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VENTTHEIR SPLEEN ON ROOSEVELT

Democrats Raise Cry of Bad Faith.

"MAN OF GLAY," SAYS BAILEY

Mortified by Republican Agreement on Rate Bill.

TILLMAN TELLS OF DEAL

Says Roosevelt Arranged to Carry Bill With Democratic Aid, but

Surrendered to Aldrich. Roosevelt Denies Story.

ROW ABOUT RATE BILL.

man-Roosevelt and Moody nego tiated through Chandler to carry through Sanate with Long's court review amendment by aid of Democrats, but Rosevelt changed front and agreed with Republicana on Alliamendment, thus surrendering to trich. Chandler quoted Roosevell an eaving he was at outs with Senalawyers-Knoz, Spooner Foraker.

Lodge-Telephoned Rosesvelt and he says statement attributed to Chandler that he had come to complete disagreeent with Senatorial lawyers was "deliberate and unqualified falsel Carter-Defends Roosevell and at-

Balley-Accuses President of having abandoned tariff revision at beheat of Republican leaders; of having deferred raising rate issue until after his elec-tion, lest it should affect campaign contributions, and of finally surrendering to the rallroad Senators Dolliver and Clapp-Deny Surrender

to Railroad Senators.

WASHINGTON, May 12-In one of the bitterest attacks that have been made upon President Roosevelt during the debate in the Sanate on the railroad rate bill, Balley charged that the executive had surrendered his position advocating "an effective measure" and had abandoned his demands for tariff revision. The Texas Senator charged that the President's arraignment of trusts had been made after his election and that before that time be had been as "stient as the grave" on the

subject of regulating the railroads. The Senator closed with this statement:

"But let us have no more talk in the Senators and talk in the country about this iron man. He is clay, and very common."

The referred specifically to the Long amendment, saying he did so with the purpose of making an explanation. He said the Senators would be surprised to know he had been in conference with the President.

On March 31, said Tillman, Chandler iron man. He is clay, and very common clay at that."

Carter Stirred Up Bailey.

The speech was in reply to Carter, who had defended the President against criticlams, saying that no one could charge him with cowardice. In the course of his remarks, Carter referred to the Demotatic party as a party of negation and nothing more. He declared that the party had been frightened into a chill at the prospect of action. He charged that neither Balley nor Rayner had done any thing to secure effective railroad rate leg-

When Bailey gained the floor he charged that the Montana Senator's ebuilitions were due to the fact that he had not beer nantioned by Rayner in his speech as one of the President's special ambassadors, He defended his own record on the ground that during his Congressional service his party had been in power only the first four years. If, during the time the Democrats were in the minority, he had intro duced a bill to regulate the rallroads, the Senator said he would have been performing an act of buncombe. He repeated charges of inconsistency on the part of the President in the legislative programme, saying that the "absolute rate" first contended for had been abandoned for the "maximum rate," and that the President had changed his position on the subject of suspension of rates pending a reversal by the courts.

Bailey's Assault on Roosevelt.

Taking up a statement made by Carter that the President had, during his campaign for the Presidency, displayed matchess courage in opposing the railroad trust, Mr. Balley said, in that respect:

'Has the Senator from Montana examined the record on that question, as he did the record of the Senator fro Maryland and myself? What will the Senate say when I tell the Senator from Montana that in his messages in 1902 and 1903 the President was as slient as the grave. upon the question of regulating the rail roads; that standing in the presence of the American people, pending the great contest of 1904, he spoke never a word in its favor either in his letter of acceptance or in his speech of acceptance

Only after his election in 1904 did be challenge the railroad powers in mortal combat. Did the Senator from Montana know that when he declared that the President has exhibited marvelous courage in defying the railroads prior to his

Carter replied that in a public address dallyered in the City of Minneapolis be fore his nomination the President had in clear, distinct and unequivocal terms defined his position upon the subject and likewise upon necessary anti-trust prose-

cutions and legislation.
In reply Balley said he did not know the President had discussed the railroad question in his speech in Minneapolis, but he had examined the President's pub-

found nothing of that character in them. Balley said that the President's secestary had written to the editor of a publication known as "Freight" in the Sum-**GOES THROUGH** mer of 1904, declaring that in his letter of acceptance the President would speak out on the railroad question. He said the President's promise had not been re-

deemed. Continuing, he said:

"I do not say the President put it in his

would not contribute, that he cut it out.

I will not say that, although there are

many men uncharitable enough to sa

it. I only put before the Senate and the

country the fact that his secretary said the President would speak of it and he did not speak of it.

Perhaps these insurance companies

which were contributing the funds of

widows and orphans to insure his elec-

tion owned so many of these railroad

bonds that they deterred not only the

President but the President's advisers

sage of hostility against the railroads

Says Roosevelt Lacks Endurance.

"Mr. President, I love a brave man; I

love a fighter, and the President of the

United States is both on occasions, but

he can give up with as much alacrity as

any man who ever went to battle, either

civic or political. He fights furiously when it is a physical contest, I grant

you, because that is a question of cour-

age as well as endurance, but he seems

to have no endurance in the political

contests here. Why? He was going to

revise the tariff and his friends called

him off, and then that great voice that

was filling the sir with a demand for

tariff revision auddenly sank into the

roads regulated and it was announced

that Congress would be convened in ex-

traordinary session to deal with it, but

President, prayed with him a little while

and no call was issued for an extraor-

dinary session of Congress. He waited

until the regular session and five months of that has slapsed and still no legisla-

save the country from such a bill as it

What Should Have Been Done.

"If the President had been the heroid

fighter that the Senator from Montana would have us believe he was, you know

have summoned the Republican leaders

House and he would have said to them:

am talking to you as Theodore Roose

velt, the Republican; I am talking to

you as a Republican; I wanf to tell you

that I happen to have learned that un-

less you pass a good bill the President of

And then they would have passed a

the United States intends to veto it."

bill fulfilling in some degree the laudable

by side with the names of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln and others among

Tillman Tells of Negotiations.

told Tillman that the President desired

to get in communication with Tillman for the purpose of getting sufficient Democrats lined up together to defeat

obnoxious amendments to the railroad rate bill. Chandler quoted the President as being entirely at outs with the Sena-

torial lawyers, including Knox, as well

(Concluded on Page 5.)

'Gentlemen, I am not talking to you

what he would have done. He

And when we do get a bill, God

the great leaders assembled with

Then he was going to have the rail-

gentleness and weakness of a whisper.

preceding the election.

corporating in his letter a mes

letter and then, when his astute political advisers told him that the railroads Senate Adopts Court Review Amendments to the Rate Bill.

REPUBLICANS ALMOST UNIT

Circuit Courts Given Jurisdiction, but Must Give Notice of Injunction Suits-Appeals Prompt, Only to Supreme Court.

PROVISIONS OF ALLISON AMEND-

MENTS. Appeals from orders of Interstate Commerce Commission only to Circuit Court in district where railroad has principal operating office.

Law expediting trials of rebate and trust cases applied to rate bill. No injunction against enforcement of Commission's order to be granted, except on hearing after five days' no

preme Court, must be taken within 30 days and take precedence over all except like cases and criminal cases.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-The Senate proceedings today were devoted exclusive to the consideration of the railroad rate bill, and they included many interesting and some sensational features. The actual accomplishments of the day consisted in the completion of the consideration of the Allison amendments, cov ering the question of review by courts of the orders of the Interstate Commerce

There were several of these provisions and all were accepted as presented or suggested by the Iowa Senator, showing an to a conference from the Senate and almost perfect agreement among Republican Senators. Indeed, one of the note-worthy features of the day was the pracas the President of the United States; I tical unanimity of the Republicans. They not only voted almost solidly for the Allison amendments, but were just as nearly united against opposing propositions. When an adjournment was reached, there was still prospect of the continuance the debate for next week.

Resents Reflection on Judges.

expectations of this people. If Congress had failed to do it and he had vetoed the bill they passed and then convened them in extraordinary session to pass a good one, he would have written his name slice An amendment was suggested by La Pollette prohibiting Federal Judges who hold railroad stocks or bonds, or who use or solicit passes from presiding in cases arising under the proposed law. "I have some respect for the judiciary," said Hale, and moved to lay the amend 40 to 27, Gallinger, La Follette and Mc-Tillman, in a lengthy statement, ac-

cused the President of wavering on the Cumber voting with the Democrats. prohibiting Judges holding ratiroud stock from sitting in railroad cases, and Hale gave notice of a motion to lay on the table. Hale declared that the "proposition that a Federal Judge would sit in a case when he is a partner in interest with one of the litigants is monstrous." He added: "Any Judge so doing is subject to impeachment," and then he moved to lay the amendment on the table, which carried, 49 to 33.

The Allison amendment was then adopted without division as amended. The

as Spooner and Foraker, and that the Chief Executive deliberately and with provision reads: The venue of sulis brought in any of the and the military.

Circuit Courts of the United States to enjoin, set aside, annui or suspend any order or requirement of the Commission shall be in the district where the carrier against whom such order or requirement may have been made has its principal operating office and may be brought at any time after such order is promulgated; and if the order or requirement should be made against two or more carriers, then in the district where any one of said carriers has its principal more carriers, then in the district where any one of eaid carriers has its principal operating office; and, if the carrier has its principal operating office in the District of Columbia, then the wenue shall be in the district where said carrier has its principal office, and jurisdiction to hear and deter-mine such suits is hereby vested in such courts.

Bacon's court review amendment and his impounding provision were offered and disagreed to. The Allison amendment extending the expediting act to hearings on applications for a preliminary injunc

tion was adopted. Limit on Injunctions.

Next was offered the Allison provision to the court review amendment, which had been adopted. To this Overman offered as a substitute his amendment providing for notice to the adverse party in an application for injunction, but it was

Bailey spoke on the Allison proviso which he declared was a recognition at last by the Republican party that courts can be enjoined from issuance of injuc ns under certain conditions for five days at least. He demanded the roll call on the proviso. It was adopted, ayes 73. The three negative votes were Clarke (Ark.), Morgan and Pettus. The proviso as adopted follows:

Provided that no injunction, interlocutory rder or decree suspending or restraining the aforcement of an order of the Commission small be granted except on hearing after not feas than five days' notice to the Commission An appeal may be taken from any inter-locutory order or decree granting or continuing an injunction in any suit, but shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United

Provided further that the appeal must be taken within 30 days from the entry of such order and decree, and it shall be given precedence in the Appellate Court over all other cases except causes of like character and criminal causes.

The final Allison amendment, which struck out a few lines at the end of the section and was purely formal, was agreed to. This completed the adoption of the compromise proposition submitted by Allison relating solely to the court features of the bill.

Time for Filing Complaints.

Culberson moved to amend section 5 of the bill, extending the time for the filing of complaints for overcharges from two to three years. At the suggestion of Dolliver he changed the amendment so that accrued claims may be brought within three years. The amendment was then adopted.

Daniel then offered an amendment re quiring that the courts be supplied with the records of cases taken up from the Interstate Commerce Commission. this was the pending amendment when the Senate adjourned Tillman moved that, when the Senate

adjourned, it be until 10 o'clock on Monday. He said he intended to follow that

with a motion to vote on the bill before the adjournment on Monday.

Hale objected on the ground that such an agreement might preclude considera-tion of section 8, which creates the tri-bunal that is to administer the provisions of the bill. He said he desired to pro-tide for a well-paid the linear commits ment on the table. The motion prevailed, vide for a well-paid, intelligent commisgion and would consent to no agreement to vote until section 8 had been debated. Nelson moved to change the time to 11 o'clock Monday, and in this form the motion carried.

Farm Laborers Strike for Advance

VIENNA, May 12-(Special.) - The strike of agricultural laborers is spreading throughout the Province of Galicia. Laborers are demanding better pay. The wages poid on the estate of Count Po-tocki, which may be regarded as about the average pay of laborers in the prov-lnce, is 10 cents a day for men and 7 cents for women. The strikers demand four times as much. In some localities disorders have occurred and there have been several collisions between striken

in Russia's First Parliament.

AMNESTY THEIR DEMAND

Hope for Peace From Czar's Concillatory Mood, but Ready to Strike. Pensants' Eloquent and

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12,-With the new Parliament finally under way, there is a distinct relief from the tremendous strain of the past few months. But both sides anticipate a great struggle between the crown and the people-they realize that the real laste will not be joined until the answer of the lower house to the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament is presented. Then the Emperor must choose between war and

The Constitutional Democrats have effected a combine with the peasants and feel that they have behind them a fourfifths majority. Their tactics are to avoid a conflict at the outset, in order to get through their agrarian bill as a practical measure, to win and hold the support of the peasants. Then, if the govern is not ready to yield, they will draw the aword, and there are many possible com plications of deadfalls ahead.

Czar Is Concillatory.

The prospects of a pacific solution, however, are certainly brighter. The Empero appears to be well disposed. The words of his speech at the Winter Palace, which are now known to have been by his own hand after rejecting all the drafts submitted by his advisers, indicate that he is sincerely desirous of a rapprochement with Parliament, and what he said to Professor Mouromtseff, President of the House, yesterday, is distinctly in line with a wish to meet the good-will of the peo-

Nevertheless, words no longer suffice The leaders of the Constitutional Democrats, while they have displayed consum male ability in restraining the hotspurs, are strong and resolute in their determination to secure full parliamentary rights with a responsible ministry chosen the majority under a constitutional mon-

Peasants Join Democrats.

With the exception of 60 members, the entire peasant contingent joined the Constitutional Democrats, and in a test vote 361 out of 428 votes. of the peasents constitutes the greatest surprise of the week. One hundred and twenty-two of them voted not to attend the banquet given by the City Council tonight in honor of the Parliament, because they could not countenance the expenditure of \$3500, while the people of the Na-tion are on the verge of starvation, and because they would not attend a function in which members of the Council of the Empire, who are under boycott, partici-

General Trepoff, commandant of the palace, is now generally recognized as a cret and dangerous influence at court, and

the Liberal newspapers have opened systematic campaign against him Should the Emperor eventually elect to wage war by declining to yield further. the proletariat organizations will again

Democrats Joined by Peasants

DEMANDS AMNESTY FOR ALL

the evening session adopted a resolution instructing the committee which will druft the reply to the speech from the Earnest Orders. throne to include in it a request for full amnesty for political, agrarian and military crimes and a recommendation for the immediate abandonment of the death penalty for all offenses, criminal as well as political. The committee, which is composed of 11 members, Constitutional Democrats, peasants, Nationa (Poles), Letts, Tartars, etc., was Nationalists hampered with further instructions, but was asked if possible to submit a report at the opening of the session at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The debate on the resolution, which

followed a long day of routine business (Concluded on Page 2.)

Strike if Driven to Extremes.

come to the front, as they constitute the

only militant force capable of fighting the Government by means of a strike as a weapon. Until the final decision of the

Smperor comes, the Social Democrats

have declared a truce with the majority.

A meeting of the secret congress of th

party met here today and decided tem-

porarily to suspend the boycott of the Parliament and give no further encour-

Douma Acts Promptly, Peasants

Joining Force With Democrats.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.-Without

dissenting voice and with evidences of

the deepest feeling, the Parliament at

agement to tactics of terrorism.

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Tale wins track meet with Princeton.

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DENOUNCES THE DEMOCRATIC LIE

President Roosevelt Not for Chamberlain.

WORD FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

Secretary Loeb Shatters the Campaign Falsehood.

IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION

Statement Published in Partisan Papers Quoting Nation's Executive as Favoring Democratic Governor Is Untrue,

DENIAL PROM THE WHITE HOUSE THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington, May 7, 1906.-My Dear Str: I am in receipt of your letter of the lat in stant inclosing clipping from the Register, published in your county, containing the following statement alleged to have been made by the Pres-

the Oregon wing of the Republican party. I believe the re-election of Oregon's present Governor will be a good thing for the people of you injure the Republican party in Ore-

You are authorized to say that this statement is an unqualified fulsehood, without any foundation whatever in fact. The President has not been asked to express and has not expressed any opinion of any kind or sort about the Gubernatorial election in Oregon. Thanking you for calling the matter to my attention, I am, ancerely yours. WM. LOEB, JR., Secretary to the President. Mr. E. H. Flagg, editor Oregon Mist, St. Helens, Or.

Direct from the White House at Wash ington comes a plain, flat, complete denial of the claim of Democratic campaign man-agers that President Roosevelt desires the re-election of a Democratic Governor in Oregon.

The assertion that the President desired such a result was made in a campaign document issued from the Democratic headquarters and published in nearly all the Democratic newspapers in Oregon

Lie Is Shattered.

From this publication a great many people gained the impression that the President might possibly have expressed an opinion such as that attributed to him. Confident that there must be a mistake or misrepresention somewhere, Mr. E. H. Flagg, editor of the Oregon Mist, at St Helens, wrote to the President, enclosing a clipping showing what the Democratic campaign managers have been claiming Yesterday he received a letter from William Loeb, private secretary to the Presdent, a letter of denial which appears at the head of this article.

Campaign Fake Purposeless.

This letter, destroying the principal campaign material the Democrats have been using, and, in fact, exposing their attempt at deception, is considered by Oregon pollticians as the death blow to Democratic hopes. No longer can they make their boasted claim to being the supporters and political friends of the President. This rebuke to their presumption is expected to put an end to this feature of the campaign and compel the Democratic candidates to come out in the open and run as Democrats upon Democratic principles and policies.

MRS. DAVIS IS SINKING Widow of President of Confederacy Near Death in New York.

NEW YORK, May 12.-Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Gerard in this city for several days, was reported tonight as being in a sinking condition, and fears for the worst are felt by the watchers at her bedside.

The latest reports from Mrs. Davis' bedside tonight were to the effect that she was "resting somewhat more com-fortably." Mrs. Hayes, a daughter of Davis, is expected from Colorado

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

Baron Currie, British Diplomat.

LONDON, May 12, - Baron Currie LONDON, May 12.—Baron Curries (Philip Henry Wodehouse), formerly British Ambassador at Constantinople, and later Ambassador at Rome, died at his residence. Hawley, Blackwater, Hampshire, after a long filness. He was born in 1874, and was private secretary to Lord Salisbury when the latter, in 1878-86, was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

Captain A. Lyons, Grand Junction. GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., May II.— Captain James A. Lyons, drygoods and ciothing merchant, died of apoplexy to-day at his home in this city at the age of 66. Captain Lyons was State Auditor of Iowa from 1888 to 1894, and was once a candidate for Governor of Iowa.

Hamburg Seamen Continue Strike. HAMBURG, May 12-At a large meeting of striking seamen at Altona today, it was unanimously decided to continue

FIREWORKS ON JUNE 4; THE LIST OF CASUALTIES WILL BE PRINTED THE MORNING AFTER

