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FOR MENTAL FATIGUE.

WIRELESS CHESS GAME.

Instrument for Measuring It to Be at St. Louis Fair.

Teams on Atlantic Liners Have Fun on Way Across.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Among the curious exhibits that the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction will include in its educational display at the St. Louis Exposition is an apparatus for measuring mental fatigue, which is widely employed. It is called an aesthesiometer, and measures the sensitiveness of the skin, which corresponds directly to brain fatigue, the sensitiveness diminishing as the mind wears.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A chess match by wireless telegraph served to lighten the voyage of the American liner Philadelphia and the Comarber Lucania, which arrived here today. The two vessels got into wireless communication on Friday, when a suggestion for a chess match was flashed from the Lucania and eagerly accepted by the Philadelphia. On the latter vessel a team was selected consisting of W. B. Wheelan, of Philadelphia, Frank Caldwell, of Chicago, and Waldemar Wells, of New York. The Lucania champions were: E. Marshall Fox and E. Horace Mundy, of London; R. W. Milbank, of Liverpool; and Captain H. R. Campbell and William Evans. The Philadelphia team was victorious, their opponents resigning after twelve moves.

Colonel Morrison Improving. WATERLOO, Ill., Jan. 18.—Colonel William R. Morrison is improving rapidly, and his physician has hopes of his ultimate recovery.

CAN HE MAKE IT?

It's Mr. Fulton Against the Field.

WANTS PORTLAND VOTES

If Delegation Splits, He Has the Best Chance.

IF NOT, HE MAY BE DEFEATED

First Ballot for United States Senator Next Tuesday—Contest to Be Fought Out in Open Legislature.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 18.—(Staff Correspondence.)—When the first ballot for United States Senator occurs next Tuesday, it will be found that Mr. Fulton is in the neighborhood of 30 votes—perhaps one or two more—and ex-Governor Geer about 20 votes. Some unknown candidate whose identity is yet to be disclosed will, perhaps, receive the support of the 19 votes from Multnomah County, and C. E. S. Wood, who was not elected in the great contest with Governor Geer for the popular suffrage last June, will find the Democrats standing solidly behind him. The qualifying "perhaps" must be used in discussing the plans of the Multnomah members, for no policy of campaign seems so far to have been outlined by them—nor for them, for they listen to the dictates of no boss and will determine for themselves what they are going to do. They will have a meeting Monday evening and determine on a course to be pursued at the real opening of the great Senatorial campaign the following day. It is safe for the present to prophesy only that they are not for Geer, and that they are not for Fulton. Perhaps they, or some of them, will eventually be for one or the other of the leading candidates. At present the most microscopic examination will not reveal any decided leaning toward the ex-Governor, and the inference is fair that the delegation does not consider that the electors last June settled the vexatious problem for them, or even pointed the way toward a solution. As to Fulton, it is a little different. There are known to be several members from Multnomah who have a strong inclination toward the man from Astoria. They number two or three. The friends of Fulton are apparently better counters than others who do not desire his election, and say that finally geographical considerations—"prejudice," they call it—will have no weight, and they will get as many as five or six, or even more from Portland. It may as well be admitted in the beginning that, if Fulton gets a half dozen votes from Portland, he will be dangerously near an election. At this time he has not got them, and it does not seem at all likely that he will get them this week. To divide the votes from Multnomah is his plan, however, and he will no doubt, by the first days of next week, make a determined effort to break in Multnomah. The battle-royal is not the till then. To state the situation briefly, if Multnomah stands pat against the Astoria Senator he will not be elected. If it does not, and if it goes to pieces, he will be elected. Multnomah may, of course, lose one or two men to Fulton and yet be safe in its campaign against him. It will still be practically solid.

Mr. Fulton does not understand why Portland should be against him. If it were based on the ground, his friends say, that he is not fit Senatorial timber, or that the personal or political allegiance of the Multnomah members were to some other, they might have no complaint to make. But they declare that an unreasonable sentiment has been worked up against him in Portland that has no higher inspiration than "geography" or "locality," and they point out that he has always stood for an open river, and declare that he always will. The local interests of Portland, they think, will be just as fully and carefully safeguarded by him as United States Senator as if he were a resident of Portland. They argue further that Senator Fulton has long been identified with the particular Republican faction which has the bulk of the Portland Representatives in the Legislature, and he has many deserters from them. They say, too, that because Portland has for many years had two United States Senators is not sufficient reason why it should always have them. To this reply is made that Mr. Fulton is not acceptable to the vast majority of people from Multnomah County, and nothing remains for any loyal Multnomah man but to endeavor to secure some Senator other than an Astorian man. Nor is the argument conceded that, with mere questions of locality eliminated, Mr. Fulton is the best man for the place. Nor was Mr. Fulton, or anybody else, any right to find fault with them, they say. If they should take the position that a Senator from Portland will serve the interests of the whole state better than he can, there is abundant suitable Senatorial material in Portland—in fact, they are more likely to be embarrassed by an abundance of riches than by poverty of candidates, any one of whom would, if elected, be satisfactory to the whole State of Oregon. If the friends of Mr. Fulton profess themselves as grieved that the tactics of Multnomah seem to be "anything to beat Fulton," the answer is ready that the Astoria Senator himself set a very good example along that line when in 1885 it was with him "anything to beat Dolph," and in 1888 and 1891 it was "anything to beat Corbett."

And thus the contention runs. The key

of the situation is in the hands of Multnomah. It can, and probably will, defeat the Astoria candidate if it holds out to the end against him. It will elect him, or, rather, permit his election, if it divides.

The only avowed candidate from Multnomah is Jonathan Bourne. Mr. Bourne took a very active and influential part in the campaign for organization of the Legislature. He supported Brownell with fine ardor and successful result. Of course, no one claims that Mr. Bourne himself elected Brownell for president of the Senate. It was done by a combination of the most diverse interests that were ever assembled for any common political purpose. Brownell had behind him Senator Mitchell, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Bourne and himself, and it is suspected that Senator Simon inclined his ear graciously to his appeal for favorable consideration. Governor Geer, too, is thought not to have given Senator Brownell a stone-when he asked for bread; but it must be said, in justice to the Governor, that, if he had anything to do with the election of President Brownell, no one claims to have any evidence of it; and it is doubtless true that he merely said nothing and sawed the wood. Why should he mix up in a trivial contest for the Senate organization? A casual glance at the vote last June will disclose that the ex-Governor was then elected United States Senator.

So it is perhaps not strange that Brownell won his fight. But, now that he is in the saddle, whom is he likely most to favor in the naming of the Senate committees? The Fulton people profess to be satisfied with the outlook, and Mr. Bourne smiles and smiles and keeps his own counsel. Mr. Brownell has not hesitated to say that he intends to vote for Fulton. Mr. Bourne says that he is all right. Others of his friends are going to vote for Fulton. At the proper time, etc., etc. Meanwhile there has been a very lively fight going on the organization of the Senate ways and means committee. Mr. Bourne has been pressing Senator Howe, of Yamhill, for the place, and Mr. Fulton wants Senator Kuykendall to have it. Senator Kuykendall is a tried and trusty friend of the Astoria Senator, and he can be relied upon to do his utmost to see that the opponents of Mr. Fulton do not get through any improper legislation. By this it is not meant to imply that he would favor improper legislation in the interest of Mr. Fulton, for Senator Kuykendall is a legislator of such standing that his motives are not likely to be impeached by any one. But, anyway, Senator Fulton will feel better about the welfare of the state if his friends, and not Jonathan Bourne's friends, are in the majority on the Senate ways and means committee. And Mr. Bourne will insist, and no one has yet arisen who will say that he has not the right to insist, that the state will be quite as well off with Senator Howe at the head of the ways and means committee as with Senator Kuykendall. As it looks now, Senator Kuykendall will probably defeat Senator Howe, though the reservation should be made to this prophecy that he will get it if Howe doesn't. This is just a trifle Delphic, but it is accurate. If Howe lands, it will probably be discovered that Mr. Fulton has a few friends on the committee, and if Kuykendall is successful, Mr. Bourne will not go unrepresented. When the names are divulged tomorrow, it will, just as likely as not, be found that the committee is very nicely balanced between the partisans of the two gentlemen.

The ways and means committee, however, does not control the Senate. There are others who expect to have something to say. The other day, when Senator McGinn introduced an innocent-looking resolution providing that each Senator have a clerk, he had no great trouble in putting it to rout the forces which two years ago absolutely dominated the Senate—namely, Messrs. Fulton, Booth, Kuykendall and Brownell—and which, until that moment, had been popularly supposed to have just as firm a grip at this season. The famous Kuykendall law was torn to tatters, despite the formidable protest of its framers, and the persuasive eloquence of the Senator from Clatsop, who jumped into the forensic fray with a promptness that he thought he had something at stake. The chances are, however, that Mr. Fulton didn't think anything of the kind. The Kuykendall law and its author were flying the signals of distress. The ship of state was in peril and the Fulton tug got up steam and hurried to the rescue. Mr. Fulton has been a consistent champion of the Kuykendall act, and it went hard with him to see a successful uprising against it. The ruling of the president that the McGinn resolution was out of order was reversed with an ease and celerity that must have been a more or less painful surprise to Senator Kuykendall and his comrades. It was all done by an impromptu coalition of the Multnomah and Marion Senators, and a goodly scattering of Republicans and Democrats. If the incident had any real significance, it is yet to be demonstrated. It showed for one thing that the Booth-Kuykendall-Fulton combination can be beaten when there are votes enough to do it. Whether the same forces can be mustered in the future, or whether there will be occasion to muster them, remains to be seen. It is possible, when the committee appointments are announced, that enough of the opposition will have secured good places to establish a community of interest between a them, and they will hesitate to embark on any enterprise that involves so serious a thing as taking control of the Senate away from its presiding officer. On the other hand, a tacit working understanding appears to have been effected between the Marion and Multnomah delegations, and enough votes may hereafter be mustered from the politically unattached Senators and the Democrats to take things in their own hands. If the issue ever arises between the Fulton and the anti-Fulton forces in the Senate, the Astoria Senator will in all probability get the worst of it. The Fulton votes there number 10 or 11 now. Maybe he will have more later. Maybe not.

It will take 45 votes to elect a United States Senator. Representative Adams, of Yamhill, is not here, and will not be, because of serious and protracted illness. Representative Hume, who has been sick

OREGON'S TEARS

Entire State Attends T. H. Tongue's Funeral.

VAST THROGS AT GRAVE

High Tribute Paid to Memory of Dead Statesman.

DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT

Societies to Which He Belonged Take Part in Last Rites—Hillsboro Almost Too Small to Hold All Who Attend the Obsequies.

Thomas H. Tongue went to his grave yesterday with all the honor that his state could give him. Nearly all Oregon attended his funeral at Hillsboro, and at the last impressive services, the preacher said most fittingly for Oregon, that he is mourning today, for it is Oregon that has lost a son. A committee from Congress, made up of men who represented every part of the Nation, was present, but the funeral ceremony was Oregon's own tribute to the dead.

Hillsboro was not big enough to hold in comfort all who wanted to attend Mr. Tongue's obsequies. A special train from this city carried down a multitude, and hundreds poured into the town from all parts of the state. Nearly all the state officials were present, and so was a majority of the Legislature. And from others who could not attend, came a wealth of floral offerings that were piled mountain high over the altar of the Hillsboro Methodist Church. The coffin was fairly buried in flowers, and they, too, came from all parts of Oregon.

The body was accompanied to Hillsboro by the relatives of the deceased, among whom were Messrs. Tongue, Miss Mary Tongue, E. B. Tongue, Thomas H. Tongue, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Reams, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hunter. Committees representing the various societies to which Mr. Tongue belonged, were at the depot to meet the party, and they acted as an escort when the remains were taken to the court house at Hillsboro. A touching tribute to the dead man, not thought of by his friends, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, was the presence of hundreds of his neighbors, who were silent spectators when the body was taken out of the special car, which had brought it from Washington.

At the Court House, which had been divided in mourning for the occasion, the coffin was placed in the main corridor, and all yesterday morning a line of people with uncovered heads passed by. This, too, was wholly informal, and had nothing to do with the funeral arrangements, for it was not intended that the body should lie in state until the funeral party from Portland arrived. But Mr. Tongue's friends, who were anxious to take one last look at him in the fashion that Oregon neighbors have, and their friends, who were in charge of the funeral, thought it well to lay in state, and they mounted a strict military guard which contributed much to the impressiveness of the day's services.

The distinguished assemblage simply packed the church auditorium until it was impossible for anybody in the audience to listen to the ceremonies in comfort. The escort train kept the aisles open until the Old Fellows carried the coffin in, but after that every man struggled for the best place he could get. Most of the honorary pallbearers were called to fill seats beside the Congressional committee back of the altar, and Messrs. Geer, Fulton and Chamberlain were close neighbors for more than an hour. Others who shared honors with them were ex-United States Senator George W. McBride, ex-Judge Charles E. Wolverson and R. S. Bean, Representative-elect J. N. Williamson, Harvey W. Scott, General Summers, Chas. Justice, E. A. Moore, of the Supreme Court, Judge W. D. Penton, ex-Governor Geer, Governor Chamberlain, F. L. Dunbar, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer Moore.

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Clark, editor of the Gervais Star, Deputy United States District Attorney Edwin Mays, Theodore Cameron, of Jackson County; Benton Killin, Phil Metcahan, J. H. Ackerman, Judge Hare, of McMinnville; Colonel John McCracken, Dr. James Withycombe, C. N. McArthur, Dr. W. T. Williamson, of Salem; H. V. Gates, J. F. Robinson and William W. M. Killinworth.

The State Legislature was well represented, and there were present in addition to those already mentioned: Speaker L. T. Harris, of the House of Representatives; Dr. W. T. Tyler Smith, of Yamhill; Senator Carter, of Jackson; Frank Day and Squire Farrar, of Marion; Robert A. Booth, of Lane; Walter M. Pierce, of Yamhill; Henry E. McGinn, Alock Sweek and W. W. Banks, of Multnomah; J. M. Shelley, of Lane; Charles E. Galloway, of Yamhill, and B. L. Edley, of Tillamook. Also a delegation of Indian war veterans, among whom were J. H. McMillen, A. B. Stuart, Samuel Osburn, Howard M. Boynton and P. F. Castleman.

The services in the church were short. The pastor introduced Dr. C. E. Kline to make the opening prayer, and there were many damp eyes in the audience when Dr. Kline concluded. He was for a great many years the pastor of the congregation to which Representative Tongue belonged, and his prayer took a wider range than is usual because of this. His eloquent appeal was, perhaps, the best verbal tribute paid to Mr. Tongue during the day. Then a passage of scripture was read by Rev. R. H. Kennedy, of the Hillsboro Congregational Church, and Rev. Dr. L. E. Rockwell, presiding elder of the Methodist Church in Northern Oregon, then preached the funeral sermon. Dr. Rockwell paid a fitting eulogy to the memory of the deceased. In part he said:

"We are here in the shadow of all that is mortal of one justly respected, highly honored and greatly beloved. We mourn as citizens, as patriots and as friends. It is a common sorrow. The Nation's representatives are here and those of our own commonwealth. The multitudes, also, with bared heads, stand around the sacred inner circle of these mourning ones, and, so far as possible, make this great affliction their own. It is a compensation it must be found in helpful memories. His sterling manhood, his splendid achievements and his unexcelled patriotism—these yet dwell here, and will live to reproduce themselves in other lines. The record a man makes may be his life's history. But it is not that alone. It is more, much more. It is the life itself, in that which lives after him and does not die."

"Thomas H. Tongue was a manly man. He was not faultless, but he had high ideals. He was not spotless, but he had reverence for ethical codes that his truth and honor as foundation stones. He might not be perfect, but he could not betray a friend. He might not pose as simply good, but he could not be ungenerous to an enemy. So far as he had opportunity, he exhibited almost a genius for doing the right thing in the right way at the right time. That may be called statesmanship. It was broad and sagacious, and he exhibited more than ordinary strength in dealing with questions pertaining to the public good. Nor was he wanting in that generous impulse exhibiting itself in love of country, and that, too, wherever the flag waves. He was the true friend of the soldier in whatever way he faithfully fought the battles of his country. His acknowledged ability, his tireless industry, his abounding tact and skill entered into the record that he made. That record is more than the history of a life. It is the life, for it is the man."

"It was hard thinking and resourceful statesmanship in which he took part that helped so much at an opportune time to make possible the opening of the Columbia to the shipping of the world. His last great work was interrupted. He was working on the problem how to make the sweets bloom as the rose. It was a hard subject, but he was making commendable progress. The time had come, however, to rest from his labors. The clock had struck the hour. Then 'God's finger touched him and he slept.' It was on God's day—the day of days—the time for rest, when 'the weary wheels of life stood still.' It is now the other rest day, the rest that follows when, amid familiar scenes of his home and maturer years, with multitudes to do him honor, we lay his weary body down to rest, to await the resurrection of the just."

During the services the Portland Standard in which Mrs. Walter Reed, Mrs. Sheldon, Messrs. Dom Zan and Harry W. Hogue sound so well, sang a number of hymns, and were heard to special advantage in the beautiful "Lead, Kindly Light." When the church ceremonies were concluded the body was turned over to the Hillsboro Masonic body, which escorted it to the cemetery and interred it with their own picturesque ritual. Worshipful Grand Master W. F. Butcher conducting the services. Over the grave Mr. (Concluded on Second Page.)

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HIGH TARIFF HIT

Protectionists Having a Nervous Time.

EVERYTHING AGAINST THEM

Light Continually Breaks In Where None Is Wanted.

STEEL TRUST GETS A THRUST

Committee Hastily Adjourns Hearing Because Important Disclosures Led Up to the Tariff, Which It Wishes to Keep Untouched.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—High protectionists are very much disturbed over recent happenings about the tariff. The Senators who shrieked so loudly about the outrage done to the dead Dingley by repeating his alleged statements about rates of the Dingley bill being placed high for trading purposes seem to have made themselves ridiculous. Republicans like Dooliver and Republican protectionist papers are saying that the rates were put high for the purpose of making treaties. It is pointed out that McKinley understood this and negotiated the treaties accordingly. Aldrich and Hale, who made it appear that a crime had been committed against the dead, talked very improperly. All they did, however, was to create the impression that they would for all time resist any change in the tariff schedules. Allusion is to talk on the Vest resolution and considerable interest is manifested in what he may say. He is not likely to be as radical as Dooliver, but owing to the sentiment in Iowa, it is believed he will indicate his belief that some tariff changes are necessary.

It has already been demonstrated that tariff change by treaty is out of the question. Even the Cuban treaty is dangerous, and if it were not for the McKinley promise to Cubans and the insistence of Roosevelt that the pledge should be carried out, there would not be the slightest hope for the Cuban treaty. Every tariff treaty antagonizes too many interests and nothing but a general revision seems practicable in legislation.

Another matter which disturbed the high protectionists during the week was the hearing granted to men who pointed out that the steel trust makes it impossible for small manufacturers to get along. These hearings were abruptly closed by the managers, who did not want any more of that kind of talk. The chairman sat and grinned at the men, who showed what extortion was being practiced. He is absolutely oblivious to the importance of statements of this kind, and is likewise too dull to appreciate the effect upon the country. Western members of the committee squirmed when the statements were made for they know what is going on in the Mississippi Valley.

The removal of the coal duty was in response to a demand from the East. The New England and other Atlantic states were making it too hot for their Senators and Representatives longer to resist the pressure and the sluggish men on the ways and means committee were forced to act. Their great fear now is that when the price of coal is reduced the abolition of the duty will be given as a cause for such reduction.

The ways and means committee denied a hearing to the Publishers' Association, which wanted a reduction on wood pulp, for the alleged reason that there was not time. This is not true, for the committee has all the time it needs. Its members are not burdened with other work, and the excuse is so thin that it will not be accepted.

MAY YET BE KILLED.

Proposed New Department of Commerce and Labor. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—The opposition which the Department of Commerce bill encountered in the House may mean its death blow when it comes to the Senate. If the sentiment which actuated the House Democrats to oppose the bill should be found in the Senate the bill could be easily defeated. The secret of the opposition cannot be traced, though the fight was apparently made in the interest of labor. Of course labor interests, so far as Federal control goes, will be as well cared for by a bureau in the Department of Commerce as they are now or could be in a separate department. All that a bureau can do is to gather statistics, for it can have no supervision over laborers or employers. In naming the new department "Commerce and Labor," a bit of demagoguery is practiced, as the "and Labor" is simply a sop to the workmen, who figure prominently at the elections.

TO BE 39 TRUE BILLS.

Report of the Special Chicago Grand Jury. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—When the grand jury especially convened to investigate the coal famine shall make its report tomorrow, it is expected that there will be 39 true bills returned against coal dealers. The indictments, it is said, will charge the coal dealers with violations of the anti-trust laws and with blacklisting. The charge of blacklisting is made against retailers and especially, it is said, against the Retail Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin.