WILL PROTECT CITY

Stringent Electric Ordinance to Be Introduced.

TO REGULATE NEW FRANCHISES

Companies Must Pay Percentage of Gross Earnings and Give Bonds That Power Will Be Delivered in 2½ Years.

The street committee yesterday had a conference with representatives of the electric companies desiring city franchises. A new ordinance was discussed, the provisions of which regulate the terms of the grant. The city is to receive a percentage of the gross earnings of the corporations. Bonds are to be given that work will be begun in two years, and in two years and a half the companies are to deliver 10,000 electric horse-power in Portland. The term is 25 years. The city is to have power to order wires placed underground, and to regulate the erection of poles and the stretching of wires.

A meeting of the street committee was held yesterday afternoon, Chairman Bronaugh presiding, and Messrs. Branch, Glisan and Merrill present, to consider a report on the general ordinance intended to regulate the style of franchise to be accepted by persons desiring to supply electricity to this city, for power, lighting or other purposes.

Messrs. Morris and Whitehead, who desire a franchise for the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, to furnish electricity from a plant on the Upper Clackamas River, were represented at the meeting by W. T. Muir, attorney. Mr. Green, who wants a franchise to supply electricity from some point east of the Cascades—said to be the Deschutes River—was represented by Charles Thomas, his consulting engineer, and Alex Sweek, his attorney. Charles H. Baker, of Seattle, who wants a franchise to furnish electricity from Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., was present, accompanied by Mr. Harding, of Seattle, and Messrs. Snow & McCamant as his attorneys. H. W. Goode, president of the Portland General Electric Company, was present as an interested spectator, but he had nothing to say.

As each of these applicants had been furnished with a copy of the general ordinance to be considered, it was not deemed necessary to read it at length. The ordinance had been prepared by R. L. Glisan, with some assistance from Mr. Bronaugh, and was found to have been gotten up with a style that carefully safeguarded the interests of the city.

Provisions of Ordinance.

Following is a brief synopsis of its provisions.

The term of franchises to be granted is 25 years.

The grantee shall be required to place wires in conduits, underground, in a district to be designated by the city authorities, who have power to enlarge the district from time to time.

The city authorities are also empowered to regulate the size and kind of poles and may require the poles to be numbered, and street signs placed on them to be maintained, and may also order the removal or changing of any poles or wires, and stipulate at what height wires shall be placed overhead, and everything connected with the digging up and replacing of streets in laying conduits or setting of poles.

It is required that before any street shall be opened up under this ordinance, the grantee shall be required to furnish a bond in the sum of $10,000 to put all streets broken up in good order and to maintain them for one year. The grantee is required to hold the city harmless against all damages arising from the acts or neglect of said grantee, his agents or servants.

The city shall have the right to use the conduits or poles of said grantee for the stretching of wires for fire-alarm, police signal call service or other municipal service, without making any compensation for such use.

It is also provided that the city may erect a system of poles and conduits of its own and require the said grantee along or in same to pay such compensation as may be charged other companies, or may require the grantee to make use of the poles or conduits of other parties, with consent of the latter, on reasonable compensation.

City to Receive Compensation.

It is provided that said grantee shall pay to the city on the first day of January of every year during the existence and operation of the franchise — per cent of the gross earnings of the business done under this franchise during the preceding year, provided that no payment shall be required for the first year on which business shall be done under this franchise.

The grantee shall within six months from the granting of his franchise, in good faith commence the construction and installation of machinery capable of generating 10,000 horsepower, and shall within one year show that he has secured the necessary right of way from the head works to the City of Portland, and shall, within two years after the granting of the franchise erect the poles for two-thirds of the distance and complete the installation and equipment of said machinery, and shall within 2½ years from the granting of the franchise have his system completed and be engaged in business and prepared to furnish this city with electricity to the amount of 10,000 horsepower, provided, that no poles shall be erected, wires strung, or conduits laid within the city limits until the system of poles and wires from the head works to the city limits is fully completed.

It is further provided that within 60 days after the passage of the franchise the grantee shall file his acceptance of its terms and shall deposit with the City Treasurer the sum of — dollars in gold coin or Government bonds, to insure the prompt commencement of work under the franchise, the conditions for the prosecution thereof, and the completion of the same in the manner and within the time prescribed; this deposit to be held by said Treasurer until the grantee shall have complied with all the conditions of the franchise. If the franchise shall be forfeited, the deposit shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of Portland, as liquidated damages for the breach of the conditions thereof.

Upon failure on the part of said grantee to comply strictly with the terms of the franchise, the Council of the City of Portland may declare the franchise forfeited, and all rights and privileges thereby conferred shall thereupon terminate.

Provisions Are Discussed.

Chairman Bronaugh invited any of the applicants for franchises to make known any objections they had to the provisions of the ordinance or any changes that might be desired.

Mr. Greene's counsel, Alex Sweek, suggested a few unimportant changes, and W. T. Muir, counsel for the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, made a few suggestions, most of which were agreed to by the committee without demur. One of the suggestions was that grantees should have the right to pass upon the size of wires to be used. Another was in reference to the size of conduits, in reply to which it was said that the Council would not demand anything unreasonable. It was suggested by Mr. Sweek that one section of the ordinance might compel the grantee of a franchise to tear up his conduit and put his wires in another, but he was assured that this was not intended.

The matter of paying the city a percentage of the gross revenues was not objected to, but the applicants for franchises desired that other companies should pay the same percentage so that they should not be put to any disadvantage in this matter.

The committee said that it was going out of office soon, and in granting a franchise the Council would not want to ignore the provisions of the proposed new charter. They had not considered this question of all companies paying the same percentage of earnings to the city, but Bronaugh said he thought all should pay the same for the same privileges. In regard to the power reserved by the city to oblige all electric companies to place their wires in a conduit built by the city, he said this was never likely to be done, but this would be a large city in 20 years and the city should reserve such right in view of possible contingencies.

Baker Objects to Paying.

At length came the turn of Mr. Baker's counsel to have their say in regard to the provisions of the ordinance, and Messrs. Snow and McCamant and Harding submitted a copy of the ordinance with certain changes which they had introduced, which they thought would improve it. This was read and compared with the committee's ordinance section by section. There were no changes of importance until the provision in regard to paying a percentage of gross earnings to the city was reached. Mr. Baker's counsel had changed this provision so as to provide that such tax on earnings was to be paid when all electric companies in the city were required to do the same.

The provision in regard to the city having the right to stretch wires on poles or through conduits for the city's use was changed so that such wires could only be stretched so long as the city derived no revenue from such wires.

The provision in regard to the grantee of a franchise having his system completed and in operation and ready to furnish 10,000 horsepower within a certain time was objected to, and the point was argued for some time. Mr. Baker did not like to have to be prepared to furnish 10,000 horsepower when there was no likelihood of his being able to sell more than 3000 horsepower for several years.

Objections to Amount of Bond.

The feature of the ordinance which caused the longest argument was the amount of the bond required to be furnished the city for the carrying out of the terms of the franchise. Baker's counsel in the ordinance submitted had filled the blank with $1000. Mr. Bronaugh said that the committee had not definitely decided on the amount of the bond. He had suggested $10,000, but other members had asked to have it made $50,000. Baker's counsel made all sorts of objections to having any such amount of money as $10,000 tied up, and could see no reason why a large bond should be exacted.

Mr. Bronaugh explained that the city was cursed with a number of franchises which had been granted for 20 years without any bond having been required for the terms of the franchise being carried out, and consequently nothing had been done on them.

Mr. Glisan said that a franchise for 50 years had been granted on the East Side, to be carried out when certain streets had been completed. They had not yet been completed.

Mr. Bronaugh said: "To be frank, the committee does not know who is to get this franchise. They did not want the city to be an accessory to the marketing of a franchise. I do not see how a company, which has expended a large amount of money and wants to expend a large sum more could be handicapped by putting up $10,000."

Baker's counsel said they wanted to make the deposit as small as possible.

Mr. Bronaugh remarked that there had been conditions under which they would have had to put up that amount before they could have had their proposition examined, which provoked a general laugh.

Mr. Harding suggested that a compromise be made on $5000.

As the committee had not named any sum as the amount of the bond and the majority have insisted on its being made $50,000, this proposition was not taken any notice of, and, Mr. Bronaugh said, the committee would take the amount under consideration.

The evident unwillingness of Mr. Baker to make a deposit of $10,000 is not likely to induce the committee to cut the amount of the bond to the lowest possible figure.

Percentage of Gross Earnings.

The percentage of the gross earnings to be paid the city yearly was again taken up, and the committeemen said they have not decided what would be right, and asked that the applicants state what they thought would be right.

Mr. Harding said the highest amount paid on any known franchise was 1 per cent, in Seattle. He hoped that no one would ever have to pay so much anywhere else. He thought half of 1 per cent would be about right. Mr. Green's representative also thought half of 1 per cent would be about right.

Mr. Baker's counsel returned to the matter of no company being required to pay this tax until all were required to pay it. They wished that the Council should go about obliging the Portland General Electric Company, whose charter was granted years ago, when no such tax was demanded, to pay the same percentage of their gross earnings to the city that companies securing franchises now were required to pay.

Mr. Glisan remarked that it was necessary to make provisions for protecting the interests of the city in this matter pretty stiff. It was always the companies that asked for extensions—the city never got any favors. He said the committeemen did not know that Mr. Baker would ever build any plant or pay any percentage on any gross earnings, and they could not undertake to "hold up" the old company on such a remote contingency. Taking the franchise up on its merits, it would be a number of years before the city would see any large amount of money coming in from percentage on gross earnings. It would be no use to put in the ordinance that all companies should pay the same. It would do no good. The committee's ordinance provided that no tax was to be payable the first year, and the way Mr. Baker wanted things arranged none would be paid for five years.

Mr. McCammant asked if the committee would make a report at the next meeting of the Council.

Bronaugh said he could not say whether it would be possible to make a report next week or not. He would try to call a meeting in time to do this if possible.

WIDER BRIDGE NEEDED.

Traffic Over the Morrison Bridge Already Taxes Its Facilities.

The amount of traffic that Morrison bridge carries in one day is extraordinary. In the single item of footmen for six hours for seven days, a recent count shows that 16,679 footmen crossed. On Madison bridge for the same time 11,641 footmen crossed, and on East Burnside street 8349. The rest of the travel is nearly in the same proportion.

It is thought that Morrison bridge will have to be widened considerably when it is rebuilt again. However, it is a comparatively new bridge as it now stands, and will give good service for the next 10 years. By that time it will have to be rebuilt, woodwork and iron work together, and then the demand for a wider bridge will probably be so urgent that it will be made wider. Even now the narrowness of the roadway interferes with travel to a considerable extent, and as this travel increases, this interference will also grow more noticeable.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite.

TRUCKMEN MAY STRIKE

DEMAND 25 CENTS A DAY MORE WAGES PER MAN.

Wholesale Men Complain That Employers Seek to Profit by the Demand of Their Men.

At a meeting of the Truck Drivers' Union held Tuesday night it was decided to make a demand for 25 cents per day more wages, and if this demand is not granted before May 15, a strike will ensue. Some time ago the union made a request for the 25-cent advance, to be answered by May 1. Until last night only two companies had granted the request. The drivers propose to have their additional 25 cents, however, and at their meeting the request was changed into a demand, to be answered not later than May 15, and they say that after that time not a union man will work for less than $2 50 per day. Yesterday some of the employers spoke in favor of granting the men more wages, and the prospects are that the union will gain its point without having to resort to a strike.

A prominent Front-street wholesale man, who is a large patron of the truck companies, and who has kept informed on the situation because it so closely touches his interests, in speaking of the matter, said yesterday:

"For some time past there has been more or less agitation among drivers of trucks and drays of the city for an advance of wages. This finally culminated in a demand upon the various local transfer companies for an advance of wages, to take effect May 1, of 25 cents a day for draymen and the same advance for lumpers, and an advance of $10 a month for stablemen. It is understood that this demand was made some weeks ago, and it was intimated very strongly that unless the demand was acceded to a strike would probably take place May 1. It is also stated that after this demand was made upon the transfer companies for this advance they formed an association and prepared a new schedule of prices which advances very materially the cost of hauling.

"While there were rumors that something was going on in this direction, the wholesale men knew nothing of it until last Monday, when they received a written notice to the effect that owing to the advance of wages claimed by the men they would have to change their schedule of rates, and submitted with this letter a schedule which raised the prevailing rates of hauling groceries in the neighborhood of between 40 and 50 per cent, whereas the increase desired by the men would have required an advance of about 5 per cent.

"Tuesday a meeting was had between the wholesale grocers and representatives of the transfer companies, at which meeting the subject was to some extent discussed. The wholesale grocers in order to prevent even the possibility for an excuse for a strike or for a refusal to raise the wages of the men, agreed at once to an advance more than sufficient to pay the increased wages demanded, to go into effect May 1 and thus to allow no excuse for tying up the business of the city. Yesterday the transfer companies arranged with their men to postpone the advance of wages and the threatened strike until May 15. The jobbers having already agreed to an advance more than sufficient to pay the increase of wages, view this as a threat to force them into paying a large advance or to take the responsibility of forcing a strike if not acceded to. In other words, the question of the wages of the men has been entirely subordinated to the heavy advance in drayage, so that if the advance is not granted as asked for it will serve as an excuse for a failure on the part of the transfer companies to advance the wages of the men, and thus to precipitate a strike for which they expect the jobbers to be held responsible."

One of the leading jobbers on the subject stated that they did not intend to allow the question of a raise of wages to become confused with that of a general advance in drayage. That as to the first they cheerfully consented to an advance more than sufficient for the purpose, and this should be eliminated from further discussion. As to the second, they proposed to consider it the same as any business question, and see it on its merits and in a fair way.

TO DRAW EASTERNERS.

Portland Asked to Co-operate in Northwest Movement.

Portland is asked to join Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria in attracting tourists to the Northwest Coast. Herbert Cuthbert, representing the Victoria Tourist Association, is in the city. He believes that by co-operation the above named cities can draw visitors as well as does California. As things are now, the Northern cities get comparatively few tourists.

The Victoria Tourist Association was formed about two months ago. It has done a great deal of advertising, but thinks better results can be obtained by concerted action of other Northern cities. Mr. Cuthbert does not have a plan yet for co-operation, but says one will be formulated soon. Just now he is after sounding Portland in the matter. He has received much encouragement in Tacoma and Seattle. He believes that Portland is as much interested as any of the other cities.

"Of all the cities on the Pacific Coast," said he yesterday, "Portland makes an Englishman feel the most at home. I did not know yours was so much of a tourist city. When I look around me I see plenty of reason for Portland's being a favorite with visitors. One of those reasons is your very fine hotel service."

Mr. Cuthbert is of the opinion the Northern cities can become as famous resorts for Summer as those of California are for Winter."

MORE MEN GO OUT.

(Continued from First Page.)

other considerations are equal. The Jones Lumber Company and Portland Lumber Company were in no different position than the other mills, but just happened to be the first ones on the list. Thus far but one mill has signed a union contract, but others have expressed themselves as willing to sign. We take one mill at a time, because we do not wish to bring disaster upon the city by stopping all the mills at once."

When asked if they would continue this plan and confine their strike to the Portland mills until the point was decided he said that the union as a body would have to decide.

A special meeting of the union was called for last night at 8 o'clock. A number of new members were received and the present situation was discussed. Just what the next move will be is not announced, but more trouble is sure to come.

STRIKE IN PLANING MILLS.

Union Men Demand Nine-Hour Day—Employers Refuse.

A strike has been declared in all of the planing mills of Portland, and last night about 190 union men walked out. The mills that are affected by the strike are: George Ainslie & Co., North Pacific Planing Mill Company, J. A. Martin Company, Nicolai Bro. Company, Hand Manufacturing Company, Universal Sash & Door Company, and the Northwest Door Company. The mills, it is estimated, transact nearly $1,000,000 worth of business yearly.

The issue is a nine-hour day, and the union men say they will not go to work again until their demand is granted. The employers are united in opposing the union, and say that absolutely no concessions will be made.

Portland planing mills, they say, must compete not only with Eastern mills and Puget Sound mills, but with local sawmills that have planing mills attached. All of these run on a 10-hour basis, and to compete with them we must have 10 hours' work out of our machinery. We treat our men well and pay them good wages. They have no complaint to make, either of their treatment or their pay. We will give them anything we can, but we cannot have our machinery standing idle an extra hour every day."

The Hand Manufacturing Company will shut down for a short time to make some necessary repairs, but after that time will continue to run on a 10-hour basis. The other mills will continue to run as best they can, and an effort will be made to secure more men to take the places of the strikers.

The strikers seem confident of victory, and say that they need a rest any way. "Let them fill our places if they like," they say, "but they will find no market for their lumber. The Federated Trades are with us, and no man will work with material that comes from their mills. We do not ask for anything but a nine-hour day, and we will not take anything else. Union men are ordered not to accept any raise in wages until the trouble is settled."

LAUNDRY STRIKE STILL ON.

Both Sides Confident of Winning—Disturbance at Union Laundry.

There was more or less trouble yesterday around the laundries affected by the strike, but with nonunion help the towels, collars, shirts, etc., were taken care of, and the proprietors reported that they expect to deliver their orders promptly by the end of the week, as usual. There was no immediate prospect of a settlement, and both sides appear to be confident of winning.

A disturbance took place last night shortly after 6 o'clock in front of the Union Laundry, L. T. Gilliland, manager, Randolph street. Two nonunion employes, Chester and Huber Lewis, walked out of the laundry after their day's work was over, when they were attacked by several men and severely beaten. Policeman Gibson came along, and he arrested Martin Tollefser, 41 years old, charged with disorderly conduct, on the complaint of Mr. Gilliland. Tollefser was taken to the police station, but he insisted that the police had made a mistake, as he had not created any disturbance. "I had just had a few drinks, and as I came along I saw a crowd, and then I was arrested," he explained. He was allowed to go, on promising to attend a hearing in the Municipal Court.

Fell Down a Shaft.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Two men were killed and another probably fatally injured this morning at the new filtration plant in this city. The dead are: William Yancy (colored), aged 30, and John Banks (colored), aged 35. Ben Terwillite was badly crushed. The men were being lowered into one of the shafts, when the basket in which they were was overturned and they were pitched headlong down the shaft.

Strengthening and Nourishing. Food - Drink - Tonic Combined.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate a Tonic that strengthens and invigorates permanently.

STANFORD DEBATORS WHO WILL CONTEST WITH WASHINGTON SPEAKERS.

E. W. RICE.

L. L. LOOFBOUROW.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 30.—The members of the team that will represent Stanford against the University of Washington in the debate here, May 2, are men of considerable debating experience, although this is the first contest in which any but one will have taken part.

E. W. Rice, a senior in law, comes from Berkeley. He was a member of the Carnot team, which met the University of California in February; was alternate on the intercollegiate debating team last year, and a member of his class team in both his freshman and sophomore years. Rice is president of the Inter-Society Debating League, and a member of the executive committee of the Associated Students.

Leon L. Loofbourow, senior in philosophy, is from Salt Lake. He was alternate on the Carnot team.

O. H. Ritter, a Latin student, is a sophomore, but has had some debating experience at the Chico Normal School before coming to Stanford. He is alternate on his class team.

CAPTURE OF RIO HACHA

SALAZAR CONSIDERS IT OF SMALL MOMENT.

Panama Threatened by Rebels—Government Troops Win a Victory Near Chiriqui Grande.

PANAMA, April 30.—The report that the insurgents have captured Rio Hacha is confirmed. General Follaco, who was in command of the garrison, made an erroneous move, in order to attack the revolutionary forces, leaving the town unprotected. Meanwhile, the insurgents entered Rio Hacha. General Salazar, the Governor of Panama, says Rio Hacha had been practically evacuated by the government forces because of its unhealthy condition. Yellow fever and smallpox this year resulted in the death there of over 3000 soldiers. He attaches no importance to the capture of Rio Hacha.

General Salazar has received a cable dispatch from General Fernandez, announcing that he has 4000 soldiers at Honda, ready to embark for the Isthmus, but adding that he lacked sufficient boats to transfer them down the Magdalena River. Arrangements are being made for their transportation.

The government army in the department of Cauca has been reorganized into six divisions, of six battalions each, totaling 16,800 men. All is quiet there. Only one guerrilla band is in the field. The strength of the Colombian fleet has been increased by the addition of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer, Clapet, which has been armed for war.

Alarming rumors are in circulation here as to the proximity of the revolutionary forces.

The government gunboat General Pinzon returned here today from Bocas del Toro.

Fighting occurred Sunday, April 27, at Las Penas, seven miles from Chiriqui Grande, where Colonel Buendia, with 500 insurgents, occupied strongly entrenched positions on the summit of a mountain. The government troops advanced, and the soldiers from the Department of Santander captured the rebel trenches. The government lost 60 men killed or wounded in this engagement. The losses of the insurgents are not known, but they are reported to have been considerable. When the insurgents were driven from their positions they fell back and swam the River Guarumo. On the other side of the river they were reinforced by 500 more troops and the command of Victorano Lorenzo. General Ferrera was wounded in the attack on the entrenchments.

A launch belonging to the canal company has just arrived from Bocas. She brings wounded government soldiers. General Gomez is now at Bocas with a large force. Reinforcements will be sent to him at once.

Panic in Venezuelan Towns.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 30.—General Gonzales, President of the District of Cumana, was made a prisoner during the fighting of April 23, near San Antonio, when the government troops sustained a bad defeat, and General Castillo was mortally wounded. The revolutionists are marching on the City of Cumana. A panic prevails at Carupano and Barcelona.

A LETTER FROM DR. WISE

On a Matter That Has Recently Had Some Discussion.

PORTLAND, April 30.—(To the Editor.)—I have no wish to enter into a newspaper controversy. Nor is it necessary for me to defend myself against the charges made in the editorial page of The Oregonian of Sunday, for I believe that I can safely let my reputation for truth-speaking rest with your readers. They may be shaken in their belief in "newspaper infallibility" rather than believe me guilty of misrepresentation with which you tax me. Therefore, not for the sake of personal vindication, but in order that facts which have been misrepresented may be accurately set down, do I pen these lines.

Your report of one paragraph of my address of Friday night was substantially correct, except that I did not say that "I carried my sermon to the office of The Oregonian." The words I used were, "I offered my sermon to The Oregonian." But this is immaterial to the main question, and save for this correction I am prepared to stand by the letter and the spirit of my remarks. These are the facts. You published the editorial anent the Chinese question, in which you refer to the race to which I belong as "generally most ungenerous towards other creeds and races. It is a rare thing to find a Jew who does not hate a Catholic as cordially as the Catholics hate the Jews." I considered this an unjust aspersion upon the honor of the house of Israel. The Friday night following the publication of the above-quoted editorial I dealt with your statement in the course of an address on the attitude of Israel to non-Israel. I stated at that time that the two miracles of history have been and are the Christian's hatred of Israel and Jewish forgiveness of Christendom. History knows nothing more tragic than the one, nothing more sublime than the other. Hatred and vindictiveness have never found lodgment in the heart of Israel. The Jew feels nothing but pity and sorrow for his persecutors, and the typically Jewish prayer is ever on his lips, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The same evening and the following day a number of men and women, who had heard the address, urged me to arrange for its publication in The Oregonian, in order that your grave accusation might not appear to have remained unchallenged. Recognizing the soundness of this plea, I telephoned to the office of The Oregonian on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, not "within less than half an hour of midnight." The assistant city editor, whom you, for some reason, refuse to class among the editor's responsible assistants, answered my call. I told him of the subject of my address the night preceding, and added that I felt a portion of my remarks should be published in order to correct some misconceptions to which the editorial was likely to have given rise. The assistant city editor said he would let me know about the matter later. This was his reply, and about two hours later he telephoned to me, apparently after consultation with one of the "responsible staff," saying that The Oregonian did not wish to print the sermon.

So much for the facts. Granted, however, accepting the version of your assistant city editor, I had not telephoned until nearly midnight, and that my address was not written out—it is now fully written out, and I have not touched it since first it was delivered—Why did not The Oregonian arrange to have the address published at a subsequent date? It had been brought to the attention of your office that my address "referred to what The Oregonian had said about the Jews and the Catholics," and, without wishing to read the editor of a great newspaper his duty in the conduct of it, to me it appears that the matter was of sufficient importance to warrant the putting forth of an extra effort in order to obtain for publication a statement known to be a rejoinder to an editorial on a question of deep interest to the Jewish people and to all fair-minded people. I will allow that this "very general remark" may have been written without "any suggestion or tone of malice," for the strain of newspaper work from day to day leads to the output of much matter for which it were hardly charitable to hold the editorial management answerable. But it having been brought to the notice of your office that I, speaking as a minister of the Jewish people in this city, had dissented most emphatically from your statement, it was your duty, I submit, to present to your readers the grounds of my dissent—audiatur et altera pars. This you have not done.

Last Friday night I lectured on "The Power of the Press," holding that the press must be conducted in a spirit of unqualified truth-seeking and truth-speaking, opposed to which is every manner of understatement or overstatement or falsehood by implication. I maintained that if a newspaper would reach the high standard of undeviating veracity it must enable its readers to judge the merits of a question fairly and fully by presenting both sides of the case, for the legal maxim is undeniable that he who knows but one side of a case knows neither. In this connection I stated that "the problem of the press is further complicated where, as in our state, one newspaper has exclusive possession of the field, and from the nature of things assumes at times an intolerable dogmatism in matter and manner alike, and thus gives rise to a condition of affairs which would not be endured for 24 hours if the proper public spirit obtained in our community." These words were spoken by me after a recital of the facts of my offer to The Oregonian of the sermon in question, and of The Oregonian's unwillingness to publish it. Your editorial of Sunday suffices to vindicate my judgment. I have written not in anger, but in sorrow. In sorrow, for I regard the press as the palladium of truth and justice; in sorrow, for as much as I belong to a race which has known persecution, but is generally most generous towards other creeds and races; in sorrow, not in anger, for as much as "Israel's nobler task is—to forget." I am, very truly, STEPHEN S. WISE.

The Oregonian's commentary will be limited to a few words. It trusts it is old enough to know something of the ethics of journalism, and it will pass over a lecture on that subject by Dr. Wise, with a smile. Our young friend may reserve his severity of tone for those who require it. Upon the question of veracity, raised by Dr. Wise, as to the time of day or night when his sermon was "offered" to The Oregonian, it is useless to contend. Dr. Wise says he got by telephone answer from this office that The Oregonian "did not wish to print the sermon." In a case of this kind, circumstances make every difference. The hour, the pressure of matter, the general state or condition of the work in the editorial and mechanical departments, all would be factors. Again, the manner of the inquiry would have something to do with the nature of the answer it would elicit. However, the person who answered the telephone—an instrument, by the way, that ought never to be used for any purpose so grave as Dr. Wise deems this—didn't regard it as a matter of the first importance; hence it was not referred to any responsible person; indeed, there was no one at that hour to refer it to, and neither the editor nor the managing editor ever heard of the matter till some weeks afterward, when chance brought to their notice Dr. Wise's complaint about it.

Had Dr. Wise's sermon been brought or sent by him to the office, so that it might have had the attention of the editor or managing editor, it would have been published most willingly. Every person who has been accustomed to read The Oregonian for a length of time knows that presentation of "the other side" through its columns, when request is made by a responsible person, is and ever has been its habit.

Whether The Oregonian has or has not established "a high standard of undeviating veracity," and a spirit of [illegible] with it, may be left to the judg[illegible] the community which it has serv[illegible] than fifty years. It is under no n[illegible]sity of submitting in this matter to the dictum of Dr. Wise. Likewise it were profitless to enter into the discussion of Dr. Wise's "two miracles of history, the Christian's hatred of Israel, and Jewish forgiveness of Christendom." Christendom, indeed, owes much to Judaism, but there are those who do not think all the debt on one side or all the virtue on the other.

SOLDIER SHOOTS ANOTHER

Young Woman Believed to Be at Bottom of the Case.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 30.—Private Fred Roberts, Tenth Battery, Field Artillery, was shot and dangerously wounded tonight by Private Frank Dunlap, of the Thirtieth Battery. The wounded man, it is believed, will recover. Dunlap is in the county jail. The exact cause of the shooting is not known, but the authorities believe that it was over a young woman with whom Dunlap has been keeping company.

The affair took place at 7:45 o'clock tonight in Poplar street, just east of the Garrison reserve, and was witnessed by half a dozen people. Dunlap and another soldier were walking up the street. Dunlap's companion became engaged in a fight with another batteryman. Roberts approached, and Dunlap, drawing an Army revolver, ordered him to stay where he was. Roberts continued to advance, and Dunlap fired. The bullet entered Roberts' body just above the left nipple, and lodged in the lung over the heart. The attending physician says he will recover.

After the shooting Dunlap coolly replaced the gun in his pocket and started back to the garrison. He was overtaken by a police officer and placed under arrest. The prisoner stated that Roberts had upon several occasions assaulted him, but he would not state the reasons. Roberts is not popular with the batterymen, but Dunlap is said to be a model soldier. Both men have been in the service but a short time.

I. O. O. F. Temple for Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 30.—Articles of incorporation of the Odd Fellows' Temple Association were filed today. The capital stock is $27,000, the objects being to buy ground and erect a brick building for lodge and other purposes. A lot, 60 by 120 feet on Alder street, almost in the business part of the city, has been purchased, and bids for the construction of a two-story and basement brick building, to cover the entire lot, have been invited by advertisement. The ground floor will be used for business purposes, the second story for lodge purposes. It will be pushed to completion.

Alleged Bank Robbers in Jail.

ALBANY, Or., April 30.—W. O. Tycer and Thomas Vennum, the men arrested at Brownsville on the charge of robbing the bank at that city, were placed in the county jail today, having been unable to secure bail. Tycer is about 33 years of age, a veteran of the Philippine campaign, and Vennum is only about 19, both residents of Brownsville for many years.

March Convict Labor Account.

SALEM, Or., April 30.—Loewenberg & Going Company, of Portland, today paid into the State Treasury $1305 71 for convict labor employed at their stove foundry at the state penitentiary for the month of March.

CANCEROUS ULCERS Are in many respects like other ulcers or sores, and this resemblance often proves fatal. Valuable time is lost in fruitless efforts to heal the sore with washes and salves, because the germs of Cancer that are multiplying in the blood and the new Cancer cells which are constantly developing keep up the irritation and discharge, and at last sharp shooting pains announce the approach of the eating and sloughing stage, and a hideous, sickening cancerous sore begins its destructive work.

In February, 1899, I noticed a small lump on my lower lip. The doctor cauterized it but another came and broke out into an open sore. I began to take S. S. S. and after I had taken seven bottles the place healed entirely and no signs of the disease have been seen since. W. P. Brown, Hollands, S. C.

No ulcer or sore can exist without some predisposing internal cause that has poisoned the blood, and the open discharging ulcer, or the festering sore on the lip, cheek or other part of the body will continue to spread and eat deeper into the flesh unless the blood is purified and the Cancer germs or morbid matter eliminated from the circulation.

S. S. S. cleanses the blood of all decaying effete matter. It has great antidotal and purifying properties that soon destroy the germs and poison and restore the blood to its natural condition. And when pure blood is carried to the ulcer or sore the healing process begins, the discharge ceases and the place heals over and new skin forms. S. S. S. is a strictly vegetable blood purifier containing no mercury or minerals of any description.

SSS

If you have an ulcer or chronic sore of any kind, write us about it, medical advice will cost you nothing. Books on Cancer and other diseases of the blood will be sent free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

CANDY CATHARTIC	..... CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.	..... CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms. BOON FOR MOTHERS
PURELY VEGETABLE	..... CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.	..... CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child. PLEASE THE CHILDREN
ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE	..... CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.	..... CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggists. CURE GUARANTEED
LIVER STIMULANT	..... CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.	..... CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay. HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

Don't judge **CASCARETS** by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a ten-cent box today, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address 237

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK.

WHEN HAMLET EXCLAIMED "AYE, THERE'S THE RUB!" COULD HE HAVE REFERRED TO

SAPOLIO