

HIGHEST BIDDER

Awarded Contract for Paving Roseburg Streets.

CLARK & HENRY ARE FAVORED

Councilman Hamilton Says It Is Unlikely to Advise for Bids Under Present System—West Is Scored.

All prospects of inviting competition in future paving contracts in Roseburg was practically blocked at last night's meeting of the city council, when by a vote of four to three the municipal fathers awarded the contracts for paving Oak and South Pine streets, a distance of practically two blocks, to the Clarke & Henry Construction Company.

Two bids were presented, one by the Clarke & Henry Construction Company and the second by Mr. Hinkki, of Portland.

The bids follow:
Oak street—Clarke & Henry Construction Co., \$1,510.16; Mr. Hinkki \$1,476.49.

South Pine street—Clarke & Henry Construction Co., \$2,641.73; Mr. Hinkki \$2,482.53.

Councilman Zurcher, chairman of the street committee, championed the rights of the Clarke & Henry Company, and in a brief address explained that it would prove unwise to award the contract to Mr. Hinkki, notwithstanding that his bid on the two streets was something over \$190 less than the bid submitted by the Clarke & Henry Construction Company. Mr. Zurcher said that in the event the contract was awarded to Mr. Hinkki the city would necessarily have to pay for the issuance of a separate bond issue, while in case the contract was awarded to the Clarke & Henry Company the contractors would accept the bonds and thus protect their warrants. Mr. Zurcher contended that there would also be considerable other expense incurred by the city in the event Mr. Hinkki was awarded the contract in preference to Clarke & Henry Com-

pany. This expense, Zurcher claimed would include an additional engineer and an extra cement inspector.

Councilman Walter Hamilton and J. C. Fullerton contended that competition was desired and that it was unfair to award the contract to the highest bidder.

"In the event we establish the precedent of awarding contracts to the highest bidder we might as well cease advertising for bids," said Councilman Hamilton.

Mayor Miceli said he could not understand why Mr. Hinkki was so anxious to get the contract, when there was but two blocks of street involved. It was the Mayor's opinion that there was a "nigger in the woodpile," but where, he had been unable to ascertain.

Without further argument the question was placed to a vote and the Clarke & Henry Company was awarded the contract.

The vote was as follows:
Clarke & Henry—Zurcher, Frantz, Moore and Wright.

Mr. Hinkki—Fullerton, Shaeffer and Hamilton.

Governor Is Admonished.

Apparently chagrined at the procedure of Governor West in preparing and publishing a reply to certain resolutions recently adopted by the municipal fathers, the city council, in regular session last night, accepted a lengthy report of the committee on judiciary, in which the Governor was further admonished for the part he is playing in local affairs.

The resolution as adopted follows in detail:
"The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the letter of Governor West of the 20th ult. beg to report that we have had the matter under consideration, and find nothing therein which requires any action on the part of the Common Council of the City.

"At a recent meeting of this body, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Governor, if he had any knowledge or information sufficient to base a civil or criminal complaint against any or all of the officers of the City, that he institute, or have instituted, the necessary proceedings in the courts to call the officer, or officers, of the City to account for the alleged violation of duty. This

(Continued on page 4.)

FEDERAL JUDGE

Archabald Faces Impeachment Proceedings Today.

COMPLAINT FILED IN FEBRUARY

Scathing Statement Made By the Judiciary Committee Investigating the Charges Made—Appointed By President Taft

(Special to The Evening News.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—For the ninth time in the history of the United States, its most plenary power—impeachment—proceedings—was exercised today by the Senate.

Robert W. Archabald, associate justice of the new Commerce Court, was art defendant. His impeachment trial began, with a committee of seven Representatives acting as prosecutors.

"Misbehavior and misdemeanors" in office were the formal charges against Judge Archabald. The indictment, presented by the House, consists of thirteen articles, a most scathing and bitter arraignment of the federal judge.

Use of his office for personal profit is the substance of all of the charges against the defendant. He is charged with attempting to float deals in refuse coal deposits in Pennsylvania, through railroad officials, and also improper receipt of favors from attorneys before his court.

Sweeping denial of wrongdoing

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Specialist for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases.

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was made by Judge Archabald to every one of the thirteen charges against him. He contends that no improper motive can be predicted from any of his acts, private or official, and that he never gained or sought to profit by improper use of his office.

When the senate met today it was planned to devote from two to four hours daily to taking testimony of the 100 witnesses who will be called for both the government and the defense. About 70 witnesses were before the House Judiciary committee when the impeachment charge was under investigation. At those hearings Judge Archabald, by force of precedents, could not and did not submit any evidence or offer testimony of any witnesses. He did not take the stand himself. Whether he will testify before the senate has not been disclosed.

The impeachment trial today was the first held in the senate since Judge Swaine, federal district judge in Florida, was tried and acquitted in 1905.

Ouster of Archabald will require a vote of two-thirds of the senators, although a majority only of the house was required for his impeachment.

Today's trial has its inception in a complaint filed last February before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Henry B. Meyer, by William P. Boland, president and general manager of the Marian Coal Co., of Scranton, Pa. Boland told Meyer that he feared Archabald had been or was interested in aiding certain railroads in Boland's litigation with the carriers.

In its report the judiciary committee said:

"Your committee is of the opinion that Judge Archabald's sense of moral responsibility has become deadened. He has prostituted his high office for personal profit. He has attempted by various transactions to commercialize his potentiality as a judge. He has shown an overbearing desire to make painful bargains with persons having cases before him or likely to have cases before him. He has degraded his high office and destroyed the confidence of the public in his judicial integrity. He has forfeited the condition upon which he holds his commission (good behavior) and should be removed from office by impeachment."

This committee report was unanimous. The vote of the house to file the impeachment case was also practically unanimous.

Among the charges were that Judge Archabald, personally, and by correspondence in commerce court stationery, sought to induce the sale of Erie, Lackawanna and Lehigh railroad coal properties to himself or associates. He secured options on some of the "culm dumps". That he attempted to induce the sale of Boland's Marian Coal Co. stock through an attorney for a commission, while the company had a case pending before him, was another charge. Attempts to secure loans, on promissory notes, from attorneys or clients in his court were other charges. It was also charged that he appointed a railroad attorney as jury commissioner in the federal district court, and also accepted a "purse" from attorneys, court officials and railroad counsel upon making European tour.

Before going to the commerce court bench, Judge Archabald, whose home has always been at Scranton, in the heart of the Pennsylvania coal fields, served in the state courts and also as a federal district judge. He is 64 years of age, and a graduate of Yale. In 1901, President McKinley appointed Archabald to the bench of the new federal district court for central Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the circuit court bench in December, 1910, and elevated to the new commerce court, February 1, 1911. His term on the commerce court expires February 1, 1915.

Judge Archabald was represented today by an array of counsel, four in number. Judge A. Y. Worthington, prominent supreme court practitioner, is chief counsel. Three Pennsylvania attorneys are assistants.

TONIGHT AT PALACE THEATRE.

Himmel & Denzel, musical artists of ability in two individual and separate acts, will be the attraction tonight at the Palace. This in addition to a special picture program, including the Pathe Weekly.

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Stupendous Amount Asked For Government Expenses.

ARMY AND NAVY EXPENSIVE

Postal Department Practically Self-Sustaining—\$25,000 For President's Traveling Expenses—Freak Bounty Schemes.

(Special to The Evening News.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Exactly \$825,415.14 was asked from congress today for all government expenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913. This was the aggregate of estimates for Uncle Sam's expenses submitted by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh to Speaker Clark. It promises another "billion dollar" congress this winter.

This annual "budget" is increased \$87,680,000 over the expenses for the present fiscal year. It comprises appropriations asked by the outgoing republican administration for the nation's running expenses during democratic regime.

Not included in the estimates are predicted expenditures by the postal service of \$281,791,000 during the year ending July 1, 1914, but these will be paid in full, or nearly so, by postal receipts, that department now being practically self-sustaining.

The estimates are the basis of all appropriation bills to be passed before March 4.

Following are the detailed estimated expenses:

Legislative establishment \$7,492,000; executive establishment \$27,727,000; judicial establishment \$1,295,000; department of agriculture \$18,287,000; foreign relations, \$3,965,000; army, \$96,409,000; navy \$144,947,000; indian affairs \$11,303,000; pensions, \$185,220,000; public works, \$118,396,000; miscellaneous, \$80,855,000; permanent annual appropriations \$127,525,000.

Army and Navy Burden.

Wars, past and prospective, are the heaviest financial burden, according to the estimates. Increase of the army, navy and payment of pensions are the chief national liabilities.

The "budget" includes appropriations asked by every cabinet official, based on future needs. It also includes expenses for river and harbor work, public buildings, irrigation projects and other great public works.

Canal Appropriation Heavy.

Completion of the Panama canal within a year, it is estimated, will cost \$30,174,000. This includes \$23,400,000 for construction work next year and \$6,769,999 for fortifications, the latter including \$2,365,000 for sea coast batteries and \$1,518,999 for cannon. The Panama canal estimate is \$1,130,000 more than the present year's appropriation. Three new battleships, to cost about \$15,000,000, each, of super-dreadnaught type, are asked by the navy department. Seven million dollars for reclamation and irrigation work—one million less than expenditures this year—are also asked.

Estimates for maintenance for the senate total \$1,844,000; \$23,000 more than this year's appropriations. For the house \$4,974,000 is asked, an increase of \$300,000 because of nearly fifty new representatives added March 4 under the new congressional re-apportionment.

White House Expenses.

White House expenses next year are figured at \$171,000.

Included in money asked is \$25,000 for the president's traveling expenses and money for the executive automobiles, garage and other miscellaneous items. Pension estimates were increased \$21,500,000 because of the increases given under the so-called "Sherwood dollar-a-day" act of last winter. Patent commissioner Davenport says claims filed under this act number 450,000 or about \$72 each increase, 80 per cent of all pensioners being entitled to more money. Millions of postoffices and other public buildings are asked to continue present improvements.

An increase from \$200,000 to \$300,000 for enforcing the anti-trust laws is asked by the department of justice. For suppression of the

"white-slave traffic" \$200,000 is asked.

Arms, ammunition and subsistence of the army and navy add millions more to Uncle Sam's expense account.

No Commerce Court.

For continuing the commerce courts the \$54,500 is asked, but will probably be refused by the democratic administration.

"Freak" bounties and benevolences of Uncle Sam are exposed in the estimates. These include \$8,000 for care and propagation of the Alaska reindeer, \$3,640 for the free, palatial bathrooms of the senate, \$14,000 for the leper colony on Guam Island, \$100,000 for a dairy for the naval cadets at Annapolis, \$100 for repairs to George Washington's birth place at Wakefield, Va., \$200 for repairs to the house in which Abraham Lincoln died in Washington and \$85 made for artificial limbs for war veterans.

The latter item is \$30,000 under this year's account, because of increase in pensioners. Another request is for \$90,000 to pay into enlisted mens banking deposits with army and navy paymasters.

Increase of the "secret fund" of the diplomatic service from \$50,000 to \$90,000 is requested.

For the army aviation corps, \$100,000 is asked, as compared with \$10,000 last year.

Little Money for Agriculture.

The department of agricultural estimates included: \$300,000 for suppression of the southern cattle "tick," \$8,800 for experiments in making desertactus available for stock food, \$407,960 to fight the cotton boll weevil, \$260,000 to fight forest fires, \$743,000 for enforcing the pure food laws, \$371,000 for eradicating fruit and vegetable pests, parasites and insects, and \$2,857,000 for the public health service, including \$499,500 to fight disease epidemics. An increase of \$1,400,000 to a total of \$6,844,000 for postoffice building additions and improvements is requested.

The principal expenditures requested are: Boston \$410,000; Minneapolis \$200,000; Muskogee \$195,000; Newark, Ohio, \$100,000; New Orleans, \$157,000; and Washington, \$370,000.

In one of the most interesting elections held in Sutherland for years, Dr. W. J. Phillips was yesterday elected mayor over T. J. Arday by a vote of 108 to 94. F. W. Frantz was elected recorder over Charles Russell, while John T. Boyer was elected treasurer over Charles E. Glenn. G. A. Eaton, G. M. Richmond and F. E. Samley were elected councilmen for two year terms, while F. E. Smith was elected councilman for a one year term. In all, 192 votes were cast, one-third of whom represented the feminine population. The election was bitterly contested, and as usual the "wet" and "dry" issue furnished the chief bond of contention.

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