

OREGON: Tonight and Friday fair gentle southerly winds. LOCAL: Min. temperature 47, max. 68, mean 54. Rainfall .1 inches. River 14 feet, falling.

President Vetoes Republican Peace Resolution Today

Wood's Needs First Estimated at Half Million Dollars

Hanna Says He Agreed to Raise Money

Washington, May 27.—Dan Hanna of Cleveland agreed to raise \$500,000 to finance the campaign of Major General Leonard Wood the senate campaign investigating committee was told today by John T. King of Connecticut who first was the manager of General Wood's national organization.

Mr. King said this agreement was made at a meeting at New York between himself, Mr. Hanna and William Loeb, former private secretary of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The witness said Mr. Hanna "was to go out and gather in for 18 months work." He added that it was not discussed with General Wood.

Dennis "Dinner" Story. The witness denied that the financing of General Wood's campaign was taken up at the much discussed dinner at the New York home of Henry C. Frick. He also denied that he had discussed the subject with George W. Perkins.

J. S. Darst, West Virginia, state auditor and chairman of the committee in that state for General Wood's campaign was the next witness.

"I have here the full statement showing that \$4488 was spent in our campaign," he said. "That's every dollar, though there will be bills that may amount to \$2000 more. I received \$5000 from the national headquarters."

No local funds were raised, he asserted, "though friends of General Wood in different countries may have paid a little for halls and bands."

Amount Considered Small. "Why we consider this a small amount to spend on a sheriff's campaign in one of our smaller counties," declared the witness. "Our people have been educated up. Why, \$100,000 is a small amount to spend for a senator's campaign. It would have cost \$55,000 just to organize the state recently for General Wood."

Mr. Darst said the opposition "took whole pages in the newspapers and used airplanes."

Mr. Darst said he was a delegate to Chicago, "morally bound to vote in the convention for Senator Sutherland while he has a chance."

"He hasn't a chance, any more than me," said the witness, adding that after the "complimentary votes" West Virginia delegates would "vote for Wood."

With considerable emphasis the witness expressed the opinion that "unless there is corruption you are entitled to spend \$100,000 a state on publicity for a good man."

Butler's Expenses Told. Washington, May 27.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's candidacy for the republican presidential nomination has been financed to the extent of \$40,550 Judge John E. Davies of New York City, testified today before the senate committee of inquiry.

Five men, including W. C. Butler of Everett, Wash., gave \$5000 each, the witness said. The entire fund was spent on general publicity, the witness testified.

In reply to a question by Senator Pomerehne, democrat, Ohio, Judge Davies said Dr. Butler would not accept a \$500,000 contribution. "It was understood at the start," he added.

The witness agreed with Senator Edge, republican, New Jersey, that it would cost \$1,250,000 to give national circulation to a single platform pamphlet for a candidate.

McAdoo Fund Nil. The committee then went into the question of the campaign for W. G. McAdoo, democrat, calling Dr. Burris Jenkins, publisher of the Kansas City Post.

Dr. Jenkins produced a letter from Joseph Shouse, assistant secretary of the treasury, which said in asking him to come to Washington that "we have not even the money to pay your expenses."

Chairman Kenyon asked how many federal office holders were on the Missouri Democratic delegation.

"I doubt if there are any," Mr. Jenkins replied.

"Know of any funds being raised for the McAdoo candidacy?" Chairman Kenyon pursued.

"No sir; on the contrary, these gentlemen last night said they had no funds."

He was excused.

Johnson Says He Won't Bolt

Concord, N. C., May 27.—Senator Johnson of California declared in a political address here today that he would not bolt the republican party at Chicago if he should not be chosen as the republican presidential nominee there.

"I am now engaged in a family quarrel, wholly a family quarrel," Senator Johnson said, "and when the election is made at Chicago in two weeks the quarrel will be ended."

Polk County Residents Seek Olcott's Aid In Compelling Highway Board To Change Proposed Route of Road

Independence, Or., May 27.—Interest in the highway fight between the citizens of Polk county and the highway commission is growing intense. Independence business men started out this morning with a petition which will be presented to the governor as soon as 5000 signatures can be attached, and from the interest shown in the matter it is believed that they will not be long in securing the stated number of signers.

The petition reads as follows: "When the measure known as the road bonding act was proposed in 1917 session of the Oregon legislature, much opposition was encountered in the house of representatives. Numerous conferences were held between sponsors of the bill and members of the house, and a draft of the proposed act was submitted and discussed. No provision was made at first as to which, if any, towns in Polk county should be on the Pacific highway, and a favorable vote of a majority of the representatives could not be counted on. To secure the support of the representatives of Polk county, viz: Hon. Conrad Staffin of Dallas and Hon. Walter V. Fuller of Dallas, the proponents of the measure then agreed with these members that Dallas, Monmouth and Independence should be on the highway, and changed the draft of the bill to effectuate this understanding. Messrs. Staffin and Fuller then joined with the other thirty-five representatives in introducing the bill; which was passed by this house on February 17, later passed by the senate, and is now designated as chapter 423 laws of 1917. On the passage of the bill in the house, thirty-two members, including the Polk county delegation voted yea, twenty-seven members, including six who signed the bill, voted nay, and one member who also joined in introducing the bill, was absent. Without the affirmative vote of Staffin and Fuller, the bill would have failed."

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Phonographs Put Under Ban Church Spares Auto

Logansport, Ind., May 27.—Ruling against the use of phonographs in the homes of their members of all talking machines, phonographs and graphophones, the annual conference of the Old Order Branch of the Brethren church came to a close last night, after a five day session on a farm twelve miles east of her.

Some members sought to obtain from the council action forbidding the use of the automobile, calling it a "devil" machine but they failed.

Johnson's Lead 2139 In State Count Complete

Portland, Or., May 27.—Complete returns from Oregon's 36 counties, 29 of which are officially reported, in last Friday's presidential preference primary, compiled today by the Portland Telegram, give Senator Johnson a plurality over General Wood of 2139 votes. This is the final compilation until returns are canvassed by the secretary of state.

Johnson's total vote, according to these compilations, is 45,882. That of Wood is 43,753.

Senator Johnson carried 29 counties, General Wood 16. Johnson carried Wheeler county, which is complete and official, by three votes. Wood carried Morrow county, complete and official, by two votes.

"I ones had a serious operation," Mr. Taft said, "and the doctors kept the wound open. In that way it healed from the bottom of granulation, so that it left only a slight scar."

"We are a healthy body politic. The wounds of war, unrest and bolshevism will heal, but they must heal slowly. They must not be permitted to close over the surface, to fester underneath. We are suffering from a reaction from the war, it is true, but in reality, it is not serious."

"You men can make it serious for yourselves, however, long faces, despondency, depression, knocking—all these keep the sore open. The situation is serious—only as you make it so."

Duluth papers warmly praised Mr. Taft's addresses, both the noon luncheon talk, and his big lecture in the evening under auspices of the American Legion. The press predicted that Taft is still a great power in American politics and that he has not lost any of his former popularity.

He is on his lecture tour for the affiliated bureaus and will visit most of the states and several Canadian provinces before finishing his coming appearance in Salem Saturday, is creating a big wave of interest among Marion county people.

Pendleton's new auto camp grounds in the east end of the city are rapidly being put into shape for use.

Washington, May 27.—Ten leaders of the railroad strike in New Jersey were indicted by the federal grand jury here today under the Lever act. They were charged with conspiring to obstruct interstate commerce.

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Philadelphia, May 27.—The New Era Movement will be continued until the next general assembly. This was unanimously voted today by the 132nd general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A. in session here. In taking this action the assembly voted to cut the annual New Era budget from \$900,000 to \$400,000.

Washington, May 27.—Authority for the treasury to make final settlement under which back taxes estimated at \$1,000,000 will be paid the government is provided in a bill passed today by the house and sent to the senate. The measure amends the 1918 tax law.

Candidates Open Final Vote Drive

Chicago, May 27.—Candidates for the republican nomination for the presidency today opened their final drive to capture the 493 votes that spell victory in the convention which opens here one week from next Tuesday.

The last of the 984 delegates who will sit in the convention were selected yesterday when Vermont republicans chose eight delegates.

Major General Leonard Wood, presidential returns show, will enter the convention with more instructed delegates than any other candidate, but his total of 133 is less than one third of the number necessary to win the nomination.

Many Ballots Expected. The division of strength among the large field of "favorite sons" practically precludes any possibility of a nomination on the first ballot. Even the most optimistic campaign managers here are not claiming victory before the third ballot and the more conservative party leaders predict the break will not come before the fifth or sixth at the earliest.

One hundred and forty-five contests have been or will be filed or more than one seventh of all the seats in the convention. The national committee which meets here Monday will decide these contests and prepare the temporary roll.

The principal contests are between supporters of Major General Wood and Governor Frank O. Lowden. Senator Johnson and other candidates are not directly interested in these contests, but may raise questions regarding primary contests in South Dakota, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska and other states.

Some to Be Contested. In addition to the 145 contests, 64 surplus delegates, with fractional votes, have been chosen from ten states and the republican national committee's rules provide that their right to seats shall also be contested.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Senator Howard Sutherland of West Virginia, were the principal gainers in primaries and conventions held in four states during the past week. Senator Johnson, returns indicate, will get nine of Oregon's ten votes and Senator Sutherland 16 from West Virginia. The official count has not been completed in Oregon and West Virginia.

Texas republicans split into two factions, each of which elected an uninstructed delegate with 23 votes.

Wood Pledges Most. Figures compiled here show the following division of the convention vote:

Major General Leonard Wood, 152. Senator Hiram W. Johnson, 145. Governor Frank O. Lowden, 74. Favorite sons and uninstructed, 44.

In the favorite son list, Senator Warren C. Harding has 35 votes from Ohio; Senator Sutherland 16 from West Virginia; Senator Miles Penderexter is expected to receive Washington's 14 and Judge Pritchard of North Carolina is expected to get 17 of his state's 22 votes.

Schulderman's Head Likely to Tall Is Belief

The removal of Henry J. Schulderman as state corporation commissioner by Governor Olcott in the not far distant future and the substitution in that office of a man who, at least, is not antagonistic to the present state administration, is a prediction freely heralded about the state capitol these days.

Schulderman has always been recognized as anti-Olcott and the governor's failure to remove him from office long ago has been a source of much surprise to the friends of the executive. The intimations and insinuations spread broadcast by Schulderman in his campaign for the republican nomination as secretary of state, indirectly reflecting upon the Olcott administration, however, are believed to have been sufficient provocation to justify action by the governor at this time that he might have been averse to taking before.

The declarations carried in Schulderman advertisements preceding the primary election referring to "rubber stamps," "me too" and "second the motion" official can be construed, only as a direct slap at Sam A. Kozer, the republican nominee for secretary of state, and, incidentally, an indirect slap at Governor Olcott, whose deputy and chief reliance in the secretary of state's office Kozer has been for eight years. These sarcasms, it is believed, will prove the straws that will break the patience of the governor.

Schulderman was appointed corporation commissioner by Governor Withycombe, May 1, 1915, and reappointed in January, 1917, his present term expiring the first Monday in January 1921.

The last of 1885 cars of the 1919 apple crop handled by the Hood River Apple Growers' association have been shipped to New York.

Streetcar Afire; Motorman Takes Fire To Firemen

Chief Harry Hutton of the fire department was laughing Thursday. He said that a new way has been discovered for fighting fire whereby costs to the city will be greatly minimized. This is how it happened:

Shortly after six o'clock Thursday morning a streetcar, shrouded in smoke, pulled up in front of the fire station on Chemeketa street. The motorman ran into the department and declared that the car was afire and that he had brought it right to the door of the station.

In a few minutes the blaze, that had been started by faulty wiring underneath the car, was extinguished by fire men using chemicals.

"We didn't even have to start the engine," Chief Hutton said. "It didn't cost the city anything for gasoline, tires or water. It's some scheme to bring the fires right to us!"

Salem Vote In Primary Gives Perry Big Lead

J. A. Perry, candidate for the legislature received the highest vote of any man on the republican ticket for any office in Salem at Friday's election, leading Thomas R. Kay, the leader on the county ballot, by 160 votes. Perry received 2345 votes.

The Salem vote complete, including the 18 Salem precincts, East Salem and Salem Heights, was as follows: President: Hoover 442, Johnson 1023, Lowden 347, Wood 1654. United States senator: Abraham 943, Stanfield 2005.

Secretary of state: Coburn 77, Jones 172, Koser 2104, Lockley 374, Parsons 227, Schulderman 296, Wood 117. Commissioner of public utilities: Butcher 2155, Cousins 812.

Perry Leads Field. Representative: Buselle 786, Davey 1196, Davidson 672, Hughes 959, Kay 2185, Keber 473, Looney 1481, Martin 1311, Perry 2345, Riggs 1091, Watson 559, Weeks 1921, Wrightman 721, Zorn 576.

Coroner: Clough 1489, Rigdon 1803. Assessor: Jones 542, Steinhilber 1502, West 1299.

For democratic nomination as United States senator, Chamberlain received 258 votes to 240 votes for Stark-weather in Salem.

Referendum Vote. Notwithstanding the fact that Marion county returned a majority of 650 against the higher educational millage bill, Salem gave the measure a majority of 737. The city vote on the referendum bills was as follows:

Eminent Domain for Roads: yes 2559, no 1013. Four Per Cent Limitation: yes 2376 no 1422.

Capital Punishment: yes 2066, no 1879. Crook and Curry Bonding: yes 1951, no 1073.

Successor to Governor: yes 1928, no 1975. Higher Educational Tax: yes 2371, no 1673.

Soldiers Aid: yes 2261, no 1697. State School Tax: yes 2741, 1329. Blind School: yes 2391, no 1433.

Missing Youth Is Believed Seen In Salem Wednesday

Trace of Harold Lynch, age 16, who disappeared from his home at McCoy Monday, and although poses and dogs had searched for him no trace of him could be found, is believed by police Thursday to have been found in Salem Wednesday evening.

Wednesday evening A. Lavalleur, second hand dealer, told police that a boy, age about 16, and whose description closely resembled that of young Lynch, had appeared at his place and attempted to sell a silver fork.

The boy is described by Lavalleur as being slight of build, light complexion and was wearing a dark blue suit. At the time of his disappearance Harold Lynch was thought to have been wearing blue overalls and blue cap. Police believe now that he might have procured blue trousers, and that this boy who attempted to sell the fork was Lynch.

Leader Declares Treaty Discredits Turkish People

Angora, Asia Minor, May 17.—Unalterable opposition to the treaty of peace the allies have submitted to Turkey was expressed here today by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of Turkish nationalist forces.

Assertions were made by Mustafa Kemal that the British were attempting to discredit the "Turks and fanatics." He asserted, however, that the new nationalist government here would use all its resources to combat this campaign.

Aviator Given Ovation. Tokio, May 25.—Announcement that Masiero Ferrari, the Italian aviator who is making the flight from Rome to Tokio arrived in Seoul, capital of Korea at 5 o'clock this afternoon and was given an ovation there was made by the war department here today.

Wilson Says Such a Peace Would Place Ineffacable Stain on Nation's Honor

Washington, May 27.—The republican peace resolution was vetoed today by President Wilson.

Such a method of making peace with Germany, the president said, "would place an ineffacable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States."

Wilson Plea For Mandate Turned Down

Washington, May 27.—President Wilson's proposal for an American mandate over Armenia was disapproved today by the senate foreign relations committee. Only four democrats opposed adverse action on the president's request.

By a vote of 11 to 4 the committee reported a resolution declaring that congress respectfully declined to grant to the executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia.

ARMENIANS ACCEPT REQUEST TO TREAT WITH BOLSHEVIK

Paris, May 27.—The Armenians have accepted an invitation from the Russian bolsheviks to send delegates to Moscow according to information received by the French foreign office.

A Tiflis dispatch to the foreign office says the Georgians have already reached an agreement with Moscow under which the Tiflis government undertakes to prevent Georgian territory being used as a base for attacks against the bolsheviks.

The reported willingness of the Armenians to negotiate with the bolsheviks is explained in official circles here by the fact that they are exposed to attacks by the Turkish nationalists on the one side and by the bolsheviks on the other, and probably have in view an arrangement assuring them tranquility on their northern boundary.

Navy Budget for Coming Year Is Fixed; Sum Big

Washington, May 27.—Next year's naval budget was fixed at about \$436,000,000 under a complete agreement on the naval appropriation bill reached today by senate and house conferees.

The original house bill carried \$425,000,000 and the senate about \$467,000,000.

The conferees agreed on twenty million dollars for navy aviation, a compromise between the \$15,000,000 voted by the house and \$25,000,000 by the senate.

In lieu of the senate appropriation of \$1,000,000 to begin work on the new Pacific coast base in San Francisco bay, the conferees authorized a congressional commission of five senators and five representatives to investigate available sites on San Francisco bay and report to congress not later than December 31.

Army Bill Also Approved. Washington, May 27.—Complete agreement on the army reorganization bill was reached today by house and senate conferees.

Under the measure as agreed upon, the permanent peace time army will consist of 250,000 enlisted men and 17,800 officers, a total of 267,800, including Philippine scouts.

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Price of Bread Raised 2 Cents

Effective today, bakers in Salem raised the price of bread approximately two cents above the former rate.

The whole price now, bakers claim, is similar to that in Portland, or 19 cents for a one pound loaf and 14 1/2 cents for the pound and a half loaf. Retail prices in the city now are 13 cents for the pound loaf, and 18 cents for the 1 1/2 pound loaf, as a result of the raise.

Local bakers say that they attempted to avert the rise, but that for the past two months increasing costs of material and labor have so pressed them that the raise became imperative.

Coal Miners Plead Not Guilty; Trial Set For November

Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.—Fifty seven bituminous coal miners and operators who entered pleas of not guilty to charges of violating section nine of the Lever act in federal court here yesterday will be tried November 8, 1920. The men are specifically charged with conspiracy to limit the production and distribution of coal and to enhance the price thereof.

A move is under way to establish a union high school for the 14 school districts around Forest Grove.

Without announcing his intention regarding the treaty of Versailles, the president declared that the treaty embodied the important things omitted by the resolution, and said that by rejecting the treaty, the United States had declared in effect that it wished "to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of our own."

The president added that the peace resolution omitted mention of many important objects for the vindication of which the United States entered the war.

"Such a peace with Germany," the message continued, "a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization."

The president's message follows:

To the house of representatives:

Message Summarized.

"I return, herewith, without my signature, house joint resolution 337, intended to repeal the joint resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the joint resolution of December 7, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian government, and to declare a state of peace, and I have not felt at liberty to sign this joint resolution because I can not bring myself to become party to an action which would place ineffacable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States. The resolution seeks to establish peace with the German empire without exacting from the German government any action by way of setting right the infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples whom it attacked and whom we profess it our purpose to assist when we entered the war."

Wound Discount Sacrifice. "Have we sacrificed the lives of more than 100,000 Americans and ruined the lives of thousands of others and brought upon thousands of American families an unhappiness that can never end for purposes which we do not now care to state or take further steps to attain? The attainment of these purposes is provided for in the treaty of Versailles by terms deemed adequate by the leading statesmen and experts of all the great peoples who were associated in the war against Germany. Do we now not care to join in the effort to secure them?"

"We entered the war most reluctantly. Our people were profoundly disinclined to take part in a European war, and at last did so, only because they became convinced that it could not in truth be regarded as only a European war, but must be regarded as a war in which civilization itself was involved and human rights of every kind as against a hellish government. Moreover, when we entered the war we at first very definitely the purposes for which we entered, partly because we did not wish to be considered as merely taking part in a European contest. This joint resolution which I return does not seek to accomplish any of these objects, but in effect makes a complete surrender of the rights of the United States so far as the German government is concerned. A treaty of peace was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June last, which did seek to accomplish the objects which we had declared to be in our minds, because all the great governments and people which united against Germany had adopted our declarations of purpose as their own and had in solemn form embodied them in communications to the German government preliminary to the armistice of November 11, 1918. But the treaty as signed at Versailles has been rejected by the senate of the United States, though it has been ratified by it as against a hellish government. By that rejection and by it methods we had in effect declared that we wish to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of our own, unhampered by any connections of interest or of purpose with other governments and peoples."

Ideals Are Submerged. "Notwithstanding the fact that upon our entrance into the war we professed to be seeking to assist in the maintenance of common interests nothing is said in this resolution about the freedom of navigation upon the seas, or the reduction of armaments, or the vindication of the rights of Belgium, or the rectification of wrongs done to France, or the release of the Christian populations of the Ottoman empire from the intolerable subjugation which they have had for so many generations to endure, or the establishment of an independent Polish state, or the continued maintenance of any kind of understanding among the great powers of the world which would be calculated to prevent in the future such outrages as Germany attempted, and in part consummated. We have now in fact declared that we do not care to take further risks or to assume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations or the sacredness of international obligations or the safety of independent peoples. Such a peace with Germany—a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war—

(Continued on page four)

LATE BULLETINS

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