

RUBBER

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, ETC., BELTING, PACKING, HOSE.

Goodyear Rubber Company

R. H. PEASE, President. 73-75 First St., Portland, Or.

THAT COUGH OF YOURS

May cause serious trouble. It CAN BE CURED. One bottle of S. B. Cough Cure will do the work. We guarantee it. Ask your druggist for a sample.

BLUMAUE-FRANK DRUG CO.

Wholesale and Importing Druggists.

SHAW'S PURE MALT

AMERICA'S ORIGINAL MALT WHISKY Without a Rival Today

BLUMAUE & HOCH
108 and 110 Fourth Street
Sole Distributors for Oregon and Washington.

J. F. DAVIES, Pres. J. W. BLAIN, Sec. and Treas.

St. Charles Hotel

CO. (INCORPORATED).
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON

European Plan—Rooms 50c to \$1.50
First-Class Restaurant in Connection

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR MEN'S "FLINTSTONE" \$3.50 SHOE

—The Greatest Shoe on Earth. Five styles. Our Stock of Spring Shoes is now Arriving.

Krausse & Prince

Wholesale Exclusively. 87-89 First St. Portland, Or.

HOTEL PERKINS

Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON

EUROPEAN PLAN

First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

Rooms—Single \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day
Rooms—Double \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day
Rooms—Family \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day

WILLAMETTE

THE MARK OF QUALITY

WE CAST IT ON OUR PRODUCTS AND STAND BEHIND IT

WILLAMETTE IRON & STEEL WORKS

PORTLAND, OREGON, U. S. A.

PORTLAND SAFE & LOCK CO. DEALERS

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

SUCCESSORS

HALL SAFE & LOCK CO.

STANDARD FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

76 FIRST STREET, Corner Oak

IF YOU COULD BE ASSURED \$1000

in eight years for the systematic saving of 25c each day, would it not be worth investigating? Ask the

Equitable Savings and Loan Association

240 Stark Street, corner Second.
Chas. E. Ladd, Pres. Theo. B. Wilcox, Vice-Pres. F. McKeher, Secy.

THE ESMOND HOTEL

OSCAR ANDERSON, Manager.
Front and Morrison Streets, PORTLAND - OREGON

FREE BUSES TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.
Rates—European plan, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per day. Sample rooms in connection.

Poultry Netting

WHOLESALE RETAIL.
WIRE AND IRON FENCING

BANK AND OFFICE RAILINGS

BARBED WIRE, WIRE AND LAWN FENCING.

Portland Wire & Iron Works

MANUFACTURERS. 147 FRONT ST

"Oregon Grape Brand" STERILIZED EVAPORATED CREAM

Guaranteed absolutely free from coloring of other foreign matter.

First Factory in the State. Hillsboro, Oregon, U. S. A.
President's Office phone, Main 34.
Factory and Office phone, Main 21

NOT THIS TERM

Can Bill Be Passed for Canal at The Dalles.

MUST MEASURE THE RIVER

Difficult Task for Board of Engineers in View.

STATUS OF PORTAGE RAILROAD

Government May Grant Right of Way, But Only Temporarily, Let Road Interfere With Work on Canal.

No action by Congress on The Dalles-Cello canal is possible this session. This is due to the necessity of making certain measurements in the river at the point where it is proposed to build a dam, in order to arrive at estimates of cost.

The Government may grant a temporary right of way for the proposed state portage road at the Dalles provided it will not interfere with work on the canal.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Moody today had a telegram from the Portland Chamber of Commerce, asking when the report of the Board of Engineers on the Dalles Canal project will be completed, and how soon actual work will be commenced. He was informed by General Gillespie that the report would probably not be completed until after the adjournment of Congress, as the board, before reaching a conclusion, needs further specific data as to the flow, volume and depth of the river at the point where, in the Harts plans, it is proposed to construct a dam.

The engineers of the board and the department say this is one of the most difficult engineering problems they have ever encountered and, while there is no doubt about the ability to construct and maintain a canal, it is a delicate matter to determine just what plan will best accomplish this purpose and still remain within Captain Hart's estimate of \$4,000,000. When the additional data has been submitted by Captain Langitt, it will be considered in determining upon the project that will be recommended for construction.

Representative Moody today also asked the Chief of Engineers whether or not the War Department would approve a right of way along the Columbia river between the Dalles and Cello for the proposed state portage road. The Chief of Engineers stated that there was precedent for granting such privileges in similar cases, but only temporarily, but he could take no action in this instance until he was advised of the exact right of way proposed to be occupied by the portage road, and had other details regarding the proposed construction. He also desired to be fully advised as to any legislation enacted by the Legislature with regard to the project.

Mr. Moody believes the department will be willing to grant temporary right of way, provided the road, as constructed, will in no way interfere with work that is to be undertaken on the Dalles-Cello Canal.

IVEY ANSWERS ASSAILANTS.

Says Corporations Oppose Legislation in Interest of Alaska.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 30.—Ex-Collector of Customs J. W. Ivey, of Alaska, who has been in Washington throughout the session of Congress urging legislation for Alaska, when told today that the Juneau Chamber of Commerce had withdrawn his credentials on the ground that he has broken faith with that organization, said he had not heard of the action, and furthermore was at a loss to understand the report, as he has not and never did have credentials from that body, although bearing them from many other chambers in Alaska.

"I have just discovered," said Ivey, "that Juneau interests are endeavoring to secure an amendment to the townsite and license bill providing for the removal of the capital to Juneau. I have taken no hand in that direction, as I am here in the interest of Alaska at large and not any one section. It may be that the Juneau people are incensed because I am not pushing their cause, but neither am I working for any other sectional legislation. It appears to me that perhaps I have been misrepresented to the Juneau Chamber, and that it has taken some adverse action under a misapprehension."

"I know that the corporations of Alaska are working as hard as they can to defeat the general legislation now pending. They are trying to defeat the Delegate bill because they think a Delegate in Congress would disclose some of their schemes and block legislation that they are trying to rush through Congress, solely for their own benefit. They are also fighting other important legislation, and possibly, to accomplish their end, have endeavored to discredit me, beginning in Alaska, and working toward Washington."

"Whatever may have been done by the Juneau Chamber, I will not cease my labors for Alaska legislation. I am working night and day to get through the Delegate bill, the bill making Alaska a separate lighthouse district, appropriations for new lighthouses, a live-saving

station at Nome, a better homestead law, some adequate coal land laws, a salmon hatchery for Southeastern Alaska, and several other things. These are the matters I am pressing, and we are going to get some of them through, in spite of the opposition of the corporations. I understand they are charging that I want to be the Alaska delegate, if one is authorized. I don't want that job, but I do want to see Congress legislate."

POWER DAMS ON THE COLUMBIA.

Strict Provision in Bill That Navigation Shall Not Be Obstructed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Foster's bill, passed by the Senate yesterday, authorizing the construction of dams in the Columbia River at points between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, is intended to permit the diversion of the waters of the stream for the purpose of generating electric and other power.

The bill was amended by the committee as to prevent any diminution in the flow of the river, or any interference with commerce, it being stipulated that no dams shall be constructed except where, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, navigation interests will not be damaged.

Before authority is granted for the construction of any dam, the plans must first be approved by the Secretary and at his discretion such conditions may be imposed as are necessary to protect the public interests. It is further provided that nothing in the act shall be construed as a surrender by the Federal Government of its right to improve the Columbia River at the locality mentioned whenever Congress adopts a project for such improvements.

The Secretary of War is empowered at all times to modify, change or entirely remove any dams built under authority of this act, such alteration or removal to be at the expense of the damowners, the Government being liable for no losses that may occur by reason of any future project of river improvements, the rights granted by the bill will cease unless the work is commenced within two years and completed within five years.

Senator Foster says there is considerable demand from the region tributary to the Upper Columbia River for electric power for various purposes, and his bill is intended to allow responsible parties to avail themselves of the water power now going to waste.

TO INVESTIGATE TRUSTS.

Senate Will Insist on Bureau of Corporations, But Nothing More.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 30.—The Senate conferees on the Department of Commerce bill have been instructed to insist upon the adoption of an amendment to the pending bill providing for the establishment of the new department of a Bureau of Corporations, with a duly appointed chief and assistant chief.

It is the intention of the Senate that this bureau shall exercise over other corporations practically the same functions as are exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads. In other words, the bureau is intended to give publicity to the inside working of all corporations except railroads. It is generally believed that if this amendment prevails it will constitute about all the anti-trust legislation which can be expected at the session of Congress, aside from the \$500,000 appropriation in the legislative bill.

The Commissioner of Corporations, if he is appointed, will be required to make diligent investigations into and report upon the organization, conduct and management of the business of corporations engaged in commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, and to gather other information which will assist the President in recommending legislation for the regulation of all such corporations.

The amendment is in effect a publicity trust bill, authorizing the appointment of officials to carry on the work of collecting data to be given to the public. There will be a strong fight on the amendment, but with what result cannot be found out.

Hermann's Secretary Resigns.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 30.—Orville H. Dodge, of Roseburg, Or., who has been confidential secretary to Commissioner Hermann during his incumbency in the Land Office, has resigned, to take effect February 1.

LONG'S CONDITION SERIOUS

Only Slight Improvement Noticed—He is Still Delirious.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Although John D. Long, secretary of the Navy, held his own, at St. Margaret's Hospital, held his own, there was no material improvement in his condition and he continues to be a very sick man. On the other hand, no serious complications are anticipated for some hours and Miss Margaret Long, who arrived this afternoon from Baltimore, went down to the family homestead at Hingham tonight.

The physicians in attendance on Mr. Long are loath to give encouragement. Frequent bulletins were issued during the day and evening by the physician in charge. There was some improvement during the day, which was counteracted later by a rise in temperature, pulse and respiration, so that at 10 o'clock tonight the doctors could only say there was no material improvement but that he was holding his own. Technical details regarding the disease have not been given out, except to the effect that Mr. Long is threatened with uremic poisoning, and physicians have deemed it wise to keep to themselves the matter of nourishment, the relative strength and the analysis of the secretions, so that it is difficult even for a professional to diagnose the case.

That Mr. Long is seriously ill, however, is admitted and there has been during the day interest as to his condition and the chance of recovery.

Dr. Spooner returned from Hingham at 10 o'clock and relieved the other two physicians. He said that there was no marked improvement since the last report, but that the patient was holding his own. He announced in addition that the temperature at 10 o'clock was 102, pulse 92, and respiration 36, but he said that it was practically the same as last night.

Masagani Off for San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Pietro Masagani, the Italian composer, left last night for Kansas City, whence, after giving two concerts, he will go to San Francisco for one week. In each city he will conduct orchestras made up of local musicians. Committees of citizens are in charge at either place.

EVENING SCORE

Primary Cause of Defeat of Harold Preston.

REVENGE OF WOODING

King of South District in Role of Avenger.

M'BRIDE BILL OFFERS EXCUSE

Defeat of Wooding for Sheriff Last Fall Undoubtedly Cost Seattle the United States Senatorship.

The Senatorial struggle just closed at Olympia has presented the remarkable spectacle of a man being defeated for the highest office in the gift of the state by his inability to control his own delegation.

Preston's defeat for United States Senator is now said to be directly traceable to the failure of Seattle to elect A. T. Van de Venter two years ago, or John Wooding last year to the office of Sheriff of King County.

The election of Ankeny has disclosed a political breach in King County of a more serious nature than was supposed to exist.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 30.—(Staff correspondence).—When thieves fall out honest men receive their dues in a statement which contains more truth than poetry, and equally true may be the statement that when King County falls out the remainder of the great State of Washington gets a little closer to the pie counter. To the long-smoldering and final open rebellion of a few pocket boroughs in the south end of King County, more than to any other single factor, does Levi Ankeny owe his election to the United States Senate. These few country prelates have been valuable assets for the Republican party of Seattle, and the fine majorities they have sent in year after year have enabled the city politicians easily to convince the rest of the state that Seattle was King County. In order to "make good" on this bluff, whenever a south district man forced his way on the ticket he was knifed to death in the city and a Seattle Democrat elected. In other words, Seattle issued a kind of standing order to the south district to bring in big Republican majorities, but at the same time repeatedly demonstrated that no rewards in the way of county offices would ever be permitted to the victors of the city limits of Seattle. The beginning of the policy of making monkeys of their country neighbors runs back several years, but the worm turned yesterday. The south district, which learned the art of knifing from adepts at the business, has been handling the cutlery for the past few weeks, and the "Seattle hog" is today covered with arnica, court plaster and bandages from snout to tail as a result of the encounter.

Country Versus City.

This little band of White River farmers and coalminers has waited long for an opportunity to even up matters with its city friends and that it felt the ancient grudge is abundantly proven when it is stated that it defeated Harold Preston, the Seattle candidate for the United States Senate; turned down John L. Wilson and Jacob Furth, who tried to succeed him; slaughtered the McBride commission bill along with Preston; left the McBride-Preston political machine looking as though a cyclone had struck it, and crowned its efforts with the election to the United States Senate of Levi Ankeny, the one man above all others whose defeat Seattle has spent time and money in a fruitless endeavor to accomplish. The south district men, being pretty good politicians themselves, are not making any undue fuss about this victory—long deferred, but terrific in its consequences when it came. As a matter of fact, they have plenty of other good excuses for their action, without the necessity of mentioning this feature of the contest. Never at any stage of this fight could Mr. Preston show them where he could be elected unless they agreed to pass the commission bill. Against this commission bill practically all of the commercial, banking and railroad interests of Seattle were arrayed and each member of the King County delegation, including the gentlemen from the south district, was provided with a petition signed by nearly every reputable business house, banker and manufacturer in Seattle, urging them to use all honorable means to defeat the commission bill.

No Use for Commission Bill.

King County had no use for the commission bill. Seattle, its largest city, containing one-fifth of the population and wealth of the state, depends almost wholly for its business and commercial interests on the railroads, and particularly upon the development of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean by the railroads comprising the Northern Securities Company. No one has a better knowledge of these facts than Mr. Preston, and that he recognized the fact that it would be impossible to secure the indorsement of the McBride bill was shown in his failure to make any attempt to have the King County convention indorse the bill. Had he attempted to secure such indorsement he would have ceased to figure as a Senatorial possibility. He entered the fight, however, with the hope that he could hold the support of his own delegation by keeping quiet on the railroad commis-

sion over here, and whooping it up east of the mountains.

The result of this vinegar-and-milk mixture was easy to predict. Preston's own delegation refused to go contrary to the expressed wish of a very large majority of his constituents, and some of the McBride men from east of the mountains withheld their support because King County refused to get in line on the commission bill. The King County men knew from the beginning of the contest that Preston had no show to land the prize. All that was necessary was to stand off and permit him to demonstrate his irreparable weakness. This is the generally accepted version of the Preston defeat. Here is the real cause:

Real Cause of Defeat.

Down in the south district of King County lies the rich and prosperous White River Valley. The district contains the thriving towns of Kent, Issaquah, Enumclaw, Duwamish, Auburn, Black Diamond, Newcastle and a number of others. The population includes several thousand coal mine operatives, and a large number of dairymen, truck farmers and small stockmen, the district being more thickly populated than any other section of the state outside of the cities. In the old days of the Grant-Hunt-Helbron-McGraw regime in Seattle, the political leaders in the south district were hand in glove with the big men in the city, and the latter recognized their value by sharing the spoils. This practice was discontinued a few years ago, but John Wooding, the "king of the south district," a man idolized by the voters of that section, continued to bring in big Republican majorities to help out the Seattle vote.

When Van de Venter Was Knifed.

Two years ago A. T. Van de Venter, of Kent, one of the best vote-getters in King County, was put forward by the south district for Sheriff. The fight at the primaries was a hot one, but Van de Venter landed the nomination. The old reliable south district came up to the city limits of Seattle with a larger Republican majority than ever and the county ticket, with the exception of Van de Venter, was elected by majorities of from 2000 to 5000. Van de Venter was beaten by a small majority, and immediately entered in his notebook the fact that the Preston Club of Seattle had flooded his district with circulars denouncing him. The Old South was accordingly left without a crumb from the political table.

When the Legislature met a few weeks later, the late Governor Rogers was making a great effort to secure the passage of a bill providing for a Board of Audit and Control. Dr. J. J. Smith, now President of the Senate, and then, as now, a power in South district politics, was in the Senate and Governor Rogers sought his assistance to secure the passage of the bill. Smith agreed to see the bill passed providing the Governor would appoint John Wooding as one of the board. The Governor did not exactly object to appointing Wooding, but asked as a favor that the recommendation of a King County man be left to Mayor Humes. To this Smith readily assented, having perfect confidence that Humes would appoint Wooding, to whom he owed much. Unfortunately, Humes had a Chief of Police on his hands for whom he wanted another place in order that the late W. L. Meredith could become Chief. Humes recommended Reed, then Chief of Police of Seattle, and Rogers appointed him.

Defeat of John Wooding.

A wave of disgust again rolled over the south district, but it was not yet ready to give up the ship. The delegates came up to the county convention and demanded and secured Wooding's nomination for Sheriff. With full treatment from his own party no man could have had better prospects of his own election than awaited Wooding. So certain was he of election that he spent over \$5000 in the campaign, putting in every cent he had himself and borrowing money besides. The campaign was on just when Cuddehe, the Democratic Sheriff, who was a candi-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

National Affairs.
The House of Representatives passes many old claims, and will continue doing so today. Page 3.

Domestic.
Coal operators close their case before the strike commission. Page 2.

Foreign.
Russia and Italy preparing to force Turkey to grant reforms in Macedonia; Italian state armistice. Page 7.

Senatorial Elections.
Direct cause of Preston's defeat was Wooding's revenge. Page 1.

Commercial and Marine.
Governor elected in North Carolina. Page 2.

Northwest Legislatures.
Fulton forces prevent adjournment of Oregon Legislature. Page 4.

Pacific Coast.
Survey of Columbia River has shown 23 feet of water in south channel. Page 8.

Portland and Vicinity.
East Side residents in dispute as to possession of portion of East Eighteenth street. Page 10.

Italian Catholics decide to give ball against archbishop's ban. Page 16.

Runaway boys from Seattle arrested by officer of Boys' and Girls' Aid society. Page 10.

East Side citizens in protest against building gas tank. Page 15.

Restraining order applied to prevent erection of fence by Sigmund Frank. Page 11.

Burns anniversary celebrated by Scotchmen. Page 5.

BIG STEAL IN ORE

Gigantic Scheme Exposed at Baker City.

MINES \$100,000 SHORT

Organized Gang Worked for Three Years.

COLUMBIA EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

Other Arrests Will Follow—Miners Sold Ore for \$10 Pound Worth \$50—Stuff Located in Portland—Excitement in Baker City.

One of the largest ore-stealing schemes ever carried out in the Northwest was exposed at Baker City yesterday.

The thieves had been apparent for some time, and three months ago the manager of the Columbia secured a detective, who has unearthed the work of an organized gang, who during the past three years have stolen gold ore to the amount of \$100,000.

The leading mines of Baker County have suffered through the work of the thieves, and could the whole story be told it is thought the sum stolen would exceed the estimate.

One miner is in custody, and other arrests will follow.

Part of the stolen ore has been located in Portland.

BAKER CITY, Or., Jan. 30.—The arrest of Peter Peterson, a miner in the employ of the Columbia mine at Bourne, near the City of Sumpter, today, brings to light the most gigantic ore-theft scheme in the mining annals of the West. Peterson is charged with taking 150 pounds of ore from the Columbia mine, which he sold in Sumpter for \$10 a pound. About 40 pounds of this ore was recovered by the officers making the arrest, and is now in the possession of the Sheriff of this county, and is said to be worth from \$50 to \$60 per pound.

About three months ago Frank S. Hallie, manager of the Columbia mine, became suspicious of some of the miners working in his mine, and he employed a detective from San Francisco, who spent three months in the mine and discovered that there was an organized gang of thieves who had been at work for the past three years stealing ore from the Columbia, North Pole, Red Boy, Golconda, Bonanza, Foyche and other mines. They sold the ore at the uniform price of \$10 per pound, regardless of the assay value. The ore taken is what is known as specimen ore, that is used by jewelers and lapidaries for jewelry and ornamental purposes.

It is estimated that the ore taken from the Columbia mine alone is worth \$10,000, and the lowest estimate placed on the specimens taken from all the mines is \$100,000. The specimens were sent all over the United States. At the present time there are 300 pounds known to be in Portland. There is also a lot in San Francisco. Warrants are out for six more men, and the officers hope to capture several more within the next 24 hours.

So far it is known that there was an organized gang of trusted men—three at the Columbia, two at the North Pole and one at the Red Boy—who have been engaged in the systematic robbery of the rich miners. In all of these mines the miners often run across fabulously rich ore in small pockets. The detective discovered that the men would purloin a few choice samples when they came off shift, especially at night. These samples were cached away until a favorable opportunity came to dispose of them. The mineowners and officers claim to be in possession of evidence which will show through what source these samples found their way to market.

Peterson's arrest was procured through the purchase of a rich lot of samples by Harry T. Hendryx, a mining broker at Sumpter, who was acting for the mineowners, and purchased over 100 pounds of ore, for which he paid \$10 per pound. One of the leading mining managers says that if he wanted to procure a specially rich specimen of ore from the mine he was obliged to go into the specimen market and purchase it.

The specimen dealers insist that they had no means of telling if specimens were stolen; therefore they bought all that was offered. The mining men are preparing to show that specimen experts are able to tell from what mine each specimen comes. A test was made at Sumpter yesterday, when a number of marked samples from different mines were mingled together and an old miner called in to separate and classify them. He picked out every piece and named the mine from which it came. It is known that Foss, a Portland lapidary, and Albert Feldenheimer, a manufacturing jeweler, purchased large quantities of the ore.

The mineowners say that the Portland dealers purchased the samples in good faith, not knowing they were stolen. Lately they have been keeping track of the specimens and the mine from which they came. A large lot of specimens has been sent to Simpson or Simpson Bros., San Francisco. Most of the ore was sent from Sumpter and from this city by express. It is quite well established from estimates made during the past three months that the mines named have lost over \$100,000 by the thefts, yet it is believed that if the truth was known it would exceed this figure. The mining men are determined to break up this very peculiar traffic, and tonight it is hinted that the biggest sensation is yet to come. The whole mining community is in a ferment tonight over the day's developments.