

## TAFT AND UNITY NOW THEIR CRY

### Leaders Aim at First Ballot Choice.

## PREVENT FACTIONAL FIGHTS

### Efforts to Induce Favorite Sons to Fall in Line.

## SQUELCH THIRD-TERMERS

### Heads of Both Houses Strive to En- sure Party Success—Control of House Is in Danger—Fair- banks for Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Republican leaders in Congress are now working earnestly on a plan to prevent any break at the Chicago convention that might disrupt party harmony and endanger success at the polls in November. Conferences have been held at both ends of the Capitol among such men as Senators Aldrich, Hale, Allison and Crane and Representatives Payne and Sherman of New York, Tawney of Minnesota, Jenkins of Wisconsin and Smith of Iowa. In fact meetings of small groups from this list have been almost daily occurring for more than a week. They have been directed to one end—a nomination on the first ballot, by which they mean William H. Taft.

### Force Favorite Sons into Line.

Most of the men figuring prominently in this movement were numbered against Mr. Taft early in the campaign, but party policy and the necessity for harmony, which have been manifest in the Republican ranks since the disastrous results of the Blaine-Cooking feud, have awakened a demand that personal desires be subordinated to the interests of the party. That the efforts of the group of leaders back of the harmony movement have not been barren of results is indicated by the fact that to a number of conferences have been called such men as Senators Hemenway, Penrose, Cullom, Hopkins and Dewey and Representatives Parsons and Vreeland of New York, Boutell and Mann of Illinois, Burke and Dabell of Pennsylvania, Watson and Landis of Indiana, and others who are backing the candidacies of Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, Senator Knox or Governor Hughes.

### Snuff Out Third-Termers.

No attempt is made to disguise the fact that the real impetus to such a concerted movement in the interest of Mr. Taft is the refusal of the Roosevelt sentiment to be snuffed out and the danger of such sentiment spreading to an extent as might be difficult of control at Chicago. At the same time it is said that the move is not hostile to President Roosevelt, who admittedly occupies the position of command in the Taft forces. He has made it perfectly plain that no one can come between him and the nomination which he has called for in Texas, Utah and California, as he has prepared to reject any proffer of support, no matter how extended.

### Fear Loss of House.

The uttermost limit of endeavor of Republican leaders who are striving to harmonize party differences is to eliminate all candidates for the nomination except Mr. Taft, but it is not anticipated that all the candidates readily will agree to this proposal. Supporters of Mr. Knox particularly are said to oppose the plan and one of the other candidates is holding out so strongly that there is no immediate prospect of agreement. Republican leaders concede that their majority in the House is likely to be materially reduced at the Fall election, and they fear that unless all factions are brought together before the Chicago convention they may lose their majority altogether.

### Fairbanks for Vice-President.

One of the side plans being discussed favorably is the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks as Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Taft, which, they assert, would remove Indiana from the doubtful column and make it safely Republican. It is believed also that with the Republican forces solidly aligned, Mr. Taft would easily carry Illinois, the harmonizers being willing to concede Mr. Cannon's reelection as Speaker by a Republican House. There is a movement on already to bring about the renomination of Mr. Hughes as Governor of New York and an effort will be made to bring Mr. Taft and Senator Foraker together, which it is thought would make Ohio safe.

### HEADQUARTERS ARE OPENED

#### Work Begins for Republican National Convention Officers.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Active preparations for the holding of the Republican National convention were commenced today, when Chairman New, of the National committee, opened his headquarters here. A meeting of the sub-committee on arrangement of the National convention will be held later in the week. Chairman New declared today that requests for convention tickets are still coming in at the rate of 100 a day. So far there have been 12 contests filed

with Secretary Dover, but it is expected that this week the South and West will add to this list. It has been the intention of Chairman New to call a meeting of the entire committee as soon as a majority of the contests have been filed with the committee.

### Democratic Committee Adjourns.

DENVER, May 11.—The members of the Democratic National Committee's sub-committee on arrangements for the National convention departed for their homes tonight after attending a reception tendered them by the Jane Jefferson Club and the Woman's Club of this city. The selection of a temporary chairman and other temporary officers and questions regarding distribution of tickets for the convention were deferred until the next meeting.

### Only One Helena Ward for Taft.

HELENA, Mont., May 11.—Republican primaries were held in the seven city wards tonight to elect delegates to the state convention in Butte, next Thursday.



John Barrett, Director of Bureau of American Republics.

The Sixth Ward endorsed Mr. Roosevelt for a third term, while only one ward instructed for Taft.

## SOCIALISTS IN UPROAR

### RESOLUTION TO FEDERATION IS FINALLY TABLED.

#### Heated Discussion of Two Hours Occurs—Another Skirmish Over Appeal to Trade Unionists.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Today's proceedings of the Socialist convention were warm. No sooner was the convention actively in operation than Delegate Guy Miller, of Colorado, offered the following resolution, addressed to the Western Federation of Miners: "The Socialist party sends greetings. We congratulate you upon the splendid battle and final vindication of your organization. We condemn with you the use of Federal troops to destroy a labor organization in Alaska. We are with you not only until Adams and the last of the victims of the Pinkertons are liberated, but until all of the toilers walk out from the prison pens of poverty into the sunlight of economic freedom."

Miller asked that the resolution be (Concluded on Page 4.)

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## TORNADOES RAKE OKLAHOMA STRIP

### Devastation in Farming District.

## EIGHT PERSONS KNOWN DEAD

### Whole Town of Vici Torn to Pieces and Scattered.

## HORSE TOSSED UPON MAN

### Roof Lifted Off Sunday Evening Social Party, but None Harmed. Huge Hailstones Destroy the Crops and Injure Cattle.

WOODWARD, Okla., May 11.—At least eight persons were killed and scores of others injured in the several tornadoes in Northwestern Oklahoma yesterday evening.

The dead:

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hale, Little Robe, Ellis County.

Two unknown persons, Arnett, Ellis County.

Dr. J. Houser, Vici, Woodward County.

Arthur Sibel, Mutual, Woodward County.

Will Hand, Estell, Major County.

Mrs. Young, Seiling, Dundy County.

No list of the injured is obtainable at this time, as telephonic communication is entirely cut off from the storm-swept area and the only other means of securing information is by stage. The nearest point to Woodward that the storm struck is Mutual, five miles away. The most distant is Little Robe in Ellis County, which is 55 miles southwest of this place.

### Whole Town Demolished.

There was a succession of tornadoes between 5 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M. They appeared first in the western part of the devastated district and moved toward the east. The most serious results were in the vicinity of Arnett, where fully 30 persons are believed to have broken limbs. Nearly all of these victims are residents of the farming districts.

The only town known to have been destroyed is Vici, a postoffice town in the southern part of Woodward County, where it is said there is not a house left standing. Postmaster E. A. Speck has asked that a postoffice inspector report on his office, which was demolished and the contents scattered in all directions. The report of four deaths at Arnett includes the two at Little Robe and is confirmed by the news that four caskets have been sent overland from Gage to Arnett, Gage being the nearest railroad point.

### Freaks of the Storm.

Mr. Hale, of Little Robe, was one of the most prominent cattlemen in that locality. Dr. Houser, at Vici, was taking refuge in a dugout when he was killed. A horse was lifted by the wind and dashed through the top of the dugout, burying the victim beneath the entire earth roof of the dugout and the weight of the animal's body. A horse belonging to Mr. Sibel, of Mutual, was killed by a piece of 2x4 lumber being driven through its body. At Mutual 15 young persons had gathered for a Sunday evening social. The storm lifted the house completely off

the floor on which they were seated, leaving the floor and the young people unharmed.

O. E. Null and daughter, of the vicinity of Arnett, were overtaken by the storm while driving. They took refuge in a hollow tree, but their horses were killed when a nearby tree fell.

### Fifteen-Inch Hailstones.

Reports from the neighborhood of Vici state that the heavy hail that accompanied the storm did much damage to property, crops and cattle. Hailstones measuring 1 1/2 inches in circumference are said to have fallen.

As there is a family on every quarter section of the storm center, which is about a mile wide and about 30 miles long, definite figures of the casualties are unobtainable.

### Stores Blown Down.

ENID, Okla., May 11.—Nashville, a town 20 miles southwest of here, suffered serious damage by a heavy windstorm last night. The storm also extended into the country around Nashville, wrecking farm-houses and doing much damage to crops. Details are lacking but so far no casualties are reported.

In Nashville five store buildings and three residences were demolished and many buildings were badly damaged.

### Kansas Thoroughly Soaked.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 11.—This portion of Kansas was thoroughly soaked by the rain of Sunday and last night. At Silver Lake, 12 miles west of Topeka, the storm was in the nature of a cloudburst. In Council Grove there was a sudden rise and overflow of the Neosho River that caused many of the residents to flee.

### Oklahoma Houses Unroofed.

TULSA, Okla., May 11.—A terrific windstorm passed over this part of Northeastern Oklahoma last night. Several houses were unroofed, many small buildings were blown from their foundations and considerable damage to crops and property was reported.

### Woman Killed in Illinois.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 11.—A tornado swept through Mercer and Henry Counties, touching several towns and doing considerable damage. Mrs. Gotch, an elderly woman, was killed at Cleveland.

## FAVOR EMERGENCY MONEY

### REPUBLICAN MEMBERS ADOPT CURRENCY BILL.

#### Reported by Special Committee Appointed by Recent Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—By a vote of 138 to 12 the Republican members of the House tonight agreed to an emergency currency bill drawn by the special committee appointed by the conference last week, consisting of Representatives Vreeland of New York, Burton of Ohio, Weeks of Massachusetts, McKenna of Illinois and Knowland of California. By an equally decisive vote the conference placed in the hands of the Republican members of the committee on rules the determination of the procedure by which the bill will be carried into effect in the House. A resolution to request the banking and currency commission to bring in a report on the Aldrich bill in order to give the House a parliamentary basis for substitution of the conference committee bill was defeated.

### Castro Does Not Respond.

When Mr. Barrett read cablegrams of congratulations from the Presidents of the American republics, it was noticed that there had been no response to the invitation to contribute to the symposium from either President Castro of Venezuela or the President of Paraguay. There was no public explanation of President Castro's failure to send a dispatch, while Paraguay is not represented in the governing board of the bureau.

Following the speech-making and the reading of the congratulatory cablegrams, the President and the other

## PEACE AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS

### Cornerstone of Home Is Laid.

## TWENTY-ONE NATIONS THERE

### Message From President Cas- tro Not Sent, However.

## ADVOCATES STRONG NAVY

### President Roosevelt in Address Says He Believes in Peace and Arbit- ration, but in Keeping in Trim for Fighting.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Under splendid auspices of patronage and beautiful Spring weather, the cornerstone was laid today of the proposed home for the International Union of American Republics, or, as Secretary Root aptly called it, "A temple dedicated to international friendship."

Three thousand persons, including representatives of political, official and social life in Washington, and who occupied seats on stands composing a great quadrangle, were interested spectators of the ceremony. The decorations were in keeping with the occasion. Flags and colors of 21 American republics floated in the breeze over the grand stands, while the coats of arms of these countries were displayed at many places about the stands. Over the speaker's and portions of the President's stand were the colors of the United States and Brazil, the latter in honor of Ambassador Nabuco.

### Flag of Each Country.

During the ceremony the flag of each of the 21 countries represented was hoisted aloft by a bluejack from the Washington Navy-yard, and attached to a wire, and when the last one had been placed in position the group made a line of emblems that stretched from one end of the court to the other. As they were being hoisted up the Marine Band played strains from the National airs of the particular country the flag represented.

On the President's stand were seated the cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps and members of the Senate and House. John Barrett, director of the Bureau, introduced Secretary Root as the presiding officer. Cardinal Gibbons made the invocation. There were addresses by the President, Secretary Root, Andrew Carnegie and Brazilian Ambassador Nabuco and reading of cabled messages of congratulations from the presidents of the Latin-American republics. Bishop Cranston pronounced the benediction.

### MURDERS WHEN SWINDLED

#### Kills One Partner and Injures Another—Under Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Because he fancied that he had been swindled out of \$200, his share in a partnership bakery in South San Francisco, Theodore Phillip, an employe in a packing house, that place, shot and killed Peter Georri, one of his partners today and wounded Spiro Georri, another partner, fatally. Phillip is in the county jail.

who had participated, marched to the center of the court, where the cornerstone was ready to be placed in position. After greeting the host in a manner with a cordial grasp of the hand, President Roosevelt was given a trowel decorated with the American Republics' colors. Taking several trowelful of mortar, he placed it on the stone on which the cornerstone is to rest and smoothed it out, the latter act being in turn followed by the remaining members of the party. They then returned to the grandstand, where the benediction was pronounced.

Inscribed on the cornerstone are the following words:

Building of the American Republics, erected through the public-spirited gift of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of all the republics upon the land provided by the Government of the United States, May 11, 1908.

### Secretary Root's Speech.

Secretary Root spoke of the land that has been given by the Government for



President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico.

the purpose of this building, and of the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, by which the erection of the structure is possible. He also spoke briefly of the International Union, which the building will house, whose members are all American nations, from Cape Horn to the Great Lakes, telling of the purposes of the bureau, and how it is hoped through this to break down barriers between the nations of the continent. He concluded with a tribute to the ideal for which all are working, peace between nations, and hoped that all American might come to look upon this building as their home, since it is the product of a common effort and the instrument of a common purpose.

### Messages From the Presidents.

The messages from the presidents were of a congratulatory nature, and mentioned the deep friendship existing between the United States and her sister republics. President Figueroa Alcorta of the Argentine Republic sent greetings and congratulations for the erection of a monument to the international solidarity of the states of the New World. The president of Bolivia was gratified at the event that represented the sincere union of the American Republics. President Penna, of Brazil, expressed his full confidence in the future of the Union. The message from Chile stated the progress of Latin America was assured by following the example of the Republic initiated by George Washington. Colombia and Costa Rica both were glad because of the cementing of the bonds between the American republics. The provisional government of Cuba expressed its gratitude for the new bond between the republics contributing toward the solidarity. The Dominican Republic expressed the thought that the same ideal of liberty and right should be the cornerstone of the international union of the republics. Guatemala and Nicaragua both sent expressions of fraternity of feeling and Mexico saw in this event the symbolism of an era of unalterable peace. Peru, Panama, Uruguay, Ecuador and Salvador all sent their congratulations and the hopes of continued and stronger bond of union.

### The Brazilian Ambassador.

Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador, regarding the inauguration of the cornerstone of the International Union of American Republics, spoke highly of the regard in which he is held among the nations of the continent, and eulogized Secretary Root for the qualities by which he won the hearts of the republics among whom he traveled on his recent trip through South America. Andrew Carnegie came for his share of the peace idea through the various administrations and mentioned the triumphs of peace that have been made on this continent. First was the agreement with Great Britain that upon the inland seas in the north only two small vessels, each with an 18-pound gun, should patrol the waters. Second was the status of Chile erected on the highest peak of the Andes, on the boundary between Argentina and Chile, cast out of molten bronze cannon, and bearing the inscription:

### Andrew Carnegie's Address.

Andrew Carnegie in his address referred to the first Pan-American Conference, called by Secretary Blaine, traced the development of the peace idea through the various administrations and mentioned the triumphs of peace that have been made on this continent. First was the agreement with Great Britain that upon the inland seas in the north only two small vessels, each with an 18-pound gun, should patrol the waters. Second was the status of Chile erected on the highest peak of the Andes, on the boundary between Argentina and Chile, cast out of molten bronze cannon, and bearing the inscription:

### Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than shall the peace law and in direct conflict with the Federal constitution. It is further contended that the act creating the Commission invests it with administrative, judicial and legislative functions contrary to article III of the Oregon constitution, which specifically provides that the powers of the Government shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, the executive, including the administrative, and the judicial. A further objection is urged in that while the Commission seeks by its order to adjust freight rates within the state, the inevitable result will be to effect all interstate tariffs to which the plaintiff company is a party. It will be maintained by the O. R. & N. that the Railroad Commission has no jurisdiction over distributive rates within a state, inasmuch as these rates are computed on a basis of interstate rates, which are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The defendants named in the suit are: T. K. Campbell, Clyde B. Alitchson and Oswald West, members of the Oregon Railroad Commission, and A. M. Crawford, State Attorney-General. Counsel for the railroad asks that on final hearing the injunction be made perpetual; that the order of the Commission be declared not only in violation of the constitution of the United States, but that the Commission itself be held to be without power or authority to make, fix or establish rates upon the plaintiffs' lines.

## O. R. & N. FIGHTS RATE REDUCTION

### Suit to Enjoin State Commission.

## ITS AUTHORITY QUESTIONED

### Road Denies Right to Control Tariffs.

## DELAY WILL BE GAINED

### Company Contends That Distribu- tive Freight Rates Affected by Inter- state Commerce Commission.

CONTENTIONS OF O. R. & N. CO. Denies the right of the Railroad Commission to adjust freight rates which are regulated by Interstate Commerce and are controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Declares that the Railroad Commission act and its prescribed penalties, if not restrained, would result in the confiscation of railroad property without granting the corporation equal protection of law, which is in violation of the Federal Constitution. Contends that the Railroad Commission is unconstitutional for the reason that the act by which it was created invests the Commission with administrative, judicial and legislative functions in violation of Article III of the state constitution.

Suit was filed in the United States Court yesterday by the O. R. & N. Company to enjoin the Oregon Railroad Commission from enforcing its order of April 22, directing a reduction by the railroad company of 15 per cent in its distributive rates in Oregon, between Portland and points east of The Dalles. In support of its application for a temporary injunction the railroad company alleges that the proposed action of the Commission is in violation of Federal and State Constitutions, conflicts with interstate commerce and necessarily would involve a complete revision of all interstate rates. By the order of the Railroad Commission, the reduced tariffs were to go into effect tomorrow but it is probable that following a conference with Attorney-General A. M. Crawford, who will be in Portland today, an arrangement will be reached by which the operation of the order will be suspended for several days until United States Judge Wolverton can examine the bill of complaint and fix a time for hearing argument on the suit.

The suit is the result of the action of the Railroad Commission, which, on complaint of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, ordered a reduction by the O. R. & N. Company of its distributive rates between Portland and points east of The Dalles. Failure to comply with the order of the Commission would make it liable to excessive penalties. It is for that reason that the corporation has resorted to the United States Court and asked that the enforcement of the order be suspended until the constitutionality of the Railroad Commission and that of the act by which it was created, can be determined.

### Declare Act Is Unfair.

The application for an injunction by the railroad company is based on the allegations that the Railroad Commission act and the penalties imposed thereunder for its violation are such that the railroad cannot invoke the jurisdiction of the court to test the validity of the act except at the risk of confiscating its property; that both the act and the order of the Commission deny to the plaintiff corporation equal protection of the laws and threaten to deprive it of its property without due process of law and in direct conflict with the Federal constitution. It is further contended that the act creating the Commission invests it with administrative, judicial and legislative functions contrary to article III of the Oregon constitution, which specifically provides that the powers of the Government shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, the executive, including the administrative, and the judicial. A further objection is urged in that while the Commission seeks by its order to adjust freight rates within the state, the inevitable result will be to effect all interstate tariffs to which the plaintiff company is a party. It will be maintained by the O. R. & N. that the Railroad Commission has no jurisdiction over distributive rates within a state, inasmuch as these rates are computed on a basis of interstate rates, which are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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THE BEAR—WELL, I'LL HIT IT ON CE, JUST FOR LUCK.

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