# ROSS BANK HAD

Cipher Code Used by Paid Agents Seeking to Influence Legislation.

THREE BILLS WATCHED

Acts Regulating Banks and Deposits of State Money and One Designed to Aid Judge Marquam Were Fought in the State Senate.

Many of the crooked works of the Ross bank, while offenses against the conhank, while offenses against the confidence of the people and the good-faith rules of legitimate banks, are not punishable as crimes against the peace and dignity of the state; such, for example, as keeping a secret paid lobby at the Legislature to fight "hoatile" legislation; presenting to the public, as a hoost to crooked bank business, false statements of finances; using depositors' funds to carry on private schemes; buying in the name of a dummy one day and selling to the bank at an advanced price next day, the margin going into the pockets of Ross or some other favorite; use of depositors funds by favored persons, without payment of interest, by allowing them to "overdraw" their accounts; transfer of depositors' money to some wildcat company, like the Irrigan irrigation project, or the Lafe Pence fill scheme, or the Goldbug mining fluke, or the Silverton electric fizzie, or the Rankin timber gambles; political deals with the State Treasurer for handling the state funds, by being designated by him as a state depository and for appointment of a "friendly" bank examiner through that same official.

All these offenses and uncounted others fidence of the people and the good-faith

All these offenses and uncounted others All these offenses and uncounted others are really more serious than those of receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent, and trafficking with the state's school funds—the ones for which the bank officers are to be tried. The public has no recourse except through the law's method, which will fail to reach many of the shady places. of the shady places.

Secret Lobby Maintained.

The secret lobby maintained by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company at the capitol in January and February, 1997, consisted of John K. Kollock, Wallace McCamant and William A. Munly, lawyers, and Clyde B. Altchison, then employed in the trust department of the bank and now serving as State Railroad Commissioner transfer amountment by Commissioner, through appointment by State Treasurer Steel; Ross joined the lobby when the fight was hottest on the bank bill. This lobby was in daily and sometimes hourly communication with Ross in Portland and other officers of the bank, through a telegraphic cipher. Its Salem headquarters were in the State Treasurer's office. A number of the telegrama have been found in the remains of the bank, signed by Kollock and Altchison. Return telegrams were sent to the care of State Treasurer Steel. This lobby engaged itself with three

bills, all of which concerned the bank's affairs. One was Senator Haines Senate banks: another was Senator M. A. Miller's Senate bill 2, to regulate deposits of state funds, and the third was Representative Jackson's House bill 55, to enable Judge Marquam to obtain a review of his suit for recovery of his building from the clutches of the

are entered in the books of the bank, for example: "February 7, part of C. B. Altchison's expenses to Salem, January 29-31, 24; telephone and telegraph, 31.10; part expense February, 4-8, \$12.85; total, \$17.95"; "February 16, C. B. Altchison's expense at Salem, \$18;" "February 28, expenses of John K. Kollock at Salem, Jannary 15 to February 24, \$134.15"; "June 29, Snow & McCamant disbursements in re House bill 287, \$200"; "November 2, Wal-

lace McCamant, legal services, \$1000."

The bank bill was fought by Ross, though he and his lobby took on the guilse of willinguess for its enactment, but wanting amendments. A law protecting the public, if put into effect by the ogislature at once would have closed the coss bank, but might have eased the rash that occurred nine months later. Largely through Ross efforts the operation of the law was de-ferred 12 and 18 months and in essential matters will not go into effect until next November.

### Reported Progress on Bill.

The progress of this bill was reported regularly to Rose in telegraph cipher. Ross expected to adjust his bank to the new law when it should go into effect Steel's brother was later appointed bank

The deposit bill was opposed by Ross also, but hy appearing friendly to it, he managed to secure amendments. The bill as introduced by Senator Milton A. Miller vested the authority of lending state funds to banks applying therefor. In a board consisting of the Governor. in a board consisting of the Governor Secretary of State and State Treasure and declared that not less than 2 per cent interest should be paid on such deposits. As reported by the committee on county

and state officers the bill vested this authority solely in the State Treasurer and allowed him to obtain interest "on the best terms obtainable." It also authorised him in a special section "to designate a bank or trust company in the City of Portland as an active depositors for the state. Just as soon as the law became operative, State Treasurer Steel designated the Ross bank. When the bank smashed, it had \$50,000 state money on

deposit, and was unable to pay it back.
The "review bill," as the bank lobby called Jackson's House bill 367, evidently came from Judge Watson, attorney for Marquam, who was trying to obtain a review of his suit by the Supreme Court. Representative C. S. Jackson, of Douglas County, introduced it January 28. It was immediately discovered by C. B. Aitchison, who was understood to be in the capitol working for enactment of the railroad commission bill. Next day Altchi-son wired his bank a split message. consisting of two telegrams, the meaning being carried by putling together a word of one telegram and then one of the other. The message was:

"See McCamant immediately about hostile legislation. Think advisable Kellock come."

### Ross Lobby Is Busy.

This bill was referred to the committee on judiciary, was favorably reported Feb-uary 6 and was passed by the House February 12. Three days later it was in-February 12. Three days later it was in-definitely postponed by the Senate, on motion of Senator Bowerman, of Gilliam, chairman of the committee on revision of laws, which reported the measure ad-versely. The Ross lobby was busy all the while in each house. On February 7, the day after the bill was favorably re-ported by the House committee on ju-diciary, Kollock wired Ross as follows: "First (W. N. Barrett, of Washington.) and fourth (W. C. Chase, of Coos.) member committee, will ask for return of review bill to committee.

eview bill to committee.
"JOHN K. KOLLOCK."
Ross signed himself "Newsmonger" in
telegram to Kollock on the same day,

as telegram to Kollock on the same day, as follows:
"John K. Kellock, care State Treasurer or Senator Coke, Saiem, Or., February 7.—Find Blackaby (?) and have him telephone Peascod (?). Do you know where Vawter (Representative, Jackson County,) stands?

To which Kollock responded:
"Found party too hourse to telephone. Will telephone morning, Have Butler(?) wire Pecan (?) requesting hearing Monday night, Other bill (bank bill or deposit bill) will be held. When reported will be recalled."

This occurred eight days later, the bank bill then being sent back to the committee.

committee.

On the day the review bill passed the House, Kollock sent Ross the following cipher telegram:

Sends Cipher Telegram.

"Journal (namesake Jackson House bill) passed House. No opposition. Justness (Attorney-General Crawford) influence (Attorney-General Crawford) influence apparent on journalize (Representative Chase). Jubilee (Representative Barrett) joyance (Vawter) may move reconsideration. Jocular (Haines) nautical (Senate bill regulating banks) well watched. Have seen jobber (Bingham). Kinghood (Pulton). Keelman (?) substitute more radical. Commission (dea (for control of state deposits) gaining ground."

Matters were now so serious that Ross deemed it advisable to send W. A. Munly to the capital. Accordingly. T. T. Burkhart, treasurer of the bank, wired Kollock. in Salem, the following: "Provide room for Munly. Meet him seven forty-five tonight. Ask joinder (Senator Bowerman) watch namesake (review bill) vigilantly."

vigilantly."

Whether or not Senator Bowerman con-

Whether or not Senator Bowerman con-sented to watch the review bill when it appeared in the Senate next day when it came up, it was sent to his committee on revision of laws, on his motion. Success in having the bill referred to Bowerman's committee in the Senate next day was telegraphed to Ross by Altch-ison, as follows: "Namesake 267 referred nonus (revision of laws) 5 P. M." Other members of the committee were Hedges, Hart, Coshow and Malarkey. As

of lawa) 5 P. M."

Other members of the committee were Hedges. Hart, Coshow and Malarkey. As the judiciary committee and the revision of laws committee met together and were practically the same, except that Coke was on the judiciary, Coke was regarded important also. Accordingly, on this same day, Kollock wired Ross:

#### One of the Ciphers.

'Joculatory (Malarkey), jocosity (Hedges), joinder (Bowerman), jocantry (Coke) safe on journalism (Jackson) namesake (review bill), Jocantry (Coke), kingship (Bingham) have seen jointure (Senator Hart), Linthicum assisture confab. Redwam (Augustine Senator Hart), Linthicum assisture confab. Redwam (Augustine) ing confab. Redrawn (everything is go-ing on well). Nautical jocular (bank bill) sent to knavishly (W. T. Muir) for re-vision. Condition (everything running amouthly)."

Next day, February 14, the Miller de-posit bill was reported favorably in the form of a substitute. Attchison wired

Ross:
"Justifier's (Miller's) substitute nauti-cal (Senate bill) No. 2 on for passage in morning. Ordered printed. He (not Miller) left north this afternoon. Can't reach

ler) left north this afternoon. Can't reach him. Try have him call me if he doesn't come back morning."

As to the review bill, Kollock reported to Ross on that day as follows:
"Nonus (revision of laws) and septimus (judiclary) considered journalism namesake (review bill) unfavorably after adjournment last night. Regarded unfavorably, but no action taken yet. Understand nonus wants to complete its work this week. Watson here apparently on repayment bill innocent purchasers Puter certificates. Nothing new on jocosity nautical (Haines bank bill). Knave (C. B. Aitchison) joins herein."

nautical (Haines bank bill). Knave (C. B. Aitchison) joins herein."

Later in the day Kollock wired:

"Domain (no change since last advised) journalism namesake (review bill). Watson hussy in House, land-fraud bill. Mui's here to recast jocular nautical (Haines bank bill). Muir concedes our amendment as to separation departments. Knave (Aitchison) joins herein."

The news that the review bill was killed was sent to Ross by Aitchison on February 15;

"Adverse report nenus (Senate commit-tee revision of law) adopted. Journalism namesake (review bill) indefinitely post-So far, so good, the review bill was dead. Now for the bank bill and the deposit bill.

### Haines Saved Bill.

When the bank bill came up in the Senate Fobrusry 18, a fight was made on it, and Senator Malarkey moved in-definite postponement. But Senator Haines managed to save his bill by having it referred back to the cor tee on banking for amendment. Altchison wired Ross:
"Joculatory (Maiarkey) moves indefinite postponement, Jocular (Haines)

arguing 4:45."

Malarkey's motion was defeated and the bill was sent back to committee. The most important amendments then made were one extending from six to 12 months the time for making reports to the Examiner of the finances of every state bank, or until May, 1908; and another extending from one year to 18 months the time for full compliance with the requirements of the act, that being until November, 1908. With those amendments, the bill passed the Senate February 18, and four days later passed the House.

later passed the House.

The deposit bill was held by the Senate committee on state and county officers more than three weeks before it was reported. When it came back to the Senate it was wholly changed. Senator Miller had drafted the bill in a way that would have prevented Steel's favoring the Ross bank, by vesting authority to make deposits in the State Roard. In the substitute bill, this su-Board. In the substitute bill, this authority was given solely to the State Treasurer. The use he made of it is shown by the \$395,000 deposit of state in the Ross bank, when the hank fulled

The deposit bill introduced January 15 was reported February 14, and passed by the Senate February 15. It passed the House February 22. Writes Ross Letter.

The day before the Senate committee reported the bill, Treasurer Steel wrote Ross a letter, telling of the success of their desires as to the deposit bill, and saying that if the bill, a copy of which he enclosed, should go through, "I am sure we will have cause for congratula-tions. However," added the letter, "the session of the Legislature is rapidly drawing to a close, and we will so

know what the sure thing looks like. Yours faithfully, George A. Steel." Steel meant particularly that the educational funds should be exempted from the regulation of the law from the regulation of the law—which would allow the Ross bank to use those funds without paying interest and without any regulation whatever.

The deposit bill passed the Senate and the House without trouble, and appears on the statute books, in the form

that made Ross and Steel congratulate themselves.

It will be observed that the Ross bank did all its lobbying in the Senate, and that in that body it did its effective work.

### SPECIAL PRICES.

A big reduction of prices for a few days on sheets, pillow-cases, towels, table linens, curtains, curtain mate-rials, comforts, blankets and pillows.— McAllen & McDonnell, store noted to best goods at lowest prices.

Tomorrow, Friday, will positively be the last day for discount on East Side gas bills PORTLAND GAS COMPANY.

City's Boosters Will Assist the Rose Festival.

PLAN TO RAISE \$1000 FUND

Committee Begins Campaign-Other Oregon Cities Agree to Participate in Celebration - Chances Favor the Welcome Arch.

As the result of the visit here Saturday and Sunday of Chairman C. W. Lamar and his fellow committeemen, of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, the "Gateway City of the Columbia" is now planning to expend an even \$1000 for repplanning to expend an even \$1000 for representation in the Rose Festival to be held here in June. Of this amount \$500 will be raised to defray the cost of the electrical float and the balance, \$400, will be used to provide other floral entries and the distribution of Astoria literature. The Astoria Chamber of Commerce expects to come here with exploitation material boosting this year's annual regatta on a scale never before attempted, and the Festival is to be taken advantage of to the fullest extent.

Mr. Lamar and his committee, according to the Astorian of yesterday, began the campaign of raising the necessary \$1000 as soon as they had returned home, and the campaign will be accentuated as

sition as soon as they had returned home, and the campaign will be accentuated as soon as the tentative designs for the Astoria float have been completed here and dispatched to that city. The designs as submitted to the float committee embody an allegorical study as elaborate as anything that has ever appeared in any floral demonstration in the West and will compare favorably with the pieces entered into the competitions in the Mardi Gras festival of New Orleans and similar celebrations in Middle West cities. A portion of Astoria's fund will be used

A portion of Astoria's fund will be used to defray the expense of sending to Portland a large brigade of automobiles to take part in the floral motor car parade. So far the following Oregon cities and so far the following Oregon cities and towns have been heard from by the Festival management in answer to its request to enter the All-Oregon street pageant for which a cash prize of 500 and several trophies will be hung up: Hood River, McMinnville, The Dalles, Salem, Eugene, Ashland, Baker City and Coos Bay.

Coos Bay.
Unless unexpected opposition arises the Unless unexpected opposition arises the ordinance appropriating \$3500 for an "arch of welcome," to be crected at the Union Depot, will pass the City Council by unanimous vote at the meeting next Wechesday afternoon. The measure is now in the hands of the ways and means committee and so far the only opponent to the measure is Councilman Cottell, but it is believed that when he sees the other 14 members of the Council are arrayed in favor of the measure he will withdraw his objection and vote for it. While Mayor Lane has not committed himself in the matter, it is understood that he favors the erection of some architectural piece of this character and will attach bis signature to the bill without protest. The nature to the bill without protest. The ways and means committee will make its report on the ordinance next Monday

afternoon.
Mayor Lane has signified his intenfion of prodding the Park Board so that
the remainder of the 5000 rose bushes
donated by public-spirited citizens last
month will all be planted in the three
designated park blocks within the next
few days. The rainy weather has been
given as an excuse for the delay in attending to this work, but that excuse car tending to this work, but that excuse can no longer obtain, and it is understood that the new park superintendent, Mr. Mische, will take this matter up at once and get the shrubs planted within the next few days in order to insure their blossoming by the time the Festival

### WILL HAVE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Rose City Park Services to Be Held in Alameda Schoolhouse.

Arrangements have been made by the Rose City Park Improvement League whereby regular weekly Sunday school services will be held in the Alameda schoolhouse. The first service will be held next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Arrangements have been made to secure the presence of one of the leading ministers of the city, and this arrangement will continue in effect un-til the Sunday school has been formally organized with a superintendent and eachers. An organ and a musician have been engaged to furnish music for the services, and it is expected that within the next few months a non-sectarian church will be erected on a tract which has already been set aside for that pur-

pose.

For the time being the services will be and ministers of differen non-sectarian and ministers of different faiths invited to conduct the services,

prefacing the regular school work with a short talk to the children.

The league is working out a plan for putting up a modest church building and it will be non-sectarian until such a time as some one of the various denominations expresses a willingness to take charge of it, secure a regular paster and agree to maintain it under its own ju-risdiction.

Several denominations have made ap plication to take charge of the p gious work in this district, but no rangements will be made until church has been built.

#### ENSIGN PERKINS WEDS

Naval Officer Marries Miss Margaret Sutherland Here.

Mrs. J. H. Smith, of 786 Tillameek street, announces the wedding, Wednes-day last, of her daughter, Margaret Sutherland, to Fred M. Perkins, of the United States Navy. Mr. Perkins is a native of Oregon, and is attached to the hattleship. Newsyks battleship Nebraska, now at Bremer-ton. Mr. Perkins last November passed his examination for promotion to the

mis examination for promotion to the grade of ensign.

Miss Sutherland is one of the most popular young ladles of Irvington, and has for years been a prominent member of the Irvington Tennis Club. Three of the Irvington Tennis Club. Three years ago she won the championship of ladles' singles. It was the intention that the marriage should not occur until Fall, but the probability of the Nebraska being ordered to join Admiral Evans' fleet in the trip around the world, caused them to change the date. Ensign Perkins is anxious that his bride should make the trip with him should his ship be ordered to join the fleet. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, accompanied

by Mrs. Smith, will leave today for If Baby Is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for children teething, it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, colic and diarrhoes.

Free candy with children's shoes at Rosenthal's. Seventh and Washington.

# Extraordinary Offer

Through causes growing out of the financial panic, the Harrison Hotel Co. failed to make good on a large furniture order intended for a high-class hotel. The goods, among which were 100 fine beds and dressers, were received in Portland but never unpacked; in consequence, we are left with these high-grade goods on our hands. There are too many of the same model to be added to our regular stock, and our only recourse is to sacrifice the profit and make the easiest possible terms in order to sell such a large number in a few days. Acting accordingly, we shall place on sale

## These \$45 Dressers for \$25

\$45 Napoleon and Louis XIV Mahogany Beds Same Price—Same Terms

You'll probably never again obtain such an extraordinary opportunity to secure these highgrade furniture pieces at the price, as the occasion of this sale is very unusual. If you are in need of a Dresser or a fine Bed or two, do not fail to inspect these goods now on display in our windows, and JUST NOTE THE TERMS of payment-

### \$1 Down—\$1 a Week

# **GEVURTZ & SONS**

YAMHILL STREET, FIRST AND SECOND



Only \$1 Down

Only \$1 a Week

SO THINKS MR. HUSTON\_SAYS GOOD WORDS FOR HUGHES.

No Question About Election of New Yorker,-but Labor and Negroes Are Against the Ohloan.

PORTLAND, March 16 .- (To the Editor.)-This letter is intended for Repub-Itor.)—This letter is intended for Republicans. The time is drawing near when the Republicans of Oregon will be called upon to select delegates to attend the National convention for the purpose of announcing a candidate for President. All Republicans will agree that it is essential that the Republicans shall be successful in the next Presidential election. Our Democratic brothers, of course, would not agree to this, but Republicans believe that the election of Mr. Bryan would be detrimental to the welfare of the country.

would be detrimental to the wellare of the country.

President Roosevelt has been called a radical President. Mr. Bryan has commended President Roosevelt (since he made up his mind that President Roosevelt was not going to be a candidate for re-election), for the radical things which President Roosevelt has done, but complained that he did not go far enough. If Mr. Bryan were elected he would feel it incumbent upon him to surpass everything that President Roosevelt has done along that line. He cannot, if he would, be conservative. So he will be compelled by the very conditions which surround him to be far more radical than President Roosevelt has been. which surround him to be far more radi-cal than President Roosevelt has been. Without discussing where the blame Hes, it is apparent to every one that confi-dence has been somewhat impaired, and it will take some time to restore it. The very prospect of the election of Mr. very prospect of the election of all. Bryan will cause business enterprises to call a halt. People will forbear to make investments, to start new enterprises, and this will only add to the partial paralysis of business which new exists.

Republicans are of one mind upon this question, so it need not be further elucidated.

Therefore, they believe that it is vitally essential not only that the Republicans shall be successful, but that during the shall be successful, but that during the present year there shall be a general belief that they will be successful. For that reason it seems to me clear that we ought to nominate Governor Hughes, of New York, for President. It is apparent that the nomination lies between him and Judge Taft, with Taft at the present time largely in the lead. I have talked with a great many Republicans who do not seem to realize that there is dancer in the nomination of Judge Taft. who do not seem to realize that there is danger in the nomination of Judge Taft, and this is the reason for this letter. People in Oregon are accustomed to think lightly of the negro vote. Here it would not affect the Republican majority appreciably if every colored man should vote the Democratic tieket, and those who are not familiar with conditions. Fasters, States are accustomed. tions in Eastern States are accustomed to think of them as being similar, but such is far from being the case. It comes as a shock to many men to be told that the colored voters hold the balcomes as a short colored voters hold the balance of power in Massachusetts, Rhode
Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and probably Kansas. In Delaware
and Maryland, which have gone Republican for three successive Presidential elections, one-half of the Republican vote is
the colored vote. The same is true of
Kentucky and Missouri, which have
shown signs of being Republican in the
last few years.

The colored people are angry at Judge
Taft over the discharge of the colored
regiment at Brownsville on account of
the misconduct of a few of its members.
There was a riot in Brownsville and a
great deal of shooting was done. It was
claimed that some members of the col-

great deal of sheeting was done. It was claimed that some members of the colored regiment were the guilfy partles. This they denied, but the President and Secretary Taft, believed it was true, and because they could not find out who the individuals were, caused three companies to be dishonorably discharged. Men who were medals for gallantry in battle, who had served the Government ratifully for had served the Government faithfully for many years, were discharged without a many years, were discharged without a hearing or an opportunity to show their innocence. This has sroused deep resentment among the colored people. They argue that this was not a square deal and that it was done because they deal and that it was done because they were colored soldiers; that if it had been a white regiment they would have been treated differently. Now, whether this is true of not, we need not discuss, nor need we decide whether or not the President and Secretary Taft acted rightfully. The fact remains that the colored people are indigenant and are threatening openly. The fact remains that the colored people are indignant and are threatening openly through their clubs and various organizations to vote against Secretary Taft if he is nominated. Bishep Williams, the bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Colored, has issued a strong appeal to the colored people to refuse to support Secretary Taft.

Now, we need not assume that all of the colored people will vote against Mr.

Taft, but it will take a very slight defection of the colored vote to cause us to lose Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Indiana.

When Secretary Taft was Judge of the United States Court at Cincinnati, he issued some very sweeping injunctions against organized labor. Whether his ac-tion was right or not is a matter that we need not consider. The fact remains that organized labor resents it and looks we need not consider. The fact remains that organized labor resents it and looks upon Secretary Taft as an enemy. The great labor leader, Samuel Gompers, who has more influence with them than any other man except John Mitchell, has denounced Mr. Taft and asserted that he would be defeated by the labor vote, if nominated. The labor organizations in many places have passed resolutions against his candidacy and declaring that they would bolt if he were nominated. In the Republican convention in Nebraska, held on Wednesday, a labor leader stood up and declared that 500 union labor votes in Omaha would vote against Mr. Taft, if he were nominated. Now, the organized labor vote in Oregon is not very strong, except in the city of Portland, and so Republicans here may not realize its strength. It may be conceded that not all of the Republican members of labor unions would vote against Judge Taft, but the fact is that if 25 per cent of them do it, the election is lost. Under conditions as they exist now, if 25 per cent of the Republican vote belonging to organized labor should be cast against the Republican nominee, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohlo and Indiana are certainly lost to the Republican ticket.

It is a serious condition and one that is calculated to fill the thoughtful Republican with apprehension. Ordinarily in an election the law of compensation

publican with apprehension. Ordinarily in an election the law of compensation comes into play and has a tendency to equalize things. That is to say, if the labor vote goes one way, the employers of labor have a tendency to go the other way, but there is no discretizing the form way, but there is no disguising the fact that a large number of the employers of isbor are dissatisfied and angry over some of the acts of this administration and will carry their resentment to the polis against Mr. Taft, so that we are likely to see some of the largest employers of labor secretly aiding and abetting the employed in defeating the Republican ticket. There are quite a number of voters who are so bitter against the administration for one reason or snother, that they will vote against Mr. Taft simply because he is a representative of the administration. There is a smaller class, not very numerous, who would vote against Mr. Taft because they are opposed to the President dictating who his successor shall be.

Is Bryan Just as Good? way, but there is no disgulsing the fact

### Is Bryan Just as Good?

It is said by some that Mr. Taft will get a great many votes from Democrats who admire President Roosevelt and ap-prove of his policies. This would prove of his policies. This would undoubtedly be true if the Democrats were to nominate another Parker, or anyone who was thought to be reactionary, but the Democrats who approve of President Rooseviet's policies, to a man believe that Mr. Bryan is just as good if no a believe that Mr. Bryan is just as good, if not a bet-ter reformer, than President Roosevelt, so there is no prospect of any help from that source.

Governor Hughes has shown himself to

be able, honest, faithful, effective and to possess the necessary qualities to make a good President. He has been fortunate in not having incurred the enmittee that Secretary Taft has incurred. He is pledged to carry out the policies of reform advocated by President Roosevelt.

There are many who think that he could

carry out the policies just as effectively and without creating the alarm in the public mind that has been created by some of the methods employed by the President.

Now, in all that I have said I have not

been animated by any feeling against Mr. Taft. I met him ouce and he impressed me as a whole-souled, genial and likesbis man. I never saw Mr. Hughes, and from what I have read of him I apprehend that he has not as attractive. tractive a personality as Mr. Taft. imagine that if I were thrown into pe imagine that if I were thrown into personal contact with the two men, that I should like Mr. Taft better, but that is not the question. Shall we nominate a man whose election is going to be extremely doubtful, to say the least, or shall we nominate a man whose nomination will make the election sure from the day that he is nominated? If Mr. Taft is nominated, every intelligent Republican voter will be in doubt and suspense until the votes are counted. But if Mr. Hughes shall be nominated the election will simply be a ratification meetelection will simply be a ratification meet-

> ADMEN ELECT OFFICERS C. N. Black Head of Club for the Coming Six Months.

> Following an address by F. E. Beach, the Portland Ad Club, at a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms last night, adopted a resolution favoring the appro-priation of \$125,000 annually for the State University and urging its indorsement by the voters at the June election. by the voters at the June election.
>
> In an address on "Advertising Banks," Colonel William H. Garland, of New York, advocated the publication weekly of statements by banks showing a detailed list of their resources. Others to speak were W. Buell Orr. of London, general manager of the British-Colonial Press Association; C. N. Black, E. J. Jaeger, D. C. Freeman and Fred Johnston. Mr. Black announced his retirement from the Head-Black Advertising ment from the Head-Black Advertising Agency to accept the position of business manager for the Spectator.

Officers for the ensuing six months were elected as follows: President, C. N. Black; first vice-president, E. J. Jaeger; second vice-president, D. C. Freeman; secretary, Scott Rozorth; treasurer, Fred Johnston. Committees were ap-Press. Bury I. Dasent; membership. Charles F. Berg, R. R. Routledge and J. M. Reeves; entertainment, H. W. Lit-tle, W. J. Tucker and D. C. Freeman.

### Segula Pleads Guilty.

Frank Segula, charged with a statutory offense, pleaded guilty before Bronaugh yesterday morning. Martha H. Brunke, wife of F. H. Brunke, was charged with the same offense. Seguia is to be sentenced Saturday. Amos Weiss has pleaded guilty to contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and has been re-leased on parole by Judge Gantenbein. Should he break his parole he must serve

LOCAL MAIL-CARRIERS AFFECT-ED BY PENDING BILL.

Measure Increasing Certain Salaries From \$1100 to \$1200 a Year-Concerns Portland Employes.

Eighty of the 100 letter-carriers con-nected with the Portland Postoffice will get the benefit of the increase in the maximum salary from \$1100 to \$1200 per annum that is proposed for these employes of the Government in an amendment to the annual postoffice appropriation bill. The bill as amended has passed

clection will simply be a ratification meeting.

There is only one thing that would make Mr. Taft's election easy and that would be the candidacy of Mr. Hearat on the Independent League ticket. That might destroy the Democratic chance of success in New York.

Should not the Republicans of Oregon consider this matter carefully and then act as they shall deem best for the interests of their country and their party?

S. B. HUSTON. master and the sufficiency of the appropriation when it was provided that a limited number of these employes could be increased to \$1200. Efforts to secure the additional \$100 per annum salary, either for carriers or clerks at Portland, have proved fruitiess, the applications of Postmaster Minto to that end being rejected on the representation that the appropriation was not sufficient. Under the present schedule carriers receive \$600 for the first year, \$800 for the second, and an additional \$100 for each succeeding year until the maximum of \$1160 is reached. The amendment means an increase from \$100 to \$1200 per annum an increase from \$1100 to \$1200 per annum for all carriers who have been in the service for six years or more.

of letter-carriers is only reasonable and fair and should also be extended to in-clude the clerks in the office who re-ceive the same pay," said Postmaster Minto yesterday. "Additional pay for Minto yesterday, "Additional pay for these employes encourages the men, improves the service and insures better men for the work. Postal inspectors frequently have compilmented highly the force of men now employed in the Portland Postoffice, from whom only a minimum of complaints is received. A large majority of the carriers, as well as clerks, own their own homes and are progressive helr own homes and are progressive

Kansas City, Mo.—The trial of Mrs. Sarah Morasch, aged 49 years, accused of the mur-der of 4-year-old Ruth Miller, began at Kan-sas City, Kan. Wednesday. The child died from the effects of oating poisoned candy in-tended for her 14-year-old step-sister. Ella van Meter, which the prosecution asserts was

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