# LANDIS WORRIES THE GOVERNMENT

May Ignore Immunity Pledge and Insist on Prosecuting Alton Road.

#### BONAPARTE CAN'T PREVENT

Moody's Promise Secured Convic to Make Good

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington. Sept. 12.—Judge Kenesaw W. Landls, famous for having imposed the record fine on the Standard Oil Com-pany, is causing considerable unessiness in the Department of Justice beprosecute the Alton Rallroad. The de-termination of the judge would not give concern, but for the fact that this road was promised immunity by the Government if it would give up information which would enable the Gov ernment to convict the Standard Of Company. The Alton road fulfilled its part of the contract; its evidence ac-complished all that the Government sought, and now the Alton is asking the Government to live up to its agreement and overlook the sins of the railroad, which are contended to be of much less importance than the sins of the convicted Standard Oll Company.

#### Not Bound by Pledge.

The curious thing about the situation is that Judge Landis is not necessarily bound by any immunity promise given the Department of Justice. He own that ex-Attorney-General Moody authorized the giving of such a pledge, and he knows that, if Mr. Moody or if the present Attorney-General had full say, the Alton road would be protect-ed, simply and solely because of the promise of the Government. But under our system of government, the Depart-ment of Justice can not dictate to Judge Landis, nor can the President by any legal right direct this judge as to what course he shall follow. So far as criminal prosecutions are con-cerned. Judge Landls is supreme in his own jurisdiction, and if he sees fit to disregard the promise of immunity, there is no power in the Government that can check him.

#### Cannot Call Off Landis.

It is within the power of the De-It is within the power of the Department of Justice to call off District Attorney Sims, who, in the natural order of things would conduct the prosecution of the Alton road, should it be decided upon by Judge Landis, but in that event Judge Landis has the power to designate some man to act as prosecuting officer in place of Mr. Sims and the case can go shead in spite of the objection of the department. Of course the Alton may be ment. Of course the Alton may be prosecuted and convicted, and it would still be in the power of the President to the president to the President to the President could pardon the road or the President could pardon the road or the convicted officials of the road and thus nullify the findings of the jury. But that would be a most unusual procedure—the pardoning of a convicted corporation, provided the conviction is based upon good and suffi-

The whole Alton case is remarkable, for it is the first time, in recent years at least, when the Government has found it necessary to promise immunity to one corporation in order to get evicriminal cases, but never before in a and subject to the penalty either tomorcase of this magnitude. But, immunity row or on Monday at the latest. having been promised, the Government the terms of its agreement. Judge Landis has the whole say at the pres-ent stage of the game, and his silence only adds mystery to the situation.

## Will Be Up to Roosevelt.

If Judge Landis determines to press the case against the Alton road, and secures a conviction, the President will he placed in a most embarrassing posi-tion. The President would then have to decide whether it was of greater importance to see that a pledge of the Government was lived up to, or whether this pledge should be overlooked and would have taken this grave responsibility upon himself without first consulting the President, and it is not likely that the President would have reached a decision without laying the matter before his entire Cabinet.

Was \$16,008,017.54. The comparative general balance sheet shows the following asserts for the years ending June 30, 1906 and June 30, 1907:

June 30, 1907:

June 30, 1908. June 30, 1907. the matter before his entire Cabinet. If Judge Landis decides to ignore the Government's pledge, the decision must then be passed to the President. It will not be the most pleasant case submitted to the President for his dis-position, but, if it gets up to him, the President will not shirk his responsi-bility.

## NEW JOINT STATE SCHEME

Proposal to Unite Arizona and Nevada Meets Little Favor.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washinton, Sept. 13.—Since it was announced at Oyster Bay that the President would not again urge the Jointure of Arizona and New Mexico, the suggestion has been made by outsiders that Arizona and Ne vada should be consolidated. The suggestion did not originate in Nevada, but rather was the product of some Eastern mind, bent on forcing Arizona into the Union, regardless of its own desires. The new suggestion is not likely to meet with overwhelming indorsement in either Arizona or Nevada. Nevada now enjoys all the privileges and benefits of statehood, notwithstanding its population is only about 50,000. Why, then, shoul Nevada wish to annex a territory with more than 200,000 people, knowing that in so doing it would place the balance of power in the new portion of the state? Certainly the politicians of Nevada can-not be expected to geoept the new proposal with any degree of enthusiasm. Senator Newlands and Senator Nixon were elected by the Legislature chosen from among 50,000 people. If there should be a consolidation and the new state should have a population of 250,000, it is dollars to doughnuts that two Arlzona men would be sent to the Senate in place of Mr. Newlands and Mr. Nixon.

On the other hand, Arizona made its on clear during the late statebood fight. Arizona asks merely to be

atione until it develops sufficient popula-tion to justify Congress in converting the territory into a state. Arizona by itself would make a tremendous state, an un-wieldy state from many standpoints. Ari-zona and Nevada combined would make a state second in size only to Texas, and it is now admitted that Texas is alto-gether too large for a single state. Yet no one expects to see Texas divided. Ari-zona and Nevada combined would have an area of 22,620 square miles, greater an area of 223,620 square miles, greater than the area of France, and Newsda and Arizona are today larger than any of the other states excepting Texas. California and Montana. Geographically it would be a mistake to make a new state of such account of such accounts.

of such enormous dimensions. It is true that Nevada, in proportion to its population, is the most powerful state in the Union; its representation in the Senate is as great as that of New York, but that cannot be cured under our constitution. Nevada had the requisite population at the time of her admission and the time will no doubt come when

her population will again justify her representation in Congress.

The late statehood fight demonstrated on a the injustice of forcing statehood on a people who do not want it, and the outne of that fight indicates that Congress will not take kindly to the new proposition unless it is shown beyond doubt that the people of both Nevada and Arizona favor consolidation. As yet there has been nothing to indicate that this is

COMMON CARRIERS MUST MAKE REPORTS BY SEPTEMBER 15.

Wells-Fargo Express Company and Falls City Railroad Have Complied With Oregon Law.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 13.-(Special.)-All ommon carriers in the state are reuired to make their annual report to the Railroad Commission before Septem-



George A. Pettibone, Who Is Critically H!.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 13.—George A. Pettibone, charged with complicity Frank Steunenberg, was taken to a hospital today. He is in a critical condition and an operation probably will be necessary. There will be no further prosecution of the case at

ber 15 of each year, after which they are subject to a forfeit of \$100 for each day until the report arrives. Up to date only e with which to convict another, and the Wells-Fargo Express Company, a policy has ben pursued in lesser and the balance will become delinquent

ving been promised, the Government in a sense bound to see that its omise is fulfilled, and yet finds itself that the total earnings from operation on in a position where it cannot enforce the terms of its agreement. Judge Landis has the whole say at the present stage of the game, and his silence only adds mystery to the situation.

Will Be Up to Roosevelt. There are 8,000,000 shares of stock outstanding upon which the company has declared 10 per cent in dividends, 5 per cent. of which, however, was made January 15, 1907, or upon last year's earnings, company has no bonded indebtedness.

The company holds \$2,849,409 in stocks in other companies, the income from which for the year was \$222,251, while the bonds held in other companies amount to punishment inflicted upon a law-breaking corporation. The pledge was given the Alton by authority of the Attorney-General, but it is not likely

20,082,555.50, yleiding an income of \$194. 505.52. The balance of cash in the trea-sury, after all expenses were paid. June 20,083,535.53. The surplus for the year ending June 30, was \$3,470,356.56, and responsibility upon himself without first consulting the President, and it was \$15,008,017.54. The comparative gen-

June 30, 1906. June 30, 1907. Cost equipment \$ 2.078,338.96 \$ 2.455,718.26 Stocks and bonds lesued 5,425,650.37 5,328,684.74
R'l estate owned 1,760,580.41 2,454,084.11
Bills and Acc'ts
receivable 13,198,070.09 16,238,298.91
Cash and current assets. 757,882.78 .....\$23,220,520.53 \$27,175,620.66

Hop Kiln Burns; Loss \$5000.

\*SALEM, Or., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Two hop kins upon the ranch of F. W. Durbin, a prominent hopgrower and dealer of this city, raught fire, presumably from the sulphur, at an early hour this morning and burned to the ground with all of its contents, about 20,000 pounds of this year's erop of hops, hopbaler, etc., making a total loss of over \$5000. The kilns are covered with \$900 insurance.

## Bids for Street Paving.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—The City Council is calling for bids for four different kinds of payement for Tower avenue, namely, vitriled brick, Hassan, bitulithic and asphalt. The estimated cost of paying is \$78.814. These figures are based on the highest priced paying, which is the brick.

## Increase in School Enrollment.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Sept. 13.-(Special.)-The public schools of Centralla opened Monday with an enrollment of 1030, a large increase over the enrollment of last year. The enrollment in the high school was 147. It is expected that the enrollment will be increased from 300 to 400 within the next few days.

a safe bet that Nevada and Arizona will never be consolidated if the Senators can

JOSE VII.A awarded gold medal over all competitors Tampa Exposition.

**Ends Conflict Between Nation**al Irrigation Men.

#### **NEWELL TO HAVE CONTROL**

Thorn in Side of Irrigation Engineer Will Become a Professor. Offices Will Be Combined and Work Improved.

BERKELEY, Cald., Sept. 13 .- Professor Elwood Mend, who was elected to the head of the department of irrigation in the University, is expected to come West soon and take charge of the work. A short time ago the British government made Professor Mead an offer of \$15,000 a year to take up investigation work in Australia. He will not accept, as other private interests and his position here are preferred by him.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Sept. 11.-The retirement of Elwood Mead from the head of the Bureau of Irrigation and Drainage in the De nt of Agriculture will mean th end of friction between that office and the United States Reclamation Service and will remove a serious handicap under which the latter bureau has oper ated since its formation.

Mr. Mead is unquestionably one of the ablest irrigation experts in the United States. A scientist of high at-tainments in his line, he has studied the subject in every part of the United States and in all of the foreign coun-States and in all of the foreign countries where irrigation is extensively practiced. He is a recognized authority on irrigation and a man whose judgment is worth much. Otherwise the British government would not have offered a salary of \$15,000 in South Africa. But Mr. Mead, with all his knowledge, has always been a thorn in the side of the Beclamation Service and of the Reclamation Service, often proved an obstacle in the officials who are charged with the con struction of Government irrigation projects. The trouble is largely attributable to personal causes.

#### Mead Backed by Wyoming.

When the National irrigation law wa process of formation the Wyoming delegation in Congress did its utmost to have the act framed along lines laid down by Mr. Mead, for Mr. Mead is Wyoming man and men from Wyoning all stand together. Some of the Mead ideas were not looked upon with favor by other men from the West, and, when the reclamation act was perfected, it more nearly represented the ideas advanced by Mr. Nawall and the the wanced by Mr. Newell and the then Geological Survey hydrographers. That in itself was a disappointment to the Wyoming men, but there were other

As soon as the bill became a law the Wyoming delegation undertook to have Mr. Mead made the head of the Recla-mation Service, chief engineer as the office was then known; dierctor as i ts today. During his years of work in the West Mead had made friends out side of Wyoming, and he solicited their support as well. Other Western Sen-ators and Congressmen had been favorably impressed with the work of Mr. Newell, who was the Geological Survey expert on irrigation, and they combined in urging the President to

## Roosevelt Takes a Hand.

The President listened to both sides, spine, the primarily a construction engineer. He found that Mr. Newell, in hrs years of service, had devoted himself largebilities of the West, anticipating the time when Congress would pass a Na-tional irrigation law. He had studied out various projects, had paved the way to the prompt construction of various dams and canal systems, and had otherwise acquainted himself with just the facts which the new head of Mr. Mead's work had been along other lines. He had studied the duties of water, the proper methods of apply-ing water to the land, and methods of draining irrigated land. His work had dealt very lightly with problems of construction.

ore, the President discovered that the foundation for a Reclamation Service had already been laid in the Geological Survey, whereas there had been no preparation in the Department of Ag-riculture. Then entered Gifford Pinchot, the forester, close friend of the President and intimate associate of Mr. New-ell, and said the last word. Mr. Newell was given charge of the Reclamation Service, and Mr. Mead was told to go

## Wyoming's Knife for Newell.

The appointment of Mr. Newell was bitter disappointment to Mr. Mead; like-wise to the delegation from Wyoming, and the time has never passed when the Wyoming "bunch" has lost an opportunity to throw bricks at the Reclama-tion Service. There has been no open warfare, but a close observer has fre-quently seen some one of the Wyöming crowd going around in the dark with a long sharp knife out, rendy to jab the Reclamation Service, and particularly its head. The work as performed by Mr. Newell has never been right, in their eyes, yet, called upon to point out the flaws, the Wyoming people have failed. And with all their criticism, their state, in proportion to the amount it has conin proportion to the amount it has con-tributed to the reclamation fund, has re-ceived greater benefits to date than almost any other state in the West.

## Consolidate Rival Bureau.

Now that Mr. Mead is no longer a factor, this old friction is likely to disap-pear. What is more, with Mr. Mead out of office, Congress is very apt to abolish the Irrigation Bureau, in the Department of Agriculture, or consolidate it with the Reclamation Service, where it properly belongs. Efforts have been made several times to bring about this consolidation, but Mr. Mead. by a personal fight backed by Secretary Wilson, has always been able to stave off action. There is not the Agricultural Theorem. other man in the Agricultural Department as well inforomed on irrigation as Mr. Mead. The best inrigation experts in the Government service are now under the Reclamation Service, and the probabilities are that the consolidation will be brought about next Winter. There is no question that Aberdeen 3; Vancouver

ABERDEEN. Wash. Sept. 13.—(Special)—Bunched hits following a pass in the second inning gave Aberdeen today's same. Score:

R.H.E. R.H.E. and urges consolidation, it is likely to a desire to have tion matters. Consolidation would be in the interest of good administration

and coonomy. It would save expenses and duplication of work.

LIMIT TO SIZE OF NEW GUNS

Navy Fixes It at 12 Inches, Aban doning the 13-Inch Gun.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 13.—Although the size of the battleships is being steadily increased, the size of their batteries is not to be increased in proportion; that is to say, the caliber of the heavy guns will not be raised. The 12-inch gun is the maximum that is being installed on American warships. For a time 13 inches was the maximum. The battleship Oregon cartled four 13-inch guns, and several other battleships built at the same time carried guns of that size. But in later years naval experis decided in favor of the 12-inch gun, and that is the battleship standard of today.

Only recently the French government OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

ard of today.

Only recently the French government contracted for a number of 13.5-inch guns for some of its new battleships, but the American navy would not follow suit. Experience demonstrated that a 12-inch gun is practically as effective as one of larger caliber. It carries about as far. its piercing capacity is about the same, and the damage done by a perfect strike is all that is desired by ordnance experts. The 13-inch gun is much neavier than one of 12-inch bore, and the ammunition is much weightier. It was found by experience that a battery of found by experience that a battery of 13-incir guns was in a sense a heavy handicap, in that it added great weight to a battleship when equipped for war, the increased weight tending to retard speed. All things considered, naval experts concluded that there was a considerable advantage in favor of the 12-inch gun, and until this opinion is reversed this Government will continue to equit even its heaviest and largest battleships with guns of that size, notwithstanding what may be done by foreign navies.

#### NEW USE OF ELECTRICITY Physicians Harness It to Regulate

Blood Pressure.

Pathfinder. What electricity may not come to ac-complish few scientists or laymen would care to predict, so rapid has been its progress in such a wide field of useful-ness during the past few years, from the manipulation of a simple toy to lifting huge tons of iron by magnetic force. Re-produce some of the rooms of hospitals where treatment was given 50 years ago and compare them with the modern hos-pital treatment and you will be impressed with the large number of appliances that

One of the interesting treatments that are now given is that of electricity to regulate the arterial blood pressure. This pressure normally is that of six inches of mercury, but in some diseases, as neuras-thenia, it falls to four or five inches; mercury, but in some diseases, as neurasthenia, it fails to four or five inches; and in some, as arteriosclerosis or hardening of the arteries, it may rise to 10. This hardening of the arteries has long baffled treatment, but now it is declared to be curable by means of the electric current. Scientists have found that blood pressure is lowered instantly by the action of high-frequency currents, and a wire cage has been devised in which the patient is placed, seated on a chair. The cage walls are a spiral coll of wire which is traversed by a high-frequency current. A transformer gives to the alternating current a tension of about 45,000 volts and a frequency of 508,000 or 600,000 alternations a second. Within five minutes after the treatment was begun the arterial pressure dropped from 10 to 7 inches. Repeated applications eventually reduced the pressure to normal. The rapidity of the reduction of the pressure seems to have nothing to do with the age or gravents. have nothing to do with the age or grav-

tient's digestion. Gouty and rheumatic patients have been elieved by the high frequency currents conveyed, in this case, directly to the ed on an insulated platform and grasps an electrode while the attendant holds the other electrode to which is attached a comb with many points. This gives an electric spray which is passed along the many cases is being found.

## Fun at Wallula.

Waliula Gateway. There was a bathing party on the sandy shores of the silvery Walla Walla sandy shores of the silvery Walla Walla one day last week. No, the man in the moon did not hide his face, thus causing the eclipse. The giddy old fellow has seen worse. The bathing costumes of the ladies were simple and inexpensive. Some men's overalls and jumpers, the former fluted at the bottom and cut decolette at the top. The Gateway girls were arrayed in suits made of flour sacks, with the original brands displayed to the best the original brands displayed to the best advantage. Silas George Fredrick Reetz wore a stunning pair of brown trunks. on the back of which was a flaming red circle as large as a drumhead. Of this circle as large as a drumhead. Of this he seemed very proud, and kept it constantly in sight, until Mrs. Reetz told the girls that the red was just a patch that she had placed there. Bob Lucas did a few stunts in fancy swimming, just to display his Apollolike form. There is lots of fun on the beach at Walliola.

New Coal Bunkers for Lightships. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Rush or-SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Rush or-ders from Washington were received to-day for the immediate construction of new coal bunkers on Goat Island for the use of the Government lightships, so that the other bunkers there may be used by the vessels of the Navy.

# NEW FALL STYLES



In Men's Suits. Conservative styles for the very refined taste. Extreme styles for the young chap of dash and go. Our men's suits are all in the most polite tailoring, built strictly by hand, and given a final touch of the real distinct. The suit should be just as much "the individual" as the man should be. It should have a personality and personal ideas. There is a lot of pleasure awaiting you if you haven't yet visited our modern store for men.

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A LITTLE DOWN - \$1.00 A WEEK

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The real mannish type for the boy; little suits that make the little man feel proud and arouse envy in the hearts of his fellows. Prices reasonable. A little down; \$1 a week.

New Topcoats for Men New Cravenettes for Men Uniforms for Conductors and Motormen

We extend an invitation to wide-awake men to inspect our newly-arrived garments. Open until 10 o'clock Saturday night.

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