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ONE KILLED, SIX INJURED

Woman Loses Life for Bicycle in Lowell Fire.
LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 27.—One life was lost and six persons suffered severely from burns and smoke at a fire which partially destroyed the Burbank block today. The victim was Mrs. Sarah F. Kittredge, a newspaper correspondent, about 30 years of age, who, although aroused with the 20 other lodgers in the building, stopped to get her bicycle, and, in doing so, was overcome by smoke and perished. The injured, all of whom were taken from the front windows by firemen, were: E. T. Cahoon, Mrs. Hattie Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Labelle and their son and daughter, Michael and Margaret Labelle. The block was used for business purposes on the street floor and for apartments on the four other floors. The loss on the Burbank block by fire was small, about \$2,000, but an additional loss, which may be heavy, has been done by water to finished cotton goods, the products of the Massachusetts mills, in a storehouse at the rear, the roof of which was burned. Owing to the number of boarders in the Burbank block, it was many hours before all had been accounted for, Mrs. Kittredge's body being found crushed under fallen timbers.

To Be Tried for Killing Philippine.
MANILA, Feb. 27.—By direction of Secretary Root, General Davis will convene a court-martial to try Lieutenant Lee, of the Tenth Infantry, on the charge of manslaughter of two native prisoners near Misamis, Mindanao, while in the custody of Lieutenant Lee a year ago. They were killed by the orders of Lieutenant Lee, who alleges that they attempted to escape.

FIRST IN OREGON

Butter Creek Scene of Irrigation Work.

DISTRICT NEAR GALLOWAY

Moody Secures Selection of Tract by Government.

BUILD DAM ON THE UMATILLA

Tract of 200,000 Acres to Be Watered—Survey Under Way—Other Feasible Projects Will Be Selected This Season.

Representative Moody has secured the selection of 200,000 acres of land on Butter Creek, near Galloway, as the scene of the first Government irrigation work in Oregon. The land has been withdrawn from entry, except for homesteads, and surveys are under way. A dam will be built on the Umatilla River to impound water. The Government will continue surveys in Oregon all summer to select other feasible schemes for future execution.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 27.—Representative Moody has secured the withdrawal from entry, save under the homestead law, of 200,000 acres lying along Butter Creek, in Umatilla and Morrow Counties, in Eastern Oregon, with a view to its reclamation under the National Irrigation act, passed last session. Immediately on Mr. Moody's return to Washington, at the beginning of the present session, he had an expert irrigation engineer directed through the Geological Survey to examine the arid lands along the south bank of the Columbia from Wallula, Wash., to a point near Willows, in Gilliam County, Or., with the view of reclaiming, if possible, a stretch of country along the Columbia between these two points for from ten to 25 miles back from the river. It was hoped that it might be possible, by building a canal from Snake River, in the neighborhood of Riparia, Wash., not only to reclaim the arid flats around Wallula, but also the sage plains along the northern portions of Umatilla and Morrow Counties.

Upon a careful examination, the engineer reported that, in order to get water enough out of Snake River to cover any considerable portion of the public lands in these plains, the length of the canal required would necessitate an expense that would not be warranted for the limited amount of public lands there available, as much of this territory is in private ownership.

Plans for Irrigation.
The engineer was then directed to examine all sections in that vicinity where there was any considerable amount of arid public lands and report on the practicability of reclaiming with the waters of the Umatilla and tributary streams along that spur of the Blue Mountains. His report on this latter investigation results in the order just issued by the Secretary of the Interior, withdrawing from settlement townships 3 and 4 north, range 27 east; townships 2 and 3 north, range 28 east; township 2 north, range 29 east; townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 25 and 26, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Galloway. It is the purpose of the Geological Survey to build a dam on the Umatilla River at a point a short distance below Pendleton, and, by a ditch approximately 30 miles long, convey the water in a south-westerly direction to the head of Butter Creek Valley. On the latter route the line of canal passes through several natural depressions, which it is proposed shall, by means of earth dams, be converted into storage reservoirs. The limited volume of water in the river to some extent governs the area that can be reclaimed, but it is roughly estimated that the 200,000 acres now withdrawn, which is fertile, but dry, can be readily made productive at \$16, or at the outside, \$11, per acre.

Survey in Progress.
Already J. G. Camp, a department irrigation expert, has been sent to the withdrawn lands, upon which there is very little settlement, and in a few days will be joined by D. W. Ross. Together, they will survey the proposed route of canal to determine the best location, and will formulate plans for damming the Umatilla River and completing the system of storage reservoirs. When the most economical and practical plan has been devised and the project approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the work of construction will be commenced immediately.

The withdrawal of these lands was ordered to prevent speculators or corporations from rushing in and getting control of more than 100-acre tracts. Some side homesteads may be made at any time, as elsewhere.

This Butter Creek project is not on as large a scale as some others that will be initiated under the irrigation law, but, in view of the failure of the Oregon irrigation committee to act and give the department or the delegation the benefits of its suggestions, it was necessary, in order that the state be recognized, that Representative Moody act on his own responsibility.

Fight for Hagaman Estate.
NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Hagaman case, in which the brother of Theodore Hagaman, who died in 1900, is seeking an accounting of the estate from the widow, came up today before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The widow, who is now Mrs. Walter Delabarre, asserted that the estate was worth about \$200,000. The contestant declared its value to be \$1,500,000. The attorneys were asked to submit briefs next Wednesday, after which the Surrogate will decide the question at law.

VOTE ON LITTLEFIELD BILL.

Variety of Motives Influenced Action of Senators.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 27.—The vote on the Littlefield bill today does not mean that all who voted against its consideration would vote against the measure if it was once on its passage. Men who did not want the time taken up by the Littlefield bill opposed it because they knew that there was a large number in the Senate who would never allow it to come to a vote; in fact, it is stated on very good authority that the President does not wish the Littlefield bill to pass at this session, as he wants to try the effect of the Elkins and Nelson laws.

It is also known that capital and big business concerns were becoming much disturbed over the prospect of the Littlefield bill, and that great pressure has been brought to bear to prevent Congress from going at this time beyond the measures that have already been passed. This influence has certainly had its effect upon the Senate and also upon the Administration.

AGAINST GAME PRESERVES.

Four Republicans Report Against C. calling Them in Forest Reserves.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 27.—Representatives Jones of Washington, Mondell of Wyoming, Forester of Michigan and Martin of South Dakota today filed an adverse report on the Senate bill authorizing the President to set aside areas within forest reservations as game preserves, within which no game shall be killed. They oppose the bill not only because it interferes with state game laws, but because in their opinion it would be a hardship to many persons. It is shown that, if he so desired, the President could under this bill, make the entire Cascade reserve a game preserve, and in such event any miner or prospector who should catch fish, kill grouse or other game within its limits, even for food, would be liable to \$1000 fine and imprisonment.

The minority contend that state game laws should be continued in force, and if greater stringency is anywhere required it can and will be according to the several states. This adverse action on the part of four Republicans probably means the failure of the game preserve bill at this session.

MUST BID ON EQUAL TERMS.

No Differential for Pacific Coast Builders of Warships.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 27.—The Pacific Coast shipbuilders who bid on new vessels authorized by the pending naval bill will have to enter the competition on an even basis with builders on the Atlantic Coast. While the naval bill was under consideration in the Senate today no attempt was made by any Pacific Coast senator to secure the adoption of a 4 per cent preferential amendment. As the other house adopted this provision, it cannot be inserted in conference.

ACTION AGAIN DEFERRED.

Supervising Architect Favors Hartman.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 27.—Selection of a temporary building for the Portland postoffice has been deferred at the request of Senator Mitchell, who has asked for another hearing in behalf of the Downing site, which the department does not approve. Supervising Architect Taylor is inclined to the Hartman, Thompson & Powers property. (Concluded on Page 7.)

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WORK NEW RULE

But Filibustering Delays House Action.

EVERY POINT IS DISPUTED

Democrats Angrily Protest Against Restraint.

MOTION TO CENSURE DALZELL

Bitter Words Are Spoken in Debate on Rule to Prevent Dilatory Action—Appropriation Forced Through the House.

Filibustering by the Democrats was continued in the House yesterday, but by means of a new rule the Republicans forced the sundry civil, military academy and postoffice appropriation bills into conference, and secured the passage of the Indian appropriation bill.

The tactics of the Democrats were to force successive rollcalls, and 13 were taken during the day. A motion of censure on Dalzell for his action in regard to the Wagoner-Butler contest on Thursday was tabled. The debate on the rule designed to prevent filibustering took a savage tone on the Democratic side, but the Republicans forced its adoption. An understanding is said to have been reached to take up the omnibus public building bill under a special rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Democrats of the House today carried out their threat of yesterday that if Butler was unseated, they would do everything in their power to block legislation from now until Congress expires, March 4. The result was another stormy session, prolonged from 11 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock tonight. One rollcall succeeded another, and at every pause party passion manifested itself in bitter and acrimonious denunciations. Two special rules were brought in to expedite appropriation bills and continue the legislative day of yesterday, in order to reduce as much as possible the minority's power to obstruct legislation.

During the debate on the rule the Democrats voiced their condemnation of what they denominated yesterday's outrageous action of the chair. The Republicans declared that they were willing to assume responsibility for what they had done and explained the necessity of the drastic rules presented today. Dalzell said that unless this course was pursued the Democrats could consume 127 hours, or 27 legislative days, on the rollcall on Senate amendments to the appropriation bills. It was agreed on both sides that the present situation sounded the death-knell of practically everything except the appropriation bills. The friends of the omnibus public building bill, who yesterday threatened to sever the rule if they were not modified to include their measure, were placated by a promise which it was understood was given that their bill would be covered by a special rule to be brought in later.

Even with the special rules in operation, getting appropriation bills into conference was a tedious and laborious process, an eight-hour session and 12 rollcalls were necessary to get the sundry civil, Military Academy and postoffice appropriation bills into conference and to adopt the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. All overtures from the Republican side to the Democrats to induce the latter to abandon their filibuster have been fruitless, and there is every indication that they will continue their present tactics to the end of the session. When the Speaker's gavel fell, at 11 o'clock, Richardson, the minority leader, made the point of a quorum. "We cannot do business without a quorum," he said, adding sarcastically, "although we can unseat a member without one."

The Speaker calmly replied that there was manifestly no quorum present, and directed a call of the House. On the call 37 members appeared. Underwood (Ala.), rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked if the agricultural appropriation bill which had come to the House with Senate amendments had been referred to the committee on agriculture. The Speaker replied that it had not; that the chair, exercising his discretion, had kept it on the Speaker's table. Underwood called attention to the fact that unanimous consent was yesterday refused when it was asked for the purpose of nonconcurring in the Senate amendments and referring the bill to conference, and asked if that action did not send it to the committee. The Speaker replied that it did not. Thereupon Underwood attempted to move the reference, but the Speaker declined to recognize him for that purpose.

The Speaker then laid before the House the President's veto of the bill to remove the charge of desertion against Levi L. Reed. Hill moved the reference of the message to the committee on military affairs, and on that motion demanded the previous question. The Democrats forced a rollcall upon the demand. The previous question was ordered, 158 to 104, and the message to the committee on military affairs committee. The message was referred, 158 to 58. As soon as the Speaker had announced

THEY CRY FOR AID

Special Message on the Philippines.

MUST REDUCE THE TARIFF

President Appeals to Congress to Give Relief.

INDORSES TAFT'S URGENT CALL

Governor Says Famine Will Come if Action is Not Prompt—President Says Duty is to Reduce Tariff on Philippine Products.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President late this afternoon sent the following message to the Senate: "I have just received a cable from Governor Taft which runs as follows: 'Necessity for passage House tariff bill most urgent. The conditions of productive industry and business considerably worse than in November, the date of last report, and growing worse each month. Some revival in sugar and tobacco prices, due to expectation of tariff law. The interests of Filipinos in sugar and tobacco extensive, and failure of bill will be a blow in the face of those interests. Number of tobacco factories will have to close and many sugar haciendas will be put up for sale at a sacrifice if the bill does not pass. Customs receipts have fallen off this month one-third, showing decrease of purchasing power of the islands. General business stagnant. All political parties, including labor unions, most strenuous in petition for tariff bill. Effect of its failure very discouraging.'"

"Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright indorses in the strongest manner all that Governor Taft has said, and states that he has the gravest apprehension as to the damage that may come to the islands if there is not a substantial reduction in the tariff levied against Philippine goods coming into the United States. I very earnestly ask that this matter receive the immediate attention of Congress and that the relief prayed for be granted.

Series of Calamities.
"As Congress knows, a series of calamities has befallen the Philippine people. Just as they were emerging from nearly six years of devastating warfare, with the accompanying destruction of property and the breaking up of the bonds of social order and the habits of peaceful industry, there occurred an epidemic of rinderpest which destroyed 90 per cent of the caribous, the Philippine cattle, leaving the people without draft animals to till the lands or to aid in the ordinary work of farm and village life. The extent of the disaster can be seen from the fact that the surviving caribous have increased over tenfold in value. At the same time a peculiar Oriental horse disease became epidemic, further crippling transportation. The rice crop, already reduced by various causes to but a fourth of its original size, has been damaged by locusts so that the price of rice has nearly doubled.

"Under these circumstances there is imminent danger of a famine in the islands. Congress is in course of generously appropriating \$3,000,000 to meet the immediate needs, but of indispensable and pre-eminent need is the resurrection of productive industry from the prostration into which it has been thrown by the causes above enumerated.

Must Act on Tariff.
"I ask action in the tariff matter, not merely from the standpoint of a wise Governmental policy, but as a measure of humanity in response to an appeal to which this great people should not close its ears. We have assumed responsibilities toward the Philippines which we are in honor bound to fulfill. We have the specific duty of taking every measure in our power to see that their prosperity. The first and most important step in this direction has been accomplished by the joint action of the military and civil authorities in securing peace and civil government. The wisdom of Congress at the present session has provided for them a stable government, but there remains vital need that one thing further shall be done. The calamities which have befallen them as above enumerated could have been avoided by no human wisdom. They cannot be completely repaired, but their sufferings can be greatly alleviated and a permanent basis of future prosperity assured if the economic relations of the islands with the United States are put upon a satisfactory basis.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"White House, Washington, D. C., February 27."
Plague in a New Place.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Consular advices received at the State Department from Lopez, Mex., state that great consternation has been caused by the appearance of the bubonic plague at that place.

(Concluded on Second Page.)