

# RESIDENT WINS IN HOUSE

## McLemore Warning Resolution Laid on Table, 276 to 142.

### These Situation Is Ended When Session, Swayed for Seven Hours by Most Sensational Episode in Decade, Decides to "Stand by President."

Washington, D. C. — President Wilson Tuesday completely and decisively won his long fight to compel congress to acknowledge that it stands behind him in the submarine negotiations with Germany.

To the rallying cries of "Stand by the President!" and "It is Lansing and Wilson or Von Bernstorff and the Kaiser!" a big Democratic majority and nearly half the Republicans in the house rolled up overwhelming votes against the movement to warn Americans off armed ships of the European belligerents.

The celebrated McLemore resolution, which the anti-administration forces centered their fight, was tabled in other words, killed—just as was the Gore resolution for a similar purpose in the senate last week.

From the outset of the fight the President's supporters, without regard to party, swept over the opposition.

On the first vote, which was a parliamentary proposition to prevent opening the McLemore resolution to amendment and unlimited debate, the administration forces carried the day, 266 to 160. On that, 192 Democrats, 68 Republicans and 1 Progressive voted to support the administration. Twenty-one Democrats, 132 Republicans, 5 Progressives, one Independent and one representative London, the lone Socialist of the house, voted against it. This was the crucial vote of the fight, the one on which administration leaders were uncertain. With victory in hand they moved on to the next proposition, the adoption of a special rule for four hours' discussion of the McLemore resolution.

Again they carried the day, this time 271 to 138, and then pushed their victory to a conclusion by tabling the McLemore resolution, 276 to 142.

In seven hours of tense, turbulent session, in which the administration opponents charged that the President was contending for a doubtful legal right and was shifting the responsibility of diplomatic negotiation to congress, the house swayed back and forth in the most sensational congressional spectacle of a decade, probably unparalleled since the eve of the declaration of war on Spain.

President Wilson, calm and confident, heard the early results of the fight in the cabinet-room at the

White House with some of the cabinet grouped about him. He told them he was much gratified with the support of congress.

Released from the bonds of embarrassment forced upon him by the dissensions in congress, which have been represented in foreign capitals as indicating that he was making his demands on Germany in direct opposition to the sentiment of the elected representatives of the people, President Wilson now stands prepared to go on with the submarine negotiations with the central powers.

The next step probably will be an answer to Germany's last proposal to settle the Lusitania case, in which the United States probably will ask for such further assurances as it considers sufficiently broad and complete to guarantee that the new submarine campaign, which began on March 1 and in which notice has been given that all ships carrying guns will be sunk without warning, will not endanger Americans traveling the seas on merchant vessels.

The President and his advisers regard the action of the house as a sufficient answer to reports circulated in Berlin, sent from Washington, that congress stood two to one against him in the crisis.

"Stand by the President and do not embarrass him in his diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries," was the whole burden of the argument of the administration leaders.

They paid little attention to the involved legal phases of the situation. It was enough, they argued, that the President had said the reported attitude of congress as opposed to his policy was embarrassing him abroad, and that they stuck.

Tributes were paid to the President by almost all the Democratic speakers, from Acting Chairman Pou, of the rules committee, who opened the debate, to Chairman Flood, of the foreign affairs committee, who closed it.

"It is charged that the President wants war," said Mr. Pou. "All the imp of hell never devised a more infamous charge. No man since Abraham Lincoln has gone through such a test as the President in the last six months to avoid war. He has tried to preserve peace. He would not sacrifice a single life to make himself President for his lifetime."

### Text of McLemore Resolution, Which Brought Fight Between President and House to a Decisive Issue

Washington, D. C.—The text of the McLemore resolution, following a preamble, is as follows:

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the 64th congress of the United States do and it hereby solemnly requests the President to warn American citizens within the borders of the United States or its possessions, or elsewhere, to refrain from going on any and all ships of any kind of the powers now or in future war, which ship or ships shall be armed with guns, whether such ship or ships be a part of the naval armament of the power whose flag it flies or be called a merchant ship or otherwise, and whether such gun or other armament be called 'offensive' or 'defensive,' and in case American citizens do travel on such belligerent ships that they do so at their own risk.

That whenever the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Navy shall come into possession of the original memorandum of the German government, containing photographic copies of alleged secret instructions direct that so-called 'defensive' armament for merchant ships shall be carried offensively and that so-called 'defensive' armament for merchant ships shall be manned and directed by naval

officers and men of the navy of Great Britain and that such so-called 'defensive' armament for merchant ships and such naval officers and men shall be as far as possible concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports, with the evident intention to deceive, the President of the United States or the Secretary of State shall at the earliest possible moment transmit such actual memorandum of the German government, with such facsimiles of alleged secret instructions of the British government and with all appendices whatsoever to the Speaker of the house, that it and they may be laid before the house for its full information and for its assistance in performing its duty and function of guarding the welfare of the country and its citizens, and for its assistance in performing its constitutional duty of advising the President of the United States with regard to foreign relations.

"That the house expresses the determination of the people and government of the United States both to uphold all American rights and to exercise care, consideration and wisdom in avoiding actions which tend to bring American citizens and American interests into the zone of conflict where the passions of war are raging."

#### Four Die in Hot Water Vat.

Pennellsville, Pa.—Four men were injured and others injured here Wednesday when the roof covering a vat of water in the Baltimore & Ohio road shops collapsed in the course of a religious meeting. The men had climbed to hear a talk by an evangelist who is conducting services in the churches, and several were killed by the falling of the vat, which was full of water. Six men were saved by the prompt action of persons nearby.

#### Senate Confirms Baker.

Washington, D. C.—The nomination of Newton D. Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, as Secretary of War was confirmed late Wednesday by the senate.

Unanimous commendation of Mr. Baker's appointment was expressed by the cabinet at the meeting here. General Hugh L. Scott, secretary of War and interim, told the President that the nomination had been favorably received among army officers.

# NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

## About Oregon

### Big Lumber Order Received for Freight Car Building

Eugene—The Booth-Kelly Lumber company has just closed a contract which is said to be the largest obtained by a Willamette valley mill in several years, entering into an agreement to supply the Ralston Steel Car company with 9,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in the manufacture of cars for the Southern Pacific railroad company.

The order is the second of this nature booked by the Booth-Kelly company within the past few weeks, according to A. C. Dixon, manager.

The lumber in the contract is to be used in the manufacture of 2000 freight, flat and other cars.

The contract was awarded at a meeting held in Cincinnati, where a large number of bidders representing lumber companies in all parts of the United States were present. The lumber will be supplied at intervals extending throughout the summer.

As soon as weather conditions permit the mills at Wendling and Springfield will resume operations, with prospects of a good summer's business, provided the car situation does not interfere.

### Rodent Fighters Unite.

Klamath Falls—The idea of the farmers of a neighborhood banding together for organized rodent extermination work has proved popular in Klamath county. Besides clubs at Bonanza, Langell Valley, Merrill, Malin and Lorella, all of which were recently organized, the Hildebrand Farmers' club was organized at Hildebrand, about 25 miles east of this city, and the farmers of the Spring Lake section, in the basin east of the city, are effecting an organization there.

More than 40 farmers attended the Hildebrand meeting and 25 joined the club, selecting the following officers: President, Charley Drew; vice president, J. G. Wight; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Wilkerson, and poison mixer, Charles Drew, Jr. Ground squirrels and coyotes are the pests to be fought. Poison mixtures are prepared according to government formulas.

### Big Wool Sale Reported.

Baker—The largest amount of wool contracted for in years is reported by Berthold and Gerson Neuberger, who announced they had contracted for nearly 500,000 pounds for Portland and Eastern concerns. From 20 to 21 cents was the average price stipulated, making an outlay of more than \$100,000.

The clips contracted for include those of Orson Moody, between 80,000 and 90,000 pounds; M. F. Cundiff, 20,000 pounds; A. H. Hampton, of Huntington, 95,000 pounds; and E. Johnson, 85,000 pounds. The names of other sellers were not given out.

With the lambing season at an end, shearing will commence within a short time. Buyers believe that a large percentage of the wool this year will be contracted in advance.

### Business Right Upheld.

Salem—The retaliatory building and loan association law passed by the state of Washington does not give Corporation Commissioner Schulderman, of Oregon, the right to act likewise and refuse the Pacific Building & Loan association of the state of Washington, the right to do business in this state, the attorney general's office has ruled.

If the Washington concern, which a short time ago withdrew from business in Oregon, makes its annual report to Commissioner Schulderman, and pays up its annual license fees, the attorney general holds it has the right to continue in business in this state.

### Highway Route Inspected.

Roseburg—For the purpose of ascertaining the needs of Douglas county with reference to state aid in road construction, John H. Lewis, state highway engineer, passed Saturday in Roseburg conferring with the members of the County court and other prominent citizens.

While Mr. Lewis refused to divulge his plans regarding the construction of the new state highway through Douglas county, he said work on the road would begin as soon as the necessary funds are available.

### Jobs Are Awaiting Men.

Marshfield—There are more jobs here than men, in most localities. The Willamette-Pacific construction work between Coos Bay and Reedsport is short of workmen and the crew has been reduced from 65 to 12. It was reported that the crew above the Umpqua river had dwindled from 125 to less than 20. Work is delayed on account of the men quitting. They are leaving for the outside.

# WORLD'S DOINGS

## OF CURRENT WEEK

### Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

### UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

### Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

Berlin announces gains at Verdun and France makes counter claims.

A volunteer automobile company has been formed by citizens of Douglas, Ariz., to transport troops wherever needed.

Germany has declared war on Portugal, alleging hostilities in Africa, parliamentary insults and diplomatic evasions.

A \$30,000 contribution to the national treasury's conscience fund, the largest ever received, came by mail in a registered package from New York.

With the temperature 15 degrees below zero and a heavy wind blowing, the Western Mesaba range in Minnesota is in the grip of the second severe blizzard within a week.

The National Housewives' League has declared a "boycott" on sugar and sent out communications to all branch leagues, as well as to other women's societies, urging co-operation in the movement.

Chew Chong, a 25-year-old Oriental, was shot and killed in a Chinese rooming house in Oakland, Cal. The police think the murder was another move in the tong war now being waged in Pacific Coast cities.

The names of all persons arrested for intoxication in Aberdeen, Wash., and the places where they obtained their liquor hereafter will be published by Chief of Police Schmidts, according to an announcement made by him.

Mrs. Maud Hawk Wright, an American woman, who said she was held captive by Villa for nine days and was liberated in the midst of the Columbus fight, declares that Villa announced on March 1 his intention to attack Columbus.

Dr. J. B. Lloyd, of the government health service at Tacoma, Wash., who is supervising the campaign of rat catching in that city on an extensive scale, says tests are now being made from rats caught during the past week as to evidence of bubonic plague.

While crossing Birch lake, 18 miles east of Mesaba, Minn., William C. Taft was attacked by seven timber wolves. With a pocket knife as his only weapon Mr. Taft killed two of the animals and was himself severely scratched before two companions with rifles came to his assistance and drove off the wolves.

Failure of the machine guns to work at the crucial time when most needed at the beginning of the fighting between the Villa bandits and the Thirtieth Cavalry at Columbus, N. M., is the reason given for the escape of the Villa band and also for the relatively small loss among them, according to Private Thomas Barton, of the Hospital corps.

Statistics show that the quantity of wheat held in interior mills and elevators in the United States on March 1 was nearly twice that held a year ago, according to a report by the bureau of crop estimates. The total is estimated at 151,911,000 bushels, or about 15 per cent of the 1915 crop. Last year it was 85,955,000, and two years ago 93,626,000 bushels. The figures do not include visible stocks at points of large accumulation.

Chicago bankers advise that "war profits" be invested in the future of the country.

Petty officers of some interned German ships at Honolulu are accused of bootlegging.

General William Loomsmith, distinguished Union cavalry leader, in the Civil war, dies at his ranch home near Medford, Ore.

Information has been received from Innsbruck, Switzerland, that cholera has broken out anew in 37 towns and villages in Austria.

Five thousand employees of the Armour's, Swift's and Morris' packing plants at East St. Louis receive unsolicited increases in wages.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber company, of Eugene, Ore., receives an order for 9,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in building freight cars for the Southern Pacific.

# NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS;

## GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.01; fortyfold, 94c; club, 92c; red five, 92c; Russian, 92c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, 18.50 @ 19.50; valley timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23 @ 23.50 per ton; shorts, \$25.50 @ 26; rolled barley, \$31.50 @ 32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 85c @ \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, \$4 @ 4.50 per crate; cabbage, \$1.50 @ 2.50 hundred; garlic, 10c pound; peppers, 20 @ 25c; eggplant, 25c; sprouts, 8 @ 9c; horseradish, 8 @ c; cauliflower, \$2 @ 2.25; celery, \$4.50 per crate; lettuce, \$2.50 @ 3.25 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.25 @ 1.50; hothouse lettuce, 75c @ \$1 box; spinach, 90c @ \$1; asparagus, 20 @ 25 per pound; rhubarb, 12 @ 14c pound.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.25 @ 1.50; Yakima, \$1.40 @ 1.60 per sack; sweets, \$3.25 @ 3.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon, buying prices, \$2 f. o. b. shipping point.

Apples—Spitzenbergs, extra fancy, \$2.25; fancy, \$2; choice, \$1.25 @ 1.50; Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy, \$2; fancy, \$1.75; choice, \$1.35 @ 1.50; Rome Beauty, fancy, \$1.50 @ 1.60; Winesaps, choice, \$1.15 @ 1.35; Stayman, choice, \$1.25 @ 1.35.

Eggs—Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 20c per dozen; uncandled, 18 @ 19c.

Poultry—Hens, 16 @ 17c; springs, 17c; stags, 12c; turkeys, live, 19 @ 21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 24 @ 25c; ducks, 13 @ 16c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Prices from wholesaler to retailer: Portland city creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard grades, 32 @ c; lower grades, 30c; Oregon country creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard makes, 31 @ 31 1/2; lower grades, 29 1/2 @ 30c; butter packed in cubes, 2c less. Prices paid by jobbers to producers: Cubes, extras, 28 @ 28 1/2; firsts, 26 1/2 @ 27c; dairy butter, 14 @ 18c; butter fat, No. 31c; No. 2, 28c.

Veal—Fancy, 11 @ 11 1/2c pound.

Pork—Fancy, 10c pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10 @ 13c pound; 1916 contracts, 11 @ 12c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 20 @ 30c; valley, 27 @ 28c; mohair, Oregon, 28 @ 29c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4c pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7 @ 7.90; choice, \$6.50 @ 6.75; good, \$6.75 @ 7; medium, \$6.50 @ 6.75; choice cows, \$6.50 @ 6.75; medium, \$5.25 @ 6; heifers, \$4 @ 6.40; bulls, \$2.50 @ 5; stags, \$3 @ 5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50 @ 8.30; heavy, \$6.50 @ 7.30.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$7 @ 8; ewes, \$6 @ 7; lambs, \$8 @ 9.05.

### Farmers of Northwest

#### Refuse to Sell Wheat

Reports from the Northwest wheat markets are that it was impossible to buy. The largest dealers did not appear to be in the market, but there was a fair demand from other quarters, but farmers could not be interested to the point of selling. Bids were unchanged at interior points, but on the Portland exchange the prices offered were 1 cent to 2 cents under those of a few days ago, as a consequence of the easier trend at Chicago.

March promises to be an interesting month in the Northwestern markets. It is understood that a large quantity of wheat has been sold for shipment to the East during the month, and it is not believed the sales have been covered to any great extent. With farmers in a holding mood and likely to continue so, full prices may have to be bid to get the necessary supply. March shipments are expected to equal those of recent months. Unsold stocks in the Northwest are variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. But little more wheat will be bought to come this way, aside from probably 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels that California will take, and the remainder, if sold, will have to go East. It will be a large quantity to move in the ordinary course of trade. The prospects are that much wheat will be carried over, perhaps more than in any former year.

### Egg Market is Ruling Steady.

The Portland egg market was firm with moderate receipts. The bulk of business was reported at 18 1/2 cents, with small lots bringing 19 cents. Candled eggs jobbed at 20 cents.

Poultry is scarce and as the demand is good, prices are on a firm basis. The street is oversupplied with veal and the price dropped with sales at 11 cents. No changes were reported in the butter market.

### The Real Thing.

"Your letters seem fervent enough, but can I trust their apparent fervor?" "You can. They have been tested in court. I got 'em out of a breach-of-promise suit, and the plaintiff got damages, too.—Louisville Courier Journal.