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Clark's Russian Investment.

BUTTE, Mont., July 18.—An Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg yesterday said that Senator Clark, of Montana, during his recent visit to Europe, went to St. Petersburg and Moscow incognito and with an unnamed Count invested 10,000,000 roubles in copper mines. When asked about the story this evening, the Senator said the matter had not as yet passed the stage of inquiry. Count Brotsky had proposed to him to buy a lot of valuable ground near Tomsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is a district that is producing already 200,000 tons of coal a year and includes some very promising copper prospects. The matter will be looked into before it reaches the stage of negotiation. Brotsky is known as the sugar king of Russia.

It Is Not Betting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—Federal Judge Baker ruled today that betting on the future price of commodities is not betting on a game, under the Indiana law, and money so lost in this state cannot be recovered. Election bets cannot be recovered. The ruling was in the suit of James Boyce, of Muncie, Ind., to recover $3449 from the O'Dell Commission Company, of Cincinnati.

Will Christen the Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18.—Governor Hill has designated Miss Mary Preble Anderson, of Portland, to christen the new United States battle-ship Maine, which is being built by the Cramps, at Philadelphia.

FOR THE UTILITIES

Charter Commission Voted for City Ownership.

RIGHT TO PURCHASE RESERVED

Proposal Carried by a Vote of 19 to 5—Speech of Frederick V. Holman Showing the Dangers of Municipal Socialism.

By a vote of 4 to 1 the Charter Commission decided last night to reserve to the city the right to acquire, own and operate public utilities, and put itself on record against what Mr. Teal, who led the fight for utilities, termed legislative interference with city government. The subject considered was the short report of the committee on utilities and franchises, submitted July 5. It authorizes the Mayor and the Common Council to provide for the "ownership, acquisition construction and maintenance of waterworks, etc." The long report regulating the manner of granting franchises is being modified by the committee and was not put before the meeting. The principle of municipal ownership report is section 1, which authorizes the Mayor and the Common Council—

To provide for lighting the streets and all public places of the city, and furnish water to the city and inhabitants thereof, and for the ownership, acquisition, construction and maintenance of water works, gas works, electric light works, steam, water or electric power works, heating works, telephone lines, street railways, and such other public utilities as the Common Council may designate; provided, however, that, except as otherwise provided in this charter, no contract or agreement whatever for the purchase, construction, condemnation, ownership or operation by the City of Portland of any public utility shall be entered into by the Common Council without first submitting said proposed contract or agreement to the qualified voters of the city, which submission shall be made in accordance with the provision of section — of article — of this charter.

The test vote was on Frederick V. Holman's motion to strike out all of the first section authorizing municipal ownership, except as to the waterworks, which the city now owns. The debate was full. On roll call the motion was defeated by the following vote:

Ayes — Holman, Strowbridge, Scott, Woodward—4.

Noes — Ayer, Beach, Burrell, Glisan, Hirsch, Hogue, Killingsworth, Lane, Ladd, Morgan, Malarkey, Mills, Montague, O'Shea, Rowe, Robertson, Teal, Willis, White, Wessinger—20.

Absent—Bronaugh, Devlin, Fries, Frank, Gleay, Honeyman, Montag, Wood, Zimmerman—9.

On Mr. Burrell's motion to adopt the section, Mayor Rowe changed over to Mr. Holman's side of the contention and the vote stood: Ayes, 19; noes, 5. There were no other changes. Upon the announcement of the vote Mr. Holman explained that he opposed the section in good faith and had not aimed to pursue dilatory tactics. The reading of the report was then concluded. It was adopted by a viva voce vote as it came from Mr. Burrell's committee. At next Thursday's meeting the long report will be voted upon.

Municipal Ownership Taken Up.

The commission opened the night's business by tabling a resolution providing for regular meetings on the first Thursday of the month at 8 P. M., and on the third Thursday at 2 P. M. It was supposed that the main report of the committee on franchises and utilities would be taken up, but Chairman Burrell, of the committee, announced that part of the report is still under consideration. At his suggestion, the additional report of the committee, filed July 5, was considered. It provides for municipal ownership of the utilities and for submitting proposals to take them to the people.

Mr. Burrell moved the adoption of the first section, and Frederick V. Holman amended to strike out after the words beginning with "and for the ownership, acquisition, construction," etc. J. A. Strowbridge seconded Mr. Holman's motion.

Mr. Holman's Speech.

Mr. Holman opened the debate in a long and well-directed speech against municipal socialism. Addressing himself to his motion, which was intended to kill the report and leave the waterworks the only public utility in the control of the city, he said:

"This is the most important subject that will come up in the deliberations of this commission. It involves the question of all forms of government. I believe that as near as possible government should confine itself to purely governmental functions and not permit itself to be carried away by socialistic ideas. I do not mean by socialism to reflect upon any person, but to convey the idea that government should not be called upon to do things which, in my view, should be done by individuals. The most autocratic government is nearly akin to socialistic government. In this country, county and city government are only part of the general scheme of government. City government is a phase of government, of police power, as it may be termed to give it a definite name. While in the conduct of government exception might be made of postal service and water, I am not prepared to say that these could not better be done by individuals than by the government.

"When the city goes beyond its governmental function and buys, operates and controls what are known as the public utilities, it assumes and acquires the liabilities of a proprietor. It becomes as near as possible under the law a proprietor. There is no compromise between the natural functions of the city and functions assumed by the ownership of public utilities. Once we get away from where we now stand there is nothing in the way of a public utility that some one will not wish to put under governmental supervision. If we cannot stop this tendency towards socialism in our cities we at least should not aid it. Individuals should be free to exercise individual privileges and not be led to expect the state to do for them the things which they should do for themselves, and to become imbued with the idea that the state owes them a living. Such tendencies weaken the individual, and if all our cities run to municipal socialism our form of government will become autocratic or aristocratic. Once the non-taxpayer gets something for nothing, or at cost, which is next to nothing, each succeeding Legislature will be asked to grant further privileges under the guise of public utilities."

Mr. Holman said that while the committee had evidently intended to surround the utility subject with safeguards, these, he thought, could not be continued in the face of certain demands upon the Council for privileges. "Once you get this started," he went on, "you will not be able to deny to some parts of the city privileges which you grant to others. Take street railways, for an illustration. When you start in to grant them you will find that for your own protection you will have to stop giving them or give to all the people all the railways they want. Take Portland's best-managed public utility—the water service. It does not supply all the city. It will not extend mains to all parts of the city unless it can see revenue. It does not supply Albina.

Mr. Holman complimented the Water Committee, and contrasted its conservative management with the conditions which he said will prevail under city ownership of the public utilities. He went on:

"When you give the Council the power to acquire public utilities, those that do not pay, as well as those that are profitable, will be offered to the municipality, making an opening for the dishonest man and the grafter. Give them a chance and they will be on hand. As one who is willing to see Portland grow and thrive, I do not believe in crushing out any industry which can be built up."

Mr. Holman then presented an exhibit of the city's bonded indebtedness, which follows:

The interest on bridge and ferry bonds is $37,500 per year, or $3125 per month. In addition there is the cost of operating and repairing the bridges. And there should be estimated the depreciation.

CITY'S BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

City Hall (5 per cent)	$ 675,000
Bridges and ferry (5 per cent)	750,000
Other indebtedness—	
Albina (6 per cent)	$ 150,000
East Portland (6 per cent)	300,000
City of Portland (6 per cent)	56,500
City of Portland (5 per cent)	430,000
Total	$2,361,000
Water bonds (original issue) 5 per ct.	$ 700,000
Water bonds (later issues), 5 per ct.	2,200,000
Total water bonds	$2,900,000
Total bonds (exc. of water bonds)	$2,361,500
Water bonds	2,900,000
Total	$5,261,500

ANNUAL INTEREST.

	Face value.	Interest.
6 per cent bonds	$ 506,500	$ 30,390
5 per cent bonds *	1,855,000	92,750
5 per cent water bonds	2,900,000	145,000
Total		$268,140

*Exclusive of water bonds.
Portland's monthly interest is $22,345.

PORTLAND'S WATER BONDS.

Original issue (1885)	$ 700,000
Issue authorized 1891	2,500,000
Issue authorized 1893	3,200,000

Beginning with January, 1905, a sinking fund not exceeding 2 per cent of the outsanding bonds may annually be estimated in fixing water rates, i. e., $58,000 per year.

H. W. Scott called attention to the fact that Mr. Holman had not included the $350,000 issue of bonds by the Port of Portland Commission. Mr. Holman continued:

"We are paying $27,500 interest per year on free bridges and ferries. This amount does not pay for repairs and wear and tear, and we must bear in mind that the Madison and Morrison-street bridges must in time be renewed. We are paying over $3000 a month interest for bridges and ferries. This charge will not be lessened, yet there is not a politician in Multnomah County who will advocate a moderate toll on these bridges to pay the cost of repair.

"What are you going to do with the street railways when you acquire them? You will lose their assessed valuation charged to them on the rolls and the tax they contribute. They will be losing ventures, and you will come to the point where a deficit will face you every year, and you will have to meet it by taxation. Take the cable railway. It was a colossal failure. This road cost $750,000, and it was sold under foreclosure sale to pay about $40,000 outstanding receiver's certificates. If the city had built that railroad, would not the people have lost $750,000? The Washington-street line passed through several hands. Money lent to it by the Oregon National Bank and the Northwest Loan & Trust Company contributed largely to the failure of those institutions. The East Side Railway Company, now the Portland City & Oregon, was built by two men, who not only lost their road, but were among the first Portland people to petition for voluntary bankruptcy. These were business enterprises, business men conducted them on business principles and gave efficient service, yet they were absolute failures. Would you expect a City Council, in conducting these enterprises, to do better or worse than the managers of them? If the City of Portland had operated these railroads, and lost, it could almost apply to the bankruptcy court for relief."

Mr. Holman said that he did not care what safeguards had been thrown around the utility proposal; they could be circumvented at any time. He said the time might come when the utility idea could be adopted in Portland, and continued:

"But the time is not ripe for this innovation. It is no argument to say that Berlin and Glasgow own public utilities. In those cities money is obtainable for 2 per cent. Interest in Portland is not 2 per cent. When we become a 2 per cent city we may be able to do something along this line, but this will not be for many years."

Municipal Ownership Defended.

J. N. Teal replied to Mr. Holman in an argument in support of the report. He said it surrounds the city with more safeguards than it has ever had. Addressing his remarks more particularly to Mr. Holman's exhibit of the bonded indebtedness of the city, he said that not one bond has been placed upon the people by their vote or consent, and that the people have never been given an opportunity to say whether or not they wanted bonded indebtedness.

"The danger which we seek to avoid," he explained, "is the legislative action, which forces a new issue of bonds upon us without our consent at every session of the Legislature. We propose to limit the amount of bonds, and when the limit is reached no public utility of any kind may be acquired. We propose that the city shall be free to carry on its own business with the same liberty that is accorded to an individual. It is our hope to have the constitution of Oregon so amended that the Legislature will be compelled to keep its hands off cities and city government. Our own experience shows that the people should have some safeguard against the imposition of bonded indebtedness. The bonds for a drydock which the recent Legislature authorized the Port of Portland Commission to issue are a burden imposed without the consent of the people. The subject under discussion is not a question of municipal ownership, but a question of reserving to the city the power to protect its own interests."

Mr. Teal said that the authority given the city in 1898 to purchase and operate an electric light plant had resulted in a saving to the taxpayers. The cost of lighting the city in recent years he gave as follows: 1892, $60,000; 1893, $75,000; 1894, $83,000; 1895, $81,000; 1896, $75,000; 1897, $86,000; 1898, $83,000; 1899, $53,000. The authority given to the city in the charter of 1898 resulted in a saving of $30,000 in the cost of lighting the following year. Mr. Teal concluded:

"Under no circumstances should any indebtedness be incurred without the vote of the people. The independence and governing power of the city should be preserved. I would rather trust a question to the voters than to moneyed people who have interests at stake."

Mr. Holman said he had been informed by a member of the city government that the $53,000 contract in 1899 was got from the Portland General Electric Company

(Concluded on Tenth Page.)

TO JAIL FOR BIGAMY

Lord Russell Pleaded Guilty in the House of Lords.

QUAINT MIDDLE AGE CEREMONY

Sentenced to Three Months' Imprisonment, Which Will Be Spent in Holoway Prison—Scenes at the Trial.

LONDON, July 18.—Earl Russell, arraigned at the bar of the House of Lords today for trial on the charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty after long arguments against the jurisdiction of the court. The trial was carried on with all the quaint Middle Age ceremonies. The arguments lasted one hour. Both the Earl and Countess (Mrs. Somerville), through their counsel, pleaded they did not know they were doing wrong, but had acted on the best legal advice obtainable in Nevada. The peers reached their decision after consideration of the case, lasting 20 minutes. Earl Russell was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanor.

The scene in the royal gallery, temporarily converted into a Court of Justice, when the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, who had been appointed Lord High Steward for the occasion, took his seat upon the dais and the quaint ceremonial began, was most picturesque. The hall was a magnificent blaze of color, caused by the robes of the peers, the academic robes of the judges and the brilliant uniforms of high state officers. Although the House of Lords was not represented in its full strength, about 200 of Earl Russell's peers attended his trial and made an imposing array as they filed into the hall, two by two, from behind the throne. Lord Salisbury, the Premier, brought up the rear of the procession and was almost unnoticed as he took his seat near Lord Halsbury.

Immediately beneath the dais sat the 10 Judges in their gorgeous robes, surrounded by a phalanx of lesser legal luminaries. On either side of the Judges were ranged benches filled with peers, whose rank was distinguishable by the varying number of rows of ermine and gold lace on their scarlet mantels. The benches reserved for peeresses were amply filled, while the space allotted to distinguished strangers was crowded, the diplomats and their families, including the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Henry White.

Mollie Cook, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, Earl Russell's present wife, entered the hall by ticket, and sat facing the benches occupied by members of the House of Commons. She was accompanied by a young woman dressed in gray and wearing a hat trimmed with cream lace. Mollie Cook appeared no more curious than the other witnesses of the interesting scene. Among the witnesses who entered the hall was Judge Curler, of Nevada, who took a seat beside the clergyman who married Earl Russell to Mabel Scott, his first wife.

The court was formally opened by a series of quaint ceremonies and the exchange of stately phrases prescribed in the ancient legal procedure. Besides Lord Halsbury in his Earls robes and a wig stood General Sir Michael Biddulph, gentleman usher of the black rod, and William Henry Weldon, Esq., the Norroy king-of-arms, in a resplendent tunic.

"Our Sovereign Lord and King," shouted the Norroy king-of-arms, "charges and commands all manner of persons to keep silence on pain of imprisonment."

Another official on bended knees handed the commission to the Lord High Chancellor, who, while handing to another kneeling clerk, said: "Let all be uncovered while the commission is read."

After the necessary formalities, Earl Russell was conducted to the bar. He calmly surveyed his judges and peers. Then a clerk of Parliament cried loudly: "John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, come forth and surrender to bail or forfeit recognizances."

The Black Rod, bedecked with medals and in uniform, approached the bar, which was raised as the Earl drew near and surrendered Earl Russell. Upon reaching his appointed seat, Earl Russell stood leaning against the table and then made obeisance three times to the Lord High Steward. He remained with bowed head until the latter addressed the accused. Then the indictment was read by the clerk, who concluded with these words: "How say you, my lord, guilty of felony, or not guilty?"

Before Earl Russell could answer, his counsel objected to the indictment on the ground that the alleged offense was committed outside the dominions of His Majesty, King Edward. During the course of the technical and tiresome argument by the Earl's counsel the prosecution summoned Judge Curler within the bar to confer on certain points raised in counsel's arguments.

After the reply of the prosecution to the argument of counsel for defense, Earl Russell, in a voice scarcely audible, pleaded guilty. His counsel then addressed the House in mitigation, pleading that the accused had acted upon the best legal advice obtainable in Nevada; that the defense was merely technical and that no harm had been done. Lord Russell then addressed the House in the same strain, saying the decree obtained in the United States gave special sanction to the new marriage. Earl Russell said he proposed to remarry Mollie Cook as early as possible. Concluding, he said he placed himself in their lordships' hands; that he had acted in ignorance and with no intention of willfully defying the law.

The peers retired to consider their verdict. When they had reassembled, the Lord High Steward called for the prisoner. The whole House rose to its feet when the Lord High Steward proceeded to deliver the judgment. After intimating his opinion relative to the defendant's plea that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, that King Edward had a right to legislate for his subjects all over the world, Lord Halsbury commented on the historic name of Russell. While the crime could not be passed over, said the Lord High Steward, at the same time there were several mitigating circumstances. Lord Russell had passed through long periods of trouble, had experienced some provocation and suffered much torture. In consideration of and as a result of the circumstances, their lordships, not desiring to inflict the full penalty upon Lord Russell, had unanimously declared that justice would be satisfied by his being imprisoned in Holloway Prison for three months as a criminal in the first degree.

Lord Russell then passed out of the House in company with the yeoman. Near the door of the House, Mrs. Somerville joined her husband and before he was removed to prison the couple were allowed to confer in a room near the special gallery. The committee was then dissolved by the Lord High Steward breaking his wand of office and the House dispersed.

In anticipation of the arrival of Earl Russell, the officials of Holloway Prison have prepared for his reception one of the rooms formerly occupied by William T. Stead, and members of the Jameson raiders. It is a commodious apartment, in which his lordship can be supplied with his own food and wine.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH MASONS.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Eleven thousand English Free Masons attended the installation yesterday of the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge, in succession to Edward VII, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune. Albert Hall was thronged with members of the grand lodge, past and present, and with the masters and wardens of English lodges, as it was in 1875, when the Prince of Wales was placed on the Masonic throne. The ceremonial was virtually the same as at the installation of the Prince of Wales. The grand lodge officers entirely filled the orchestra and chorus seats. The Duke of Connaught was installed by Earl Amherst, pro-grand master, assisted by the Earl of Warwick, deputy grand master. The most impressive moment was when the installation was proclaimed and the vast concourse saluted the new grand master. Grand Master Hozier, of Scotland, and the Duke of Abercorn, grand master of Ireland, made short addresses, and telegrams of congratulation were received from the colonies. Lord Milner, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Lord Mayor of London were present to receive advancement in the craft, and honors were conferred on Lord Kitchener.

Flood in the Yangtse.

LONDON, July 18.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Globe, dated July 17, confirms previous reports of the rising of the Yangtse River, and says millions of acres of land are under water, and that the City of Hankow is threatened with submersion.

BACK TO THE ARMY

Where Civil Government Has Been a Failure.

INSURRECTION NOT QUELLED

Cebu, Bohol and Batangas Again Placed Under Military Authority in the Philippines—Whitmarsh Denies the Charges.

MANILA, July 18.—The United States Civil Commission today announced that after three months' trial of a provincial form of government in the Islands of Cebu and Bohol and the Province of Batangas, Luzon, control of these districts, owing to their incomplete pacification, has been returned to the military authorities, it having proved that the communities indicated are backward and undeserving of civil administration. The provincial and civil officials of these designated districts will continue their functions, but are now under the authority of General Chaffee, instead of that of Civil Governor Taft, as heretofore. General Chaffee has the power arbitrarily to remove from office any or all provincial or civil officials and to abrogate any section of the laws promulgated in these three provinces.

The residents of the Island of Cebu have protested, but without success, against the return to that island to military control. Several towns in Cebu are still besieged by the insurgents. The insurrection on the Island of Bohol has been renewed and insurgent sentiment in the Province of Batangas is strong. General Chaffee has ordered a battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry to begin the occupation of the Island of Mindoro. The Province of Batangas will be occupied by the entire Twentieth Infantry.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, Governor of Benguet Province, who was recently ordered to Manila for investigation of certain charges against him, presented his side of the case to the United States Philippine Commission at their executive session today. Mr. Whitmarsh denied every charge made against him. The result of the commission's action in the matter will be made known Saturday.

An act has been passed organizing the insular constabulary, practically as outlined in dispatches to the Associated Press last March. A provision has been added empowering the chief of the system, and either of the four district assistants, temporarily to consolidate constabulatories of two or more provinces in cases of necessity. Inspection and discipline of the municipal police will also be controlled by constabulatory departments.

BRYAN AND AGUINALDO.

Filipinos' Promise of Assistance in the Democratic Campaign.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—In a statement for the press today, W. J. Bryan gives his version of the story that Aguinaldo promised him financial assistance in his campaign of a year ago. Mr. Bryan says that while he was in New York two Filipinos sent a request to confer with him. He declined to meet them and sent a friend to explain that he did not think it proper to hold a conference. The Filipinos said that Aguinaldo was willing to issue a proclamation promising to lay down arms in case of Mr. Bryan's election and also willing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund, but Mr. Bryan refused to consider each proposition and did not require them to furnish any evidence of their right to represent Aguinaldo.

Purchase of Havana Drydock.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Navy Department has purchased the big floating steel drydock, which lies in Havana harbor, from the government of Spain, for $185,000. The original price at which the dock was offered by the Spanish Government was $250,000.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Philippines.

Three provinces are returned to military authority. Page 1.
Governor Whitmarsh denies the charges against him. Page 1.
The insular constabulary has been organized. Page 1.

Foreign.

Lord Russell pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Page 1.
Tolstoi is reported to be out of danger. Page 2.
England is suffering from intense heat. Page 2.

Domestic.

There is no material change in the steel strike situation. Page 2.
More rain fell yesterday in the Southwestern corn country. Page 2.
The Trans-Mississippi Congress passed long resolutions. Page 5.

Sport.

Portland won from Tacoma—4 to 2. Page 3.
Seattle defeated Spokane—5 to 4. Page 3.
Griffiths won the Great American handicap at Interstate Park. Page 3.
Crescens broke the world's racing record at Grosse Point. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Steamer Roanoke completes perilous voyage to Alaska. Page 5.
International Epworth League Convention opened at San Francisco. Page 10.
Vancouver, Wash., boy is lost in the wilderness at the foot of Mount St. Helens. Page 4.
Prominent Salem, Or., hop buyers say hops should bring at least 15 cents per pound. Page 4.
Better salaries are to be paid professors of Oregon Agricultural College. Page 4.
Walla Walla man plans to build electric railway connecting four fine farming communities. Page 5.

Commercial.

Strike of ironworkers will make tin plates and sheets very scarce. Page 11.
Chicago corn and oats gain strength, but wheat is stationary. Page 11.
Large holdings of New York stocks sold at profit. Page 11.

Marine.

Portland shipped one-tenth of all the wheat exported from the United States last year. Page 8.
Plague in China is causing lighter flour shipments from this Coast. Page 8.
Northern salmon pack will be light. Page 8.
American ship Commodore T. H. Allen on fire. Page 8.

Portland and Vicinity.

Charter Commission votes for reserving the right to buy public utilities. Page 1.
Mazamas' big party will make ascent of Mount Hood today. Page 8.
East Side suburbs taking up the question of annexation to Portland. Page 7.