exercise of purely discretionary administration not consonant with the law."

Illicit Traffic Unchecked.

The resolution said it was common knowledge that the illicit traffic in liquor was unchecked while the official oppression and legal distribution of pure medicinal whiskey and grain alcohol was resulting in a substantial denial to the public in its right to secure liquor legally.

The distillers claimed that it was their knowledge that personal policies and "unwarranted verbal instructions" issued by field officers and the federal prohibition commissioner were in conflict with the statutes.

The principles of the Volstead act, the distillers claim, are being violated by the prohibition commissioner in the conduct of his administration and in his refusal to meet the public requirements for whiskey and alcohol.

Violations Encouraged, Charge.

Violation of prohibition restriction is "actually encouraged" on account of the uncontrolled indiscretions exercised by irresponsible state directors and other field officers, according to the resolution. "It is the sense of the distillers," the resolution says, "that every available remedy in law should be promptly invoked to bring the federal commissioner and various field subordinates in to court and compel their obedience to the principles of the law." Copies of the resolutions were sent to the president, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue.

SILVERTON SUED BY MR. PARKER

Stage Line Operator Seeks to Prevent Enforcement of Ordinance

J. W. Parker, owner and general manager of the Parker stage lines, yesterday filed suit in the Marion county circuit court asking for a temporary restraining order against the city of Silverton to prevent it from enforcing an ordinance passed by the common council of that place on July 19, in which Parker was granted a franchise to operate his stages through that city upon the payment of the \$200 license fee set by the council. In his petition for the restraining order Parker sets forth that the fee imposed upon him by the city is discriminatory, confiscatory and prohibitive in that other bus and stage lines, operating in that city are assessed a fee of only

HARDING APPOINTS FEDERAL COMMISSION FOR FUEL CONTROL

Coal Strike Development
President Harding set in motion the federal fuel control organization with the selection of a central coal distribution committee. Governor W. T. McCray announced that the state of Indiana was arranging to take over and operate "sufficient mines to supply Indiana's necessities." Missouri operators after conference with Governor Hyde announced cooperation in opening the mines has been assured. Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, calls state convention for August 3 to act on peace plans, leaders on both sides predicting a settlement within two weeks.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(By The Associated Press.)—President Harding tonight set in motion the federal emergency fuel control organization with the selection of a central coal distribution committee of government officials under the chairmanship of Secretary Hoover.

The commerce secretary, at the request of the president, immediately wired the governors of the various states asking them to set up emergency state organizations as the first step toward decentralizing the organization for equitable distribution and maintenance of fair prices for coal under the administration's plan.

States to be Responsible

"Under this plan," Mr. Hoover said, "the distribution for railway use will be directed from Washington, but with the possible exception of a few state public utilities, the responsibility for all other distribution will rest upon organizations set up under state control."

Cooperation of state organizations was also asked by Interstate Commerce Commission Aitchison who telegraphed the several transportation regulatory bodies of the states east of the Mississippi requesting them to act as representatives of the commission in facilitating operation of the emergency service orders giving priority to the shipments of coal and necessities.

Five on Committee

The federal coal distribution committee selected by the president consists of Attorney General Daugherty, Secretaries Fall and Hoover and Commissioner Aitchison, or their representatives, under the temporary chairmanship of the commerce secretary.

A fifth member is to be added to the committee later, Mr. Hoover said, who will undertake the administrative direction while the ultimate character of the organization "must depend upon the situation." This was taken at the commerce department to indicate the committee would be an elastic body with administrative aids representing the railroads or geographical sections, such as New England or the Great Lakes region, pressed into service as expert advice on the needs of those sections may be required.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Governor Warren T. McCray announced tonight that the state of Indiana was arranging to take over and operate "sufficient mines to supply Indiana's necessities."

The announcement was made in a telegram to John Hester, president of the Indiana miners, who is in Philadelphia in an endeavor to arrange a settlement of the mine strike.

President Hester had wired Governor McCray that the union officials were contemplating a call for an interstate conference and urged him to use his influence with the Indiana operators. The governor promised his "unqualified support to the movement" and added that "in the meantime my preparations for coal production will proceed as rapidly as possible."

The governor, in taking the step advised Mr. Hester that he had received "official word from Washington this afternoon that in the present situation Indiana utilities cannot be supplied even with priorities from outside the state and coal for Indiana people is squarely up to the governor."

POLICE WON'T ARREST MAN; HE IS KILLED

Woman Fires Fatal Shot When Officers Refuse to Arrest Ice man for Assault

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 26.—When county officials refused to take any action after she had reported that S. C. Frieden, president of the Citizen's Ice and Coal company of this city, had assaulted her in her home, Mrs. Linda Taylor shot him to death today, according to the story she told police. Frieden is said by police to have gone to the Taylor home to collect an ice bill.

According to Mrs. Taylor, Frieden assaulted her one week ago after she had become so exhausted from resisting his advances that she could no longer prevent it. She said also that her husband visited the police station the following day and made complaint and was told that in the absence of witnesses they could do nothing. After examining the woman and her husband at the police station, Chief of Police J. C. Ni appeared that the man might call decided to hold both as it have fired the fatal shot.

WOOL TARIFF RATE PASSED

New Schedule Calls for 33 Cents per Pound of Clean Content—Fight Warm

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A raw wool tariff rate of 33 cents a pound of clean content, eight cents more than proposed by the house, was approved today by the senate, 38 to 16. Four Republicans voted against the rate and six Democrats supported it. The roll call follows:

For 33 cents — Republicans: Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Dupont, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Harrell, Jones (Washington), Keyes, Ladd, Lodge, McCumber, McKinley, McNary, Moses, Newberry, Nicholson, Pepper, Phipps, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Stanfield, Warren, Watson, (Indiana) and Willis—32.

Democrats — Ashurst, Broussard, Jones (New Mexico), Kendrick, Ransdell and Sheppard—6. Total for, 38.

Borah Against Rate

Against 33 cents—Republicans: Borah, Kellogg, Lenroot and Wadsworth—4.

Democrats against — Caraway, Dial, Hefflin, Hitchcock, Overman, Pomeroy, Robinson, Simmons, Stanley, Trammell, Walsh (Massachusetts), and Walsh (Montana)—12. Total against, 16.

The committee amendment to the bill as finally approved is in the same form as the provision was written into the bill by the house, except that the house proviso "for a limitation of 35 per cent ad valorem was stricken out. The finance committee majority withdrew at the last minute its original amendment providing for graduated bracket rates dependent upon the percentage of the shrinkage of the Republican agricultural bloc, and this was the second time it had been before the senate. Action finally on the substitute committee amendment, the senate rejected 38 to 19, an amendment by Senator Wadsworth, Republican, New York, to make the rate 28 cents a pound. Six Republicans supported this amendment and six Democrats opposed it. The Republicans were: Borah, Idaho; Jones, Washington; Kellogg, Minnesota; Lenroot, Wisconsin; McCormick, Illinois and Wadsworth, Arizona; Broussard and Ransdell, Louisiana; Jones, New Mexico;

DISASTER IS FACED IF RAIL STRIKE LASTS

Western Farmer Faces Grave Situation if Crops Cannot Be Moved with Certainty Soon

ROADS INSIST FREIGHT IS BEING MOVED

Maintenance Head Scouts Rumor of Walkout of Additional Workers

RAIL STRIKE SUMMARIZED

B. M. Jewell, head of the striking rail shippers, international president of the shop crafts, Timothy Healy, president of the firemen and oilers' union and A. O. Wharton, labor member of the railroad labor board, went to Washington to see President Harding.

Western railway executives issued a statement asserting that freight was being moved as offered with-out congestion and that passenger traffic was normal.

President Harding conferred with W. W. Atterbury vice president of the Pennsylvania system, and Secretary Hoover, regarding the shippers' strike.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad made a written proposal to its shippers to end the strike on its lines and sent a copy to President Harding.

CHICAGO, July 26.—(By The A. P.)—Western railway executives in a statement tonight asserted freight is being moved as offered, without congestion, and passenger traffic is being operated normally, while leaders in the railway shippers' strike still maintained the walkout was practically 100 per cent.

According to the statement issued tonight by the western presidents' committee on public relations of the Association of Railway Executives, car loadings exceeded those of a year ago, except on roads especially affected by the coal strike. All western roads with headquarters in Chicago report increases in the number of men at work in the shops, the statement said.

Fruit Growers Face Loss

The United States railroad labor board maintained its hands-off policy. Chairman Ben W. Hooper was called to Newport, Tenn., by the death of a relative, and other board members gave the strike no official attention. Telegrams were received from the Idaho Producers' union and the Idaho farm bureau federation asserting that fruit and vegetable growers face disaster unless the strike can be settled at once. Six thousand cars of early potatoes should be moved east before September 1, the message said, and added that 14,000 cars of late potatoes and 4000 cars of head lettuce must be moved soon after that date.

(Continued on page 3.)

G. O. P. DEFEAT OF 1912 LAID TO NEWSPAPERS

Failure to Put Newsprint on Free List Brought Wrath of Press on Party, McCumber Charges

STARTLING CHARGES MADE BEFORE SENATE

Smoot Cites Case in Which Demands Were Declared to Have Been Made

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Defeat of the Republican party in 1912 was attributed today in the senate by Chairman McCumber of the finance committee to the refusal of that committee three years previously to heed the demands of newspaper publishers, that newsprint paper be placed on the free list in the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. His declaration brought demands from the Democratic side for full details and was followed by recitals by Senators Watson of Indiana, Smoot of Utah and McCumber, of incidents, which they said, had taken place behind the scenes in congress a decade ago.

Further Proof Demanded

Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas declared that if Senator McCumber's statements that the newspapers of the country because they could not "intimidate" the finance committee into giving free newsprint, turned against Republican party and defeated it, were true, it was "a terrible indictment against the press of the United States, the men who own it, and the men who control its policy." Asserting that he could not accept it without first having "definite and complete information, the Arkansas senator and later Senator Stanley of Kentucky, demanded that Senator McCumber give the names of representatives of the publishers who had made threats to the committee.

Tells of Threat

Stating that he wanted to give the senate the "facts," Senator Smoot said the late John I. Norris, representing the Newspaper Publishers' association had appeared before a finance sub-committee of which Mr. Smoot was a member; had refused to compromise on the matter of a duty on newsprint and stated that if a duty were imposed "the Republican party would be driven from power." The Utah senator said he supposed this was the statement from which Senator McCumber had drawn "his conclusions" and added that he did not think Mr. Norris had been authorized by the publishers to make such a statement.

Publishers Refused Compromise

Later reiterating his original statement that spokesmen for the publishers had told the committee "give us free print paper and we will support the Republican party and the administration, refuse to give it and we will destroy you if we can." Senator McCumber said he had been present at conferences between the publishers' representatives and members of the committee and remembered details of them. He added that on one occasion when there was a discussion of a compromise as the duty of \$6 a ton and \$2.40 a ton on the paper, a publishers' representative had stated that he would not yield "one damn cent," and that if the committee failed to make the desired recommendation for newsprint the publishers would drive the party from power if they could.

1908 Conference Mentioned

Senator Watson of Indiana told the senate of what he said had been his personal experience with these same gentlemen in 1908 when he was a member of the house. He related that Mr. Norris and the late Herman Ridder, another representative of the publishers had sought to "force" through a bill by the then Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi placing newsprint and wood pulp on the tariff free list. He declared Mr. Norris had visited the then Speaker Cannon in the speaker's office and told him in the presence of Mr. Watson and others that if Mr. Cannon would permit the Williams bill to go through the publishers would start a campaign that would make him president and that if he re-

(Continued on page 3.)

FULL BLAME FOR INTERFERENCE IN RAIL OPERATION AND COAL PRODUCTION PUT ON STRIKERS

NO FUN BEING SAVED NOW; DRINK DENIED

Booze Stricken from Life Saving Equipment of Coast Guard—Ammonia Instead

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The work of rescuing persons from watery graves as performed by the life saving department of Uncle Sam's coast guard service on the Pacific coast, will proceed as usual except— Lieutenant Peter Jensen, division commander of the lifesaving department, United States coast guard service stated today that the authorities at Washington had stricken out the last requisition made for whiskey as part of the stores of a life saving station, to be used in emergencies.

Spirits of ammonia were sent instead.

WAR DECLARED UPON RABBITS

Fruit Growers of Marion and Polk Counties Suffer Losses from Pest

If anybody sees — an Oregon jackrabbit reading this story, he should pull the rabbit's tail, or tickle him in the ribs, or kick him in the seat of the trousers, or tell him about the Ku Klux Klan and divert his attention from this is the story of what they're going to do to Brer Rabbit for what he is doing to the Oregon fruit trees.

Reports are coming in of the rapid and destructive spread of the big jackrabbit from the sage brush plains.

Pest is Growing

This pest hasn't been very numerous in western Oregon, but he seems to be finding excellent picking since the coyotes and owls were killed off and the hunting license went up, and the new Oregon orchards look to him like strawberry shortcake or custard pie. During the hard winter, two years ago, a good many trees were entirely girdled and killed by the rabbits that found the fruit trees the best fare the country afforded.

Bark Peeled Off

Just now the rabbits are not girdling the trees quite so ravenously, but they do reach up into the little trees and peel the branches for their tender bark. One Polk county orchardist reports that the rabbits have ruined 150 prune trees this season for an aggregate loss of several hundred dollars. Another grower, on the Mission Bottom reports an almost equal loss.

Formula Devised

The Mission Bottom grower is going to paint his trees with an extra strong solution of lime-sulphur spray, with arsenate of lead added, and all made up thick enough to apply to the trees with a brush. The rabbits may nip into this unsavoury coating, once or twice, but hardly more than that; it's not good for rabbits. The Polk county grower expects to follow the same formula. Both also plan to put out poison, Paris green in bran, or on bright alfalfa hay in the winter time, when the ground is frozen or there is snow.

(Continued on page 3.)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(By The Associated Press)—Responsibility for further interference with transportation and with production of vitally needed coal was placed upon striking railroad employes and miners today by President Harding in again suggesting that they return to work under conditions already suggested by him while the reasonableness of their demands was being threshed out by the agencies set up for that purpose.

Replying to a telegram sent him by J. Cleave Dean, chairman of the railway employes' publicity association, Chattanooga, Tenn., charging that the administration was attempting to put American labor under the gun by its policy towards the industrial disturbances, Mr. Harding said: "Striking railroad workers exercise their rights of freedom in seeking to hinder necessary transportation of the country notwithstanding provisions made by law for consideration of any just grievance and the striking miners seek to prevent the production of coal necessary to common welfare, notwithstanding the offer of an agency to make an impartial settlement; while the men who choose to work in response to the call of the country are exercising their like right and at the same time are making their contribution to our common American welfare."

Denying the charge made by Mr. Dean, the president declared that "if you mean to challenge the righteousness of free men to be protected in their lawful pursuits against interference and violence, I will be glad to join you in submitting that question to the decision of the American people."

Treats Reference With Contempt

The president's reply to the Dean made a full exposition of the action of the government in both the railroad and mining strikes. It was as follows:

The president's telegram, dated July 25, was as follows: "Mr. J. Cleave Dean, 'Chairman, Railway Employes Publicity Association, Chattanooga, Tenn. 'Since you speak as chairman of the railway employes' publicity association and since it is exceedingly important that the American people know precisely the questions at issue in the present railway and coal strikes, I am more than glad to answer your telegram, though I can only treat your politically partisan references with that contempt which is felt by every good citizen in the hour of deep public concern. Happily for the American public everything done and everything said by government authority relating to the two strikes is a matter of record and cannot in any way be distorted. There is no dispute about the loyal American citizenship of the men on strike, nor will any one question that many of them gave everything that men can give for the service of their country in the world war. Nor is it disputed that the men on strike are exercising their constitutional and lawful rights under existing statutes, in declining to work under the terms decided by the railroad labor board or tendered to the workmen by the mine operators of the country. No one has attempted or proposed to draft free men into either the railway or mining service or suggested coercion under military force. The military forces of free America are never used for such a purpose. Their service is only that of preventing lawlessness and violence. That same unchallenged freedom which permits you and your associates to decline to work is no less the heritage of the free American who chooses to accept employment under the terms proposed. The difference between the two positions is that the striking railroad workers exercise their rights of freedom in seeking to hinder the necessary transportation of the country; notwithstanding the provision by law for the consideration of any just grievance; and the striking miners seek to prevent the production of coal necessary to common welfare, notwithstanding the offer of an agency to make any impartial settlement while the men who choose to work in response to the call of the country are exercising their like rights, and at the same time are making contribution to our common American welfare."

Decisions Must Be Accepted

"The decisions of the railroad labor board are in compliance with a mandate of the law-making body of the United States.

MINERS MEET AUGUST 3 MAY SETTLE STRIKE

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—(By the Associated Press)—Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners today called a convention of delegates of every union local in the state to meet August 3 at Peoria to take action on strike peace plans presented by the mine operators. His action was considered so significant that leaders on both sides of the controversy tonight predicted that the strike in Illinois would end within two weeks.

Mr. Farrington's action was taken after an all-day conference with his executive board of approximately 20 members from all over the state.

Miners To Decide Issue

A union leader tonight said that the meeting had brought the following results: 1.—Mr. Farrington inconvincing that he is still supreme in power among the miners of Illinois, despite inroads in his prestige made in certain sections by followers of John L. Lewis, national miners' president and generally opposed by Farrington in matters of policy.

2.—Always in favor of a separate strike agreement, but heretofore insisting that he would not pull Illinois away from the national union policies in making it, Mr. Farrington has determined to place the issue before the miners of the state themselves and let them decide whether to remain on strike or go back to work under terms satisfactory to both sides.

3.—Mr. Farrington is convinced that he can defeat any opposition brought by the Lewis faction in Illinois.

Speedy Peace Possible

In his call for the convention, he openly declared that he would submit a proposition from the operators which might lead to speedy peace. This proposition has not been made public officially but it was frankly admitted privately that it was virtually the same made recently at the White House—that the men return immediately to work on the wage scale which existed when they quit work, this agreement to be effective until next spring and that in the meantime a permanent agreement be effected. John Lewis has been invited to attend the convention and it is believed that some effort will be made to settle the Illinois strike in a manner which will not aggravate the national labor. Some members of the executive board said tonight, however, that they believed Mr. Lewis would make an open fight on the floor against any state settlement but that if he did, Mr. Farrington would be able to retain control.

BEAVERS SIGN PITCHER-MANAGER

Al Demaree, Former Giant Moundsman, to Lead Cellular-digging Portlanders

PORTLAND, July 26.—Al Demaree, former major league pitcher, was tonight appointed manager of the Portland baseball club by President William H.

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 3.)