

SELLING'S "SPLENDID" TREATMENT OF LEGISLATORS VOTING FOR EATON

Thirty-five Out of Forty-one Standing Committee Chairmanships for Selling Supporters—All Important Committees Included in List—Legislature Further Behind in Second Week Than on Second Day Last Session.

SALEM, Jan. 21.—Allen Eaton, discussing the patronage distribution by Speaker Ben Selling said today:

"So many people who read the Oregonian of January 15th, have asked my opinion of that story which set forth the splendid treatment accorded to the men who supported Eaton, and the absence of any favoritism to the Multnomah members, that I deem it in place to state publicly the truth of the situation. The Oregonian said:

"Geographical lines were carefully ignored by Speaker Selling in making his committee appointments, the Eaton supporters getting some choice chairmanships. Risley, one of the democrats, drew one of the most important chairmanships of all—livestock."

"First of all, I am perfectly satisfied with the treatment I have received. I have no complaint to make for myself, and what I have to say of others is not a complaint, but an explanation.

"Never in my legislative experience have I seen such discrimination used in the appointment of committees. I should not be disposed to call attention to this matter if it were not for the fact that the papers throughout the country seem to be giving Mr. Selling credit for perfect fairness and exceeding generosity to the men who opposed him. I am personally satisfied—I got what was coming to me, but in justice to the 22 able men who cast their votes for me, I will now give this statement so there can be no doubt as to the situation.

Truth About Committees

"There are 41 standing committees. Mr. Selling gave 35 of these chairmanships to his own supporters and six to mine. Mr. Selling had 37 supporters and I had 22, or the ratio between the Selling and Eaton supporters was about as five to three. Upon this ratio, everything else being equal, the Selling men should have received 24 chairmanships, and the men voting for Eaton about 16. The apportionment made by Mr. Selling, however, was not five to three, but five to one.

The number of chairmanships, however, is not of as great significance as the character of the committees upon which my supporters were placed. Not a single man who supported me was made chairman of an important committee. The 20 most important committees of the house are: Alcoholic traffic, assessment and taxation, banking, claims, corporations, education, elections, engrossed bills, enrolled bills, fisheries, game, insurance, irrigation, judiciary, labor and industries, railroads and transportation, resolutions, revision of laws, roads and highways, and ways and means. Every chairmanship on these committees went to Selling men. The most important of these 20 committees are ways and means, judiciary, revision of laws. The chairmen of all these committees are Selling men from Multnomah county. Of the 21 members on these three committees, only four were selected from my supporters.

Gill Is Punished

"The only Multnomah man who did not receive a committee chairmanship was John Gill, who was the choice of thousands of citizens for the chairmanship of the game committee. He is one of the best authorities on game in the west. His popularity was proved in the general election when he received the most remarkable vote of any man from Multnomah county. He is the only man to my knowledge behind whom there was a real public sentiment for any committee chairmanship, yet he did not receive the chairmanship of the game committee nor even a place on it. The reason given by Mr. Selling for this, is that he voted for Eaton.

"Now, let us examine the committees for which the men who supported Eaton were selected for chairman. There are six out of 41, and none of them are of any importance. They are as follows:

Capitol buildings and grounds, Barrow, cities and towns, Dillard; horticulture, Hunt; livestock, Risley; manufacturing, Fenwick; public lands, Porter.

All Are Unimportant

"The importance of these committees and their heavy (?) work is well indicated by the session of 1913, in which out of a total of 953 resolutions and bills passed through this house, these committees handled a total of 81, or one out of 12.

"If any one is interested in the

qualifications of the men who voted for Eaton for committee chairmanships, it is worth while to note that the following have served in previous sessions of the house on the most important committees. They are Dr. J. E. Anderson of Wasco, E. E. Blanchard of Josephine, Charles Childs of Linn, W. P. Elmore of Linn, John Gill of Multnomah, Chris Schuebel of Clackamas, D. C. Thoms of Marion, George Weeks of Marion and myself, all of whom have served in previous sessions of the house of representatives. These men represent an aggregate service in the house of 12 years, a greater service than that represented by all of the men who supported Mr. Selling, and yet not one of these men was given a chairmanship.

Proof of the Bidding

"It might be interesting to note that had the house been willing to accept my proposal that the number of committees be reduced from 41 to 25, all of the committees of which my supporters have been made chairmen, would have been done away with, or consolidated with others. This report made two days before the committees were appointed, leaves no doubt as to the uselessness of the ones of which my supporters were made chairmen.

"The above analysis shows clearly two things: (1) men were not selected for the chairmanships because of their service or experience but because of their votes for the speaker, and (2) that Multnomah county has received more power than even I anticipated. It is interesting in this connection to notice also that in spite of the Oregonian's repeated promises that Mr. Selling would announce the committees on the first day of the session, it was the third day before they were made, and at the beginning of the second week the house is not as far advanced in its work as it was on the second day of the session of 1913.

SIX MILLIONS FOR RELIEF WORK IN QUAKE DISTRICT

ROME, Jan. 21.—The sum of 30,000,000 lire (\$6,000,000) having been placed at the disposal of the Italian authorities for the alleviation of conditions in the earthquake area, extensive relief work is being planned.

It is expected that within a fortnight the most serious conditions will have been greatly improved. Shacks for the housing of the homeless will be erected as rapidly as possible; buildings not destroyed will be repaired; roads will be cleared and reopened to traffic, and agricultural and business life in the stricken communities will be restored to normal. Other relief steps doubtless will be undertaken by the authorities, such as the remission of certain taxes and kindred measures.

HIGHWAY BILLS BEFORE HOUSE

SALEM, Or., Jan. 21.—Members of the house roads and highways committee have discussed in a general way their attitude toward whatever road bills may be introduced during the session. Chairman W. I. Vawter of Jackson county explained that some consistent policy of systematic road development should be adopted, with the recommendation of a sufficient levy to care for necessary and immediate construction. What this levy should be, whether 1 mill or less, will be decided after public hearings have demonstrated the views of the people.

"My experience has been," said Mr. Vawter, "that every mile of permanent highway that is constructed is an education to just that extent. With a road built south to the Jackson county line, a road all the way to the California line would be only a matter of time. California has spent \$28,000,000 on its permanent roads and it won't be long before her highways have reached the Oregon line.

"Jackson county wants good roads, but is willing to see the Willamette valley developed first because of its more dense population. It is willing that a road should be built from Klamath to The Dalles. On our road in the Siskiyou we have spent already more than \$186,000, and we have a boulevard of scenic beauty in no way inferior to the Columbia highway."

MAX FIGMAN IN "MAN ON THE BOX" AT THE STAR THEATER FRIDAY AND SATURDAY



RIGHT-OF-SEARCH AGREEMENT SIMPLY MAKESHIFT PLAN

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—John Bassett Moore, former counsellor of the state department, in an address before the second annual foreign trade convention today on "Problems of War and Commerce" asserted that the pending problems between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the right to visit and search and British interference with American ships and cargoes could result in nothing better than a makeshift; that the points at issue could be settled only by the abolition of "conditional contraband" and the co-operation of neutrals and belligerents in the certification of cargoes.

Belligerent Rights

On the belligerent right of visit and search, he said: "The impulse of the belligerent is to cut off his enemy altogether and to prevent him from getting anything from the outside. The neutral, on the other hand, naturally desires that his trade should not be unduly hampered by an armed conflict to which he is not a party.

"At the present moment a negotiation is in progress between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the exercise of the right of visit and search particularly in relation to the question of contraband. The representations of the United States are friendly in tone, but were evidently inspired by the desire to reach an arrangement should be duly considered, of belligerent and neutrals alike. But no matter what arrangement may be made, it can, in the present state of the law, hardly be expected to be more than a makeshift. The question requires for its eventual adjustment a more radical solution than any of the compromises attempted in recent years have afforded."

By Grace of Britain

Mr. Moore said that movement of American commerce today was by grace of British control of the sea. "If," he continued, "instead of the naval supremacy now exercised in its own interest and that of its allies by the largest consumer our agricultural products and foodstuffs, the control of the seas were actually contested by powerful hostile fleets, it is almost appalling to reflect upon what might be the present state of our commerce. The bare suggestion of such a predicament justified us in giving to the subject our most serious consideration, for we must look to the future as well as to the present."

THAW TO SLEEP IN TOMBS PRISON

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Harry K. Thaw will sleep in the Tombs prison next Sunday night, not far from the cell which he occupied when first arrested for the murder of Stanford White in June, 1906, if William Travers Jerome carries out the plan he announced today. Mr. Jerome said he would try to have Thaw's case called for trial next week. He said he would leave this city tomorrow for Washington, and from Washington he would go to New Hampshire, returning here Sunday with Thaw.

Before making this announcement Mr. Jerome had a long talk with District Attorney Perkins, in which they discussed the indictment charging Thaw with conspiracy in the alleged plot which resulted in his escape from Matteawan asylum in August, 1913. In addition, Jerome consulted Supreme Court Justice Davis, who will hear Thaw's case.

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AMERICAN SHIP OWNERS WORST IN RAISING PRICE

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The difficulties before the exporter of cotton and the cotton grower were ascribed to scarcity of shipping and to enormous increases in trans-oceanic freight rates due to the war, in an address by D. W. Kempner, of the Galveston cotton exchange, before the American trade convention. Freight rates to Liverpool had advanced an average of five on a bale of cotton, Mr. Kempner said.

"It may surprise some of you to know that the highest freight rates for any service are now demanded by owners of American vessels," said Mr. Kempner, "and it is by no means unusual for such ship owners to demand for the hire of a vessel worth \$300,000 a rental of \$40,000 per month, out of which is paid by the ship owner only the wages of the crew and the upkeep of the vessel. The charterer is expected to pay for insurance on the vessel for the voyage, for coal for her steam, and must deliver her back on this side at the port of the owner's selection."

Mr. Kempner said the impression had gone abroad that the south was in a bankrupt condition as a result of the drop in cotton prices that followed the outbreak of the European war. This, he said, was a mistaken impression.

"It is true that the south has suffered severely through this decline in cotton prices," he said, "but that they are impoverished or pauperized I must most strenuously deny."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield reviewed the work of the department of commerce in promoting foreign trade. He said that since May, 1914, the department has stationed eight commercial attaches abroad.

"The department," he continued, "now has in mind the development of co-operating branches of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce over all the country in the thought that in time every chamber of commerce may become affiliated with the bureau and keep in constant touch with it."

TURKS DEFEATED IN CAUCASUS

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—The following communication from the general staff of the army of the Caucasus has been given out here:

"In January 19, in the region of Ahalik, Lavzor and Kyaganl, we fought a series of combats with the Turkish rear guard who retreated precipitately. We captured a great many prisoners and a Turkish camp. "On January 18 we occupied Ardanchout, in Trans-Caucasia, near the Turkish border.

"A torpedo boat sent to inspect the Asia Minor coast sank 12 vessels with their cargo near Arehava.

"In other sections there has been no particular change."

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CONSTANTINOPLE TRANSFORMED SINCE RECENT REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—During the period beginning with the capture of Constantinople and ending a few decades thereafter, the golden age of Turkish dominion dawned and began to decline.

Constantinople crowned its conqueror's life, as it has remained the chief jewel won by Turkish arms; and today the Ottoman is trembling lest this trophy of his former vigor, the vantage point of his Oriental world upon the continent of Europe, be won away from him and brought back within the sphere of its native west again. The life which developed in this city since the possession of the Turk, dating from 1454, is the subject of a paper prepared by H. G. Dwight for the National Geographic society.

Held Back By One Man

Before the revolution of 1908 Constantinople was a survival of the fifteenth century without electric lights, telephones, trolley cars, fire brigades, theaters or woman suffrage. At first this was because the Ottoman capital was allowed to remain a remote piece of Asia transplanted into Europe; in later years it was so because of the will of one man—the ex-sultan Abd-ul Hamid II. This sultan, Mr. Dwight conjectures, firmly believed that a dynamo had something to do with dynamite, and therefore would have none of them.

The Young Turk uprising in 1908 transformed the city, and according to Mr. Dwight, Constantinople has changed more in the last five years than in the 200 years before them. Dynamos hum there now; electric cars clatter through its streets, telephones are in use; streets have been paved and widened; motor traffic plies upon them, and there is even talk of a subway system for the city. Yet the tinge of the Orient still saturates its life. Constantinople of today, the writer says, is neither modern nor mediæval; not wholly Asiatic, nor yet wholly European; rather, it is a confusing mixture of the old and the new, of the east and the west.

Collection of Villages

The great city, the writer continues, is an agglomeration of villages rather than an expressive whole. It does not assimilate the people who come to dwell in it, but each tribe and race lives in a section apart, speaking its own language, wearing its native tracts and adhering strongly to its native customs. How the stranger will live in Constantinople is dependent upon the circumstance of his nationality. All visitors, however, must share somewhat in its eastern atmosphere. In this connection, Mr. Dwight explains:

"The stranger shall not be amazed when he discovers that his street has no name and his house no number, for the real system on which the addresses of Constantinople are organized is that of quarters. I, for one, live in such and such a village of the Bosphorus, in the quarter of Candle Goes Not Out. Find that quarter and someone in it will be able to find me, if he feel so disposed.

Outsiders Do Work

"Practically all the work of the city is done by outsiders, and each kind of work is done chiefly by men from a certain 'country.' So it is that the men who sell ice cream in the streets are Albanians, that the layers of pavements are Mohammedan Albanians of the south; that the railroad navies are Christian Albanians from the same region; that bath men are Turks from Sivas; that street porters are Kurds or Asia Minor Turks, according to the kind of load they carry; that most boatmen are from the Black sea coast, and so indefinitely. There is plenty of time in the Ot-

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toman capital; in fact, a prodigality of this element of life—for the city religiously, regardlessly follows four calendars. Time has no money currency there; it has no relationship at

all, according to Mr. Dwight, to the material world, the world of daily bread and economic endeavor. The Turks of Constantinople prefer to regard 12 o'clock as falling at sunset.

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