# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1906.

THE ISSUE.

Statement No. 1 is a matter for argument. Honest men may conscientiously differ in opinion about it. How best to elect a United States Senator is a question not yet decided. To hold one or the other of the opposing views upon it impeaches no man's integrity. To believe in the constitutional method does not make one a villain; to believe in statement No. 1 does not make him a enint.

But there are questions upon which candidates for the Legislature who intend to do their duty as servants of the people cannot hold opposing views. The shall own and control the publicutility franchises?" is such a question. In his letter to The Oregonian Mr. Elmer B. Colwell takes sure and safe ground upon this issue. It is, as he says, the all-important matter for the voters to decide at the next election. It is not a mere intellectual question. It concerns the political integrity of candidates.

No one who believes in corporation ownership and control of franchises can honestly ask the voters to elect him to the Legislature; for he is against the best interests of the public, and if he is intelligent enough to make laws he knows that he is against them. He wither a fool or a conscious tool of the privileged corporations, and no man gs to either of th ought to be a member of the Legicla-

The Oregonian purposes to take the side of the people upon this question. The candidate who believes in the own ership and control of franchises by the people will have its support. Those who are hostile to such ownership and control it will not support. And it purposes to make no mistake in the matter. It will investigate. Every candidate for the Legislature will be asked to declare himself upon this issue. He will be asked to state clearly whether he is for the people or against them. If he declines to answer, the voters will understand that he is against them. If he equivocates, the conclusion is the same. The answer must be clear, definite and decisive.

The issue is too important for trifling The time has come to decide who own and control the City of Portland and the State of Oregon. Is it the people or is it the privileged corporations? Is it the men who have created the city and state by their industry, or the men who reap the harvest of others' toll with the sickle of special privilege? The decision of this question has been delayed too long. It ought not to be delayed The issue is now squarely drawn before the court of public opinion, and The Oregonian purposes to see that it is not befogged or postponed Let every candidate tell where he stands. Is he for the people whose votes he asks? Or is he for the privileged interests, whose sole aim and pur-

pose is to rob the people? AS SHOWN BY THE GALA COACH.

A feature of the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena will be an unparalleled procession of state coaches. His Majesty already has The pill is a bitter one, but it must be thirty-four gorgeous vehicles ready, awallowed. and hopes to have at least forty in the procession. Sixteen of these are historic creations that have not been used for many years. All have been repaired under the direction of the King. dignified collapse of any one of these

In pursuing this fad Alfonso will imitate his predecessors for many centuries. The gain coach is not, indeed, a fad confined to Spanish monarchs, but ceremonies in all countries. In letters ently published, written by Madame Waddington, the American wife of a called a plan of building public roads French diplomat who was Ambassador sion, much stress is laid upon the gala coaches that France provided for the Ambassador's suite and the attention that they attracted in the procession,

The vast gulf between the governwhich the gala coach is a gorgeous acof Charles King, for many years president of Columbia University), but

close touch with the diplomatic service of Prance, naturally became imbued with the ideas of the aristocracy to a considerable extent. This, however, makes all the more striking her simple presentment of facts that came under her observation. She say in Russia the people submissive, sad and endur-ing; the ruling classes everywhere asgressive and pompous; the one repreented by the vast masses of silent peasantry into whose midst the Cossacks charged, provoking no outcry, to clear the way; the other by the gormade and could make no comment upon the cause that produced this effect. This, indeed, was not necessary; the simple presentment was quite sufficient to disclose the immeasurable gulf between the idle aristocrat and the toiling proletariat as it exists in Europe, and as it would exist in America but for the recognized power of the people at the hustings.

#### A BITTER PILL.

In one of his sprightly paragraphs Oliver Wendell Holmes describes what happens when a farmer overturns a stone in the field on a Summer afternoon. The colony of bugs residing beneath its shelter, the sowbug, the tumble-bug, the thousand-legged worm and the grand-daddy long legs, horrified by the sunshine bursting into their dark retreat, fiee in all directions. Some find refuge in other holes and crannies: some the farmer crushes with his boot Perhaps a spider, abnormally big and fat, instead of fleeing, defies the invader for a moment before the heel comes down and ends its noxious career.

Dr. Holmes was not thinking of the Standard Oil Company when he penned his witty apologue, but it describes with ludicrous accuracy the scatteration of kerosene insectivors, big and little, which befell when Mr. Hadley rudely tore off the shield of secrecy which had so long hidden their orgies. R. H. Mc-Nale is a sort of kerosene-haunting cockroach who made good his escape to a secure and shady nook somewhere in Massachusetts. John D., the elder, may not irreverently be likened to grand-daddy long legs which made a timely hike to the congenial shelter of New Jersey. Mr. Archbold and two or three others were like the sluggish sowbug, which is easily captured; while Mr. H. H. Rogers may be compared to the Infuriated spider, bulbous and venom ous, which vainly sets its fange in the crushing heel.

Mr. Hadley has overturned the shell tering stone of corporate secrecy. He has let the light of day into the den of the scandalous colony. Armed with the authority of the Supreme Court of Missouri and fortified with the late epochmaking decisions of the highest tribunal in the land, he was not to be thwarted or resisted. He has gained a great victory-great in itself and greater still as an earnest that the law has at last decided to assert control over the anarchistic corporations. significance of his victory, as Mr. Hadley himself intimates, is that there is no lack of authority over these rebellions monsters; what we really lack is prosecuting officers with the courage and persistence to enforce the law.

When such an officer wishes to do his duty he can do it. He may find the courts somewhat timid in the presence of the more distinguished criminals; he may find witnesses defiant, recalci trant and elusive. Mr. Hadley had abundant experience of this kind, but he was not disheartened. He held dfastly on his course and his tricompelled the mighty, lawless, defiant Standard Oil Company to bow to the law of the land and produce its incriminating records. Its servants and agents he has dragged into court and extorted from their reluctant lips the evidence he desired. Its attorneys, recently so contemptuous, act now as if they were lawyers for a mere human agency instead of a demigod. They recognize at last that, great as the Standard Oil Company may be, the State of Missourl is greater still. In their newly-acquired meekness it is ludicrous to hear these attorneys bewail the publicity which Mr. Hadley has forced upon their corporation. Hitherto it has ruled the Nation like some Philip of Spain issuing his arrogant mandates from the depths of the Escurial. Clouds and darkness were round about it. Now its holy of holles has been desecrated by the processserver and its high priests have been made to appear in court and answer questions like ordinary mortals

Well may the corporation lawyers call this sensational. It is sensational. Every great triumph of justice over intrenched wrong is sensational. The victory of the Swiss peasants over Charles the Bold was sensational. The welcome of Voltaire to Paris after his thirty years' exile was sensational. So was the execution of Louis Capet. The Declaration of Independence was a sensational document. John Wesley preaching on his father's tomb did a sensational deed. The Emancipation Proclamation was a sensational utterance, and the day of judgment, when it comes, will be both sensational and spectacular. The corporations which have so long ruled in secret must now meet their retribution in public and naturally the event attracts attention,

# WHO PAYS FOR GOOD ROADS

The farmers of Macleay, Marion County, held a meeting last week to who is fain to provide against the un- discuss the Tuttle road law, which gives the resident property-owners within two miles of a highway the power to bond themselves for the purpose of raising funds with which to improve permanently the road. After the discussion the farmers adopted a is used as an effective part of official resolution condemning the law and demanding its repeal. Among other things, they denounced what they

In other parts of Marion County the ander III of Russia, descriptive of the farmers approve the Tuttle law and are pageant at Moscow upon that occawhy the Macleny farmers should demand repeal of the law is not apparent. If they do not want to build roads on the bonding plan they need not-there gorgeous trappings, outriders is no one going to try to compel them to do so. If other communities want good roads and want to get them that good roads and want to get them that ares, who seem to seem to seem the government and the people in a monarchy is from the community that does not want the underfed and mistreated "bull" of the gala coach is a gorgeous action the gala coach is a gorgeous action the gala coach is a gorgeous action to the gala coach is a gorgeous are built? Why shouldn't the prop- that the gaunt specter of famine await-

erty-owners adjacent to a road pay the ing its victim hovered over many a greater portion of the expense of improving it?

WATER TRANSPORTATION A NECESSITY

The project of establishing a transportation line on the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers is one of the most important before the people of Portland today. That this is pretty well understood is reflected in the personnel of the men who have already subscribed liberally for stock in a company which geous gala coaches of the empire on an is to build and operate a steamer on occasion planned to proclaim the might the Lewiston-Cellio route. It is practhe Lewiston-Celllo route. It is pracof the government. As a diplomat's tically assured that the enterprise will wife this American-French noman be a profitable one from its inception. be a profitable one from its inception, but even were it otherwise the investment would be one of the best that could possibly be made for Portland and the vast Columbia basin, which is tributary to this city. With an improved river, so that navigation is safe and easy, and with boats in operation. we would have a perpetual guarantee against any possible railroad combination which might arise to deprive us of the, trade which rightfully belongs to this city. There is unquestionably a liberal mar-

gin of profit in moving freight to and from the upper country on a lower schedule than is now in existence. It may also be possible for the rathroads to meet any cut that is made by the steamboat line and still handle the bulk of the traffic at a profit to themselves. Even should they make this cut and retain the lion's share of the business, it will be due solely to the effect of water transportation, and the end ought by the enterprising Portlanders and others who are subscribing to the project will be accomplished. The coming of the Hill roads down the north bank of the Columbaa River and into Portland will be a great thing for this city. It will open up to our merchants a new field from which they have long been excluded and it will also bring to this port a large amount of agricultural products which as yet are in what is regarded as exclusively Puget Sound territory.

With a steamboat line to the interior, Portland will be in a very independent position regarding the railroads. Water transportation over easily navigated routes is the cheapest transportation on earth, and on a mighty river like the Columbia it has the advantage of being free to all comers. There is a right of way which, once placed in condition, needs no more attention, and the use o this right of way is free to all comers. The enlistment of Portland capital for the proposed steamboat line is a return to first principles, and to the policy that made Portland great. When Portland capitalists and merchants organized the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which was the forerunner of a transportation system which last year showed surplus earnings of more than \$6,000,000, it was for the purpose of giving the trade of the interior an outlet to tidewater, thus permitting an agricultural and industrial development that was impossible with the country bottled up and still dependent on the packhorse or freight wagon for transportation.

So long as that company remained in the hands of Portland capitalists it was always operated in the interest of this city, and the territory served by this city. The managers of the company, having large interests in this city and the tributary territory, were fully alive to the fact that the interests of the shippers and the carrier were mutual. Reductions in freight were steadily made as the traffic increased and conditions warranted them. But when the control of the O. S. N. Co., or rather its successor, the O, R. & N. Co., was passed on to men thousands of miles keep the policy of the road in harmony with that of the people it was serving, and in the absence of an independent steamboat line it was impossible to bring to bear enough pressure to force the recognition of demands which should have been met. Within the past few months there has been more of a disposition on the part of Mr. Harriman to co-operate with Portland and prevent a further diversion of truffic

from Portland territory to Puget Sound. Even if this policy should be continued and improved, there is no reason for Portland abandoning her efforts to secure a steamboat line. There have in the past been many changes in the Harriman policy, and in the administrative officers, and there will undoubtedly be other changes in the future. Without some independent route beyoud the reach of railroad combinations we shall be powerless to provent a repe tition of the injustice that has followed some of these changes in the past. With a steamboat line owned and controlled by Portland capital, we can make rates which the railroad must meet. The investment in this line will bring larger returns, indirectly if not directly, than any other enterprise for which demands have recently been made on our public-spirited citizens.

PROMOTING GROWTH OF SOCIALISM. Major Miller, a Pennsylvania million aire, whose fortune grew out of coal and steel mined and manufactured by men whom God intended should enjoy equal rights and privileges with Major Miller, has just broken the record for high-priced banquets. In barbaric splender and cost, it far exceeded the hundred-thousand-dollar dinner which the Equitable policy-holders provided for Jimmy Hyde and a few friends. The cost of Major Miller's banquet was sufficient to provide food for thousands of starving people who eke out a miserable existence in the great cities of the East. Properly distributed, it would have been sufficient to grant to hun-

dreds of striking miners the small increase they ask in wages. It is this wanton waste of riches got by an economic system that is all wrong that accelerates the speed of this Nation toward a social revolution, and the time is not far distant when at some of these banquets the Major Milsuccess and power, will be startled by the appearance of handwriting on the wall that will be appalling in its significance. Perhaps it might be termed a redeeming feature in the nature of flaunts his great wealth-in the faces of those whom he has robbed. In avoid-ing publicity of this nature, he, of course, exhibits an intelligence that is lacking in some of his fellow-mill aires, who seem to delight in shaking

On the pinched, wan face of the tenement-house mother, watching the departure of the last flickering spark of life from the baby who perished for want of proper food and nourishment, the lovelight gleams just as strong as on that of the mother who can bring to the bedside of her darling every necessity, convenience and luxury that the most exacting speclalist can demand. These conditions are growing worse instead of better, but a fact that bodes no good for the Major Millers, the Jimmy Hydes and the men "higher up" is that the teeming millions who are eking out a bare existence from the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table are becoming sullen over the existence of such con-

ditions. Fuel is being added to the flame by the steady addition to the list of converts to socialism of wealthy men who are at last realizing the awful injustice of a system which permits some of the people to revel in luxury whill others equally worthy and with rights to a living are confronted with semi-starvation all their lives.

The Republic of Chile has just authorized a loan of \$12,500,000 from a German financial house for the construction of a railroad from Arica, Chile, to Lapaz, Bolivia. This is not an unusual occurrence in any of the South American countries, and it explains in part why those countries deal so largely with the Europeans instead of with the United States. American money can find plenty of employment at remunerative rates in building railroads in this country, and does not need to go abroad for investment. The other reason why the Germans and British outdistance the United States in South American trade is that the European countries are large purchasers of wheat, hides, nitrate and other commodities for which there is only a limited market in the United States. It is deedless to state that these—the true reasons for our light trade with South America-are never set forth by the ship-subsidy grafters, who always assert that the discrepancy is due to the lack of American ships.

To those numerous Oregon newspapers that were victimized by a false and viciously incorrect version of the affray in The Oregonian office Monday The Oregonian has simply to say that they will doubtless learn again the whole truth, if they have the slightest desire to learn it, at the trial of the young bully. Meanwhile it begs to assure its esteemed contemporaries that the account of the affair which appeared in The Oregonian Tuesday last was correct, impartial, colorless and true from beginning to end. It is to be deplored that any newspaper outside of Portland should have been made innocently, no doubt, to serve the purposes of the particular style of yellow-dog journalism that inspired an alleged acount of the affair that has been so widely disseminated.

Maxima Fernandez, an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency of Costa Rica, has just arrived at New York. having been deported from his native by his successful rival for the high office. He brought with him Messrs, Pacheco and Garcia, whose free with a whole skin the fortunate Maxima Fernandez proves that the onward march of civilization has not entirely passed by Costa Rica. A few years ago the customary reward for the man who made an unsuccessful race tway, it became much more difficult to for the presidency of any of those "pep pery" Southern countries was death. The world moves, even in Costa Rica.

Two hundred and fifty teachers were enrolled at the Whitman County Teachers' Institute which convened Monday and it is announced that at least fifty more will add their names to the list before the close of the session. Whitman County is so truly a land of magnificent distances that schoolhouses seem few and far between, and to those who have traveled through that rich country it will be surprising indeed to learn that old Whitman not only has more than 300 teachers, but that those teachers look after the intellectual welfare of 11,000 pupils. Whitman County is raising something besides wheat and fat bank accounts.

For twenty-six years William H. Macdonald was before the theatergoing public, who will feel a personal oss in his death. With the veteran Barnabee and Tom Karl, he organized the Bostonians and did more than one man's share toward maintaining the high standard of the most popular musical company in America.

Never in the history of the world has manual labor received so large reward as in the twentleth century. A bo scarce 19, in three hours and a half obtained \$5500 by making more points in billiards than Champion George Slos son. The earning power of the cue is almost equal to the boxing mitts.

Not inappropriate is the "nickname of the explosive used by the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners. While "hell fire" lacks elegance and is unscientific, yet it conveys to the popular mind a better idea of its quality than do bisulphide of carbon and similar compounds.

De Lancey Nicoll, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee says that Mr. Hearst is a political traitor. This is a nice, easy compliment compared with some of the things which Hearst has said about some of Mr. Nicoll's friends.

Tuskegee Institute is the beneficiary of a New Jersey philanthropist in the sum of \$655,000. If Booker Washington shall devote it, as he no doubt will, to the manual training of the Southern negro, the world will be better and hap-

Mr. Jerome's manner of handling the insurance grafters lacks the strength and vigor of his old-time methods. He used to break in on the game with an ax when he wanted to find the chips and money on the table.

Pittsburg, reputed to be the ri Watson's Magazine city of its size in the world, receives \$2,000,000 more from Carnegie. As re-marked by a philosopher long since dead, "Them as has gits."

large cities, and within a radius of a few miles of the scene of that sybaritic large conference has been amicably feast of Major Miller's it is a certainty settled. In Portland the trouble over the same problem is still brewin'

THE SILVER LINING.

By A. H. Bellard. Good-Bye, Marquam.

(Tune of Hiram Green.) Marquam Grand was just a first-class theater in Portland town. It draw the people strong for many a

The shows it gave were famous in the Northwest, up and down, To everybody's heart the place was

The Fathers of the city looked around for something fat. And sprung a fifteen-thousand-dollar Calvin Heilig, he just figured that he

certainly be jiggered If he'd stand for such raw worknot much!

(Chorus.)

It is hard for us to leave: We all will surely miss you, Marquam Grand, for you we'll grieve so farewell, Marquam. The Council thinks it's fly; It is sad to see your finish,

Good-bye, Marquam.

Marquam Grand, good-bye The Belasco, on Fourteenth street, h another pretty house, And there's where all the big show now will play:

leave the storied Marquam to still as any mouse, And hope the change will bring brighter day; love the cherished, gilded room where Shakespeare held his sway.

Where drama, song and stage delights were rife; Regretfully we go, and we will mourn ·for many a day, But we wish success to Heilig all his

Good-bye, Marquam, It is hard for us to leave; We all will surely miss you. Marquam Grand for you we'll grieve so farewell, Marquam.

The Council thinks it's fly It is sad to see your finish, Marquam Grand, good-bye. My dearest Albert, you may give your life for me if you are heavily insured

When a man admits that he is gong to the dogs we fell sorry for the

Some people are so close that they hate to spend time.

That's a toucoing romance-tie marriage of Mrs. Larned, of Portland, and Mr. Newton, of Kentucky, who were sweethearts 30 years ago, who buried husbands and wives and then reverted to the ever-living love of their younger days. A case in kind, but involving more fortitude was that of the famous Governor Dix, of New York. and his wife. When 30 he went to her father and asked for her hand. The father told him to bring \$100,000 when he asked that question. He went away and it took him 40 years to get the money. Then he went and asked the question again. "Good," said the father, and he added his own check for another \$100,000 to the wedding dowry, Governor Dix tore up the father's check, took possession of his beloved and mar names sound familiar, and also his ried her, saying that their happiness family. By reaching this land of the had merely been postponed, Neither had married during these long 49 years. I never met a more magnificently devoted couple than Governor and Mrs. Dix in New York during the latter years in his beautiful Fifth-avenue home, where he delighted to honor and raise his wife.

The world is taking your photograph. Look pleasant.

# Definitions.

(Tips on the Race of Life.) Tip-A wrong steer on purpose Words-What puglists fight with, romen allure with, and great men ab-

Act An absolutely silent thing that makes a big noise. Banana Peel-A clever little piece of mechanism that can make a mar slip up and slip down at the same

time. Governor Chamberlain-A colloquial lam meaning blowing hot and cold simultaneously. The Past-Something gone out of

everybody's life, and not necessary to The Present-What no one ever has, as it constantly slips away.

The Future-Different for each person in the world, and made for himself by himself.

A Hit-Something prized by stage people above honor, family, riches, heaven, God and suppers.

Chicago Tribune.

If your wife is growing restless, if tentatively tugs At the dingy window curtains; if she studies all the rugs; If she talks about wallpaper; if she views the window panes With an eye that sees them tarnished a lot of streaks and stains.
Then you may as well be patient and qu For no feeble man can stop

You had better plan for boarding some-where else for a day or two, For the chances are she'll start it with a rustling, busiling crew Of scrubwomen and of dusters, and the chairs will block the hall And lots of dainty china will be put where it will fall—
And an aproped, townied, draggled eight will say she in your spouse.
For the signs of Spring are potent—she will

You will eat upon the icebox, you will sleep upon the atore,
Tou will silp upon a box of soap and down the stairs will rove;
Tou will find your valued volumes mixed with the kitchen pans and pots;
For the time you'll be an allen—you and all your little tots—
And there'll be a time of trouble, time of shake and dust, and douse,
Till the fever has subsided—she will

"Does anyone know this poor fel-low?" asked the good Samaritan, ad-dressing the crowd which had quickly solute blank, and-

"Trust official! Trust official," PORT SAID. Egypt. March 3.—The shouted the assemblage in one voice. "Out of his head, and thinks he's on the Galveston sailed today for Colombo, Cer-

### EDITORIAL ASSAULTS.

Tacoma News. Several months ago The Oregonian demanded an investigation of the affairs and the business methods of the Portland Gas Company. It printed letters of complaint written by prominent citizens and business men, who cried out against the extertion to which they declared they were subjected and the insolence with which the company officials treated re-quests for a better, if not a cheaper,

The Oregonian, on behalf of the users of gas, which comprise almost the entire population of Portland, has waged an altogether honorable but merciless war against the company. It has supported the citizens charges with facts, it has discussed the quality of the gas furnished, it has called into question the means emit has called into question the means em-ployed in organizing the gas company, it has clearly shown the water in the stock and the abuses practiced by the company. Where the people were weak. The Ore-gonian was powerful. It finally secured the attention of the City Council. A committee of that body has lately carried on the investigation.

on the lavestigation.

The Oregonian has been eminently fair, printing the company's answers to the charges, the company's counter-accusaions, the company's attacks on The Oregonian and the company's impugn-ment of the motives that led The Orement of the motives that led ine Orsegonian to demand the investigation and with all this, columns and pages of the stenographic report of the Council committee's proceedings.

In short, the Gas Company has found

itself in a blinding glare of publicity. It no longer operated in the dark. It could conceal nothing. It couldn't even make the usual and useful plea of unfair treatment by the attacking party, couldn't prate of its services to the lic; it couldn't hold up the pitiful spec-tacle of the children of stockholders cry-ing for bread; it couldn't talk of public clamor driving capital away from the

city. For the people knew the facts.

The company made its first confessi when it reduced the price of its product. It made its second yesterday, when a clerk in the offices of the company's attorney assaulted the managing editor of The Oregonian, after demanding that the paper cease its attacks on the Gas Com-That was an unconscious and un willing but powerful tribute to the powe of an honest, free press. It's a little hard on the editor, perhaps, but it will not diminish, in any degree, the influence of The Oregonian and if means ultimat defeat for the Gas Company. It makes more possible, in fact, the plan, advo-cated by Harvey Scott, of The Oregonian looking to municipal ownership of the

Just how it can benefit any cause kill an editor or to beat a critic is little difficult to see. It won't prove the cause just nor will it silence criticism or destroy censure. On the contrary, it is a confession of guilt. The people of Port-land need no longer be in doubt as to the course to pursue.

# SHUTS OFF OBSTRUCTIONISTS

#### House Adopts Rule Against Points of Order on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The House today, in order that the executive, legisand judicial appropriation be considered without being jected to the limitless points of order passed a rule prohibiting that method o ghting the bill. The rule after a running debate of an hour by a vote of 169 to 169. The remainder of the lay was devoted to consideration of the bill and more progress was made than it all the days heretofore given to the

The new rule was reported by Dalzell and provides that hereafter, in con-sideration of the bill, it shall be in order to consider, without intervention of a point of order, any section of the bill as reported except section & and upon motion authorized by the committee on appropriations it shall the bill any provision represented as part of the bill and heretofore ruled

verse discussion. previous question on the rule the ayes were 129 and noes 71. Dairell, in explanation of the reason

for the rule, said that it was brought in "to put a stop to indiscriminate points of order which, if sustained, would tie up the Government." Hardwick (Ga.), Driscoll (N. Y.). Fitzgerald (N. Y.) and Prince (III.) opposed the rule with vigor.

Grosvenor (Ohio) favored the rule The House then went into committee of the whole for consideration the legislative, executive and judicial Brooks (Colo.) offered an ame

ment increasing the appropriation for the Denver mint to \$150,000, which was adopted, \$2 to 61. Southard (O.) moved that the mint at New Orleans be abandoned, and said that its discontinuance would be in the interesst of real economy, The amendment

was lost.

The House having completed the reading of 110 pages of the bill, it was temporarily laid aside and the committee Adams (Pa.) presented the conference report on the consular bill, which was

PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS MERIWETHER ALLOWED TO GO

ordered printed.

# Pan-American Committee Prepares

gramme of subjects to be considered at the Pan-American Congress to be held in Rio Janiero, Brazil, hegipning July 21 was agreed on today by the committee of the congress having that matter in charge, of which Secretary Root is chairman. In addition to Mr. Root the committee is made up of the Ambassadors from Brazil and Mexico and the Ministers from Chile, the Argentine Republic, Cuba and Costa Rica.

The subjects include sanitary and gramme of subjects to be conside

The subjects include sanitary and quarantine regulations, uniformity of patent lews, international recognition of diplomas of practicians of the learned professions, questions affectpercial intercourse and an international railroad.
It is expected that what is co

known as the Drago doctrine, which is opposed to the forcible collection private debts by one nation from a other, a doctrine adhered to by United States, will come up for consideration in some form.

# Model of Transport Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-- Under the WASHINGTON, March 28.—Under the direction of Quartermaster-General Humphrey of the Army, models have been prepared of the United States transport Sherman and they are attracting much attention at the War Department. The models are about 20 feet long and show not only the exterior of the ship, but also the interior. One model represents the the interior. One model represents the transport cut in half and shows the relative positions of the quarters for soldiers, the passenger rooms, coal bunkers, freight compartments and machinery rooms. worked out in such manner tout nothing is left to the imagination. Even the beds for the men are reproduced on a small scale and the freight is represented by miniature barrels and boxes.

American Cruisers Sail for Ceylon.

# WILL DIG LOCK-CANAL.

#### President Will Not Wait if Congress · Delays Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Canal legislation at the present session of Congress is regarded as extremely improbable, even by the members of the Senate co tee, which for two months has been meeting nearly every day to investigate conditions on the Isthmus of Panama and

prepare itself to report a bill. Several weeks ago it was decided to postpone temporarily the investigation of criticisms that had been made against the management of canal affairs, and to devote the time to a discussion of the type of canal to be constructed. The committee is divided on this subject, and there is no indication that the witnesses who could be called would give testimony that would tend toward harmonizing the views of the members. Advocates of the lock-canal proposed by the minority of the board of consulting engineers are ap-parently confident that this plan will be

They have pointed out that, if no agreement is reached by Congress, the Presi-dent in his message transmitting the two reports of the board has given notice that the Administration will proceed with the construction of the lock canal.

Engineers who have been before the Senate committee have not agreed as to the feasibility of constructing at Gatun the flight of three locks proposed by the minority plans, and this has engaged in large part the examination of the ea-gineers. All of the advocates of the seasheers. An of the advocates of the sea-level project were outspoken against the safety of the locks at that point, but the friends of the minority plan have been greatly encouraged by a cablegram from Chief Engineer Stevens, declaring that there could be no doubt concerning the success of the Gatun locks.

The testimony given by Engineers Bates, Burr and others to the effect that the bill in which it is proposed to build these locks is not long enough to provide for three locks with usable lengths of 200 feet, was cabled to Mr. Stevens. He took steps to refute the statements, and notified the canal committee to deny the

testimony upon his authority.

Advocates of the lock canal declared today that, in view of the fact that Mr. Stevens had examined the site since the testimony was given, he is in the best position to take a positive stand. The witnesses who have testified before

the committee have been about evenly divided as to the type of canal. The nex witness will be General Davis, formerly member of the Canal Commission and Governor of the Canal Zone. Secretary Taft will appear some time next week. In view of the fact that the House committee on interstate and foreign merce is not inclined to accept the testiony taken by the Senate committee, believed the House will not be read for several weeks to take up canal legislation. This adds to the probability that little will be done at the present session. and that the President and the Canal Commission will be left free to exercise their own judgment as to the type of canal to be built, in which event the lock

level type would be adopted.

It is generally believed that the sentiment in-Congress is largely in favor of building the waterway by contract, has been suggested that Congress, joint resolution, may take action in this regard if a canal bill is not agreed upon

### HOLD OFF COASTWISE LAWS

#### Concession to Philippines Proposed. More Pay for Army Officers.

WASHINGTON March 28.-Secretary Taft, who was before the Senate commit-tee on military affairs today, spoke at length concerning the necessity for military cable to Panama by way of Ke West Porto Rico and Guantanamo, Such a cable is provided for in the pending bill by an appropriation of \$927,000. He also asked that prevision for a cable-ship to be used in coast defenses, which was struck out of the bill by the House, be restored. Mr. Taft opposed the reduction of the cavalry arm on the ground

that it requires two year equip and train this force. out on a point of order.

Section 3. referred to in the rule reported, refers to the "old age" paragraph, which has created so much adoft the United States shall not apply to trade between the United States Philippines until July 1, 1909, was indorsed by the Secretary. The Senate adopted an amendment to the shipping bill providing for such an extension, but that bill is tled up in the House with little chance

of passage. Senator Scott called attention to a bill he introduced early in the session provid-ing for an increase in the pay of Second Lieutenants, First Lieutenants, Captains and Majors, and asked the Secretary if he would be in favor of that bill. The Secretary said that he did not know he would be ready to indorse it at this time, t he agreed it was difficult for these officers to support families on their pay. He said that, while there had been a great deal of ridicule of the proposition advanced by General Corbin to prohibit officers under the rank of Captain from marrying when they had little means, he

Mr. Taft said that he thought the no commissioned officers were the most en-titled to an increase of pay. He paid a glowing tribute to the "old Sergeant" who teaches the young Licutenants how to manage men. He said these men should be encouraged to remain in the Army.

# Life at Annapolis Unbearable to

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Secretary Bonaparte decided today to accept the resignation of Midshipman Minor Meriwether from the Naval Academy. He will instruct the superintendent of the academy to dismiss the sentence of one year's confinement to the academy grounds hanging over Meriwether be-cause of the death of Midshipman Branch as a result of injuries received in a fight with Meriwether.

This action was taken on the rece nendation of Admiral Sands, superintenmendation of Admiral Sands, superinten-dent of the academy, and Admiral Con-verse, chief of the Bureau of Naviga-tion. It is known that life at the academy has become unbearable to Meriwether, and his poor record in his stud is said to be the result of a desire on his part to leave Annapolis.

# REFERENDUM ON STATEHOOD

### Conferees May Compromise on Letting Territories Decide

WASHINGTON, March 28.—That the Senate and House will reach a compromise agreement on the statehood bill, which will permit Arizona and New Mexico each to decide for themselves, the question of their admission as one state, seems a correct conclusion from present indications.

The conferces met today for the second time, and while the esselon was devoted to what are termed the minor amendments, there are indications that a basis of agreement on the chief question is suggesting itself naturally and will result in WASHINGTON, March 28.-That the

or agreement on the chief question is sug-gesting itself naturally and will result in the restoration of Arizona and New Mex-ico to the bill with the Foraker amend-ment, and inquiry among the Senators who opposed the original House bill indi-cates that they will accept this com-

# Troubetskoy Leads Moderates

NALUGA. Central Russia. March 3.— Prince Eugene Troubetskoy, leader of the Moderates, who refused to accept the portfolio of Education in the Witte cabi-net, has been elected a delegate to the Provincial Congress by the landowness.