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APPROVES ANTI-TRUST LAWS

He Tells of Knox's Vigorous Work to Stop Growth of Monopoly in All Lines.

The President's Itinerary.

April 4-La Crosse, Wis., St. Paul, April 5-Sloux Falls, Yankton, Mitch-

ell, Aberdeen, S. D. April 6-Edgely, N. D. April 7-Pargo, Jamestown, Blamarck,

Medora, N. D. April 8-Livingston and Cinnabar, Tellowstone National Park, where he will remain until April 24.

MILWAUKEE, April 1 - President Roosevelt was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the Plankington House tonight, the occasion being the

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: Today I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of those great corporations which are popularly, although rather vaguely, known as trusts; dealing mostly with what has actually been accomplished in the way of legislation and in the way of enforcement of legislation during the past is months, the period covering the two sessions of the Pfity-seventh Congress. At the outset I shall ask you to remember that I do not approach the subject either from the standpoint of those who speak of themselves as anti-frust or anti-corporation people, nor yet from the standpoint of those who are fond of denying the existence of evils in trusts, or who apparently proceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do no wrong.

ence of evils in trusts, or who apparently proceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do no wiong.

I think I speak for the great majority of the American people when I say that we are not in the least against wealth as such, whether individual or corporate; that we merely desire to see any abuse of corporate or combined wealth corrected and remedied; that we do not desire the abolition or destruction of big corporations, but, on the contrary, recognize them as being in many cases efficient economic instruments, the results of an inevitable process of economic evolution, and only desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may be necessary to subserve the public good. We should be faise to the historic principles of our Government if we discriminated, either by legislation or administration, either for or ngainst a man because of either his wealth or his poverty. There is no proper place in our society either for the rich man who uses the power conferred by his riches to enable him to oppress and wrong his neighbors, nor yet for the demagogic agistor who, instead of attacking abuses as all abuses should be attacked wherever found, attacks property, attacks prosperity, attacks in a spirit of ignorant rancor, to overthrow the very foundations upon which rest our national well-being.

Problems of Prosperity.

Problems of Prosperity.

In consequence of the extraordinary industrial changes of the last half century, and notably of the last two or three decades, changes due mainly to the rapidity and complexity of our industrial growth, we are confronted with problems which in their present shape were unknown to our forefathess. Our great prosperity, with its accompanying concentration of population and wealth, its extreme specialization of faculties, and its development of giant industrial leaders, has brought much good and some evil, and it is as foolish to ignore the good as willfully to blind ourselves to the evil.

The evil has been partly the inevitable accompaniment of the social changes, and where this is the case it can be cured newtone to have the administration of the law, the only remedy lying in the class there are the correction of complete and the processing of the party of the correction of the law, the only remedy lying in the class there are the forecastic correction. ther by law nor by the administration the law, the only remedy lying in the ow change of character and of economic vironment. But for a portlon of the it at least, we think that remedies can found. We know well the danger of ise remedies, and we are against all olect radical and unwise change. But a helieve that by proceeding slowly, yet colutely, with good sense and moderate, and also with firm determination to be swerved from our course either foolish clamor or by any base or singer influence, we can accomplish much r the betterment of conditions.

Nearly two years ago, speaking at the State Fair in Minnesota, I said:
"It is probably true that the large majority of the furtunes that now exist in this country have been amassed not by injuring our people, but as an incident to

is an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citisenship. Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or go down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the State, and if necessary the Nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures; particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need arises."

Last Fall in speaking at Cincinnati I said:

"The necessary supervision and control, in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the cast evils of the trusts, must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall alm in the first place to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the Government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then, when this knowledge—one of the essential features of which is proper publicity—has been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what should and can be done in the matter. We need additional power, and we need knowledge.

Such legislation—whether obtainable now or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment—should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making public, both to the Government authorities and to the people at large, the essential facts in which the public is concerned. This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in douth but the subject of fierce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would cure some very grave evils for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils with which, for the time being, we could devize no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others which could be grappled with and cured by further legi lative action."

In my message to Congress for 1901 I said:

"In the interest of the whole people the Nation should without interfering with Control of Trusts.

said:
"In the interest of the whole people the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter, itself also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business."

Effective Laws Passed.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the Piankington House tonight, the occasion being the climax of the President's ten-hour visit to Milwaukee. Covers were laid for ED representative citisens. A corps of skillful decorators had worked out a complete transformation of the banquet-room, which was fairly canopied with Alabama smilas', which arose from 13 chandellers, and, spreading out in a graceful arob, met in all parts of the room. Lines of asparagus vines trailed from chandellers, and, spreading out in a graceful arob, met in all parts of the room. Lines of asparagus vines trailed from chandellers, and the sale in the room. At the President is mediate right at United States Senstor Quaries, while E. D. Wadhama president of the Merchants' and Manufacturer's Association, and toastmaster of the occasion, was seated at his left. Extending in opposite directions from the President's table were 12 other tables, at which members of the Merchants' and Manufacturer's Association and their Irlends were seated. After the banquet had been served, Toastmaster, Gentlemen: Today I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of the relations at united by the sale:

Address on Trusts.

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: Today I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of the control and regulation of the proplem of the relations to of the seater of the proplem of the relations at united by the sale of the server of the methods of trusts. He ald:

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: Today I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of the proplem of the relations to the president conduct of the server of the proper of the great corporations which have been made in our time toward the proper time of the server of the great corporations which have been though the server of the great corporations and corporation and conduct of the proplem of the relations to the server of the serve

But much though this is, it is only a part of what has been done in the effort to monopolishe practices. Some 15 months ago the Industrial Commission, an able and nonpartism body But much though this is, it is only a part of what has been done in the effort to ascertain and correct improper trust or monopolistic practices. Some is months ago the Industrial Commission, an able and acquartisan body, reported to Congress the result of their investigation of trusts and industrial combinations. One of the most important of their conclusions was that discriminations in freight rates and facilities, were granted favored shippers by the railroads and that these discriminations clearly tended toward the control of production and prices in many fields of business by large combinations. That this conclusion was justifiable was shown by the disclosures in the investigation of railroad methods pursued in the Fall and Winter of 1801-1802. It was then shown that certain trunk lines had entered into unlawful agreements as to the transportation of food products from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, giving a few favored shippers rates much below the tariff charges imposed upon the smaller declers and the general public. These unjust practices had prevailed to such an extent and for so long a time that many of the smaller shippers had been driven out of business, until practically one buyer of grain on each railway system that-been able by his illegal advantages to secure a monopoly on the line with which his secret compact was made; this monopoly enabling him to fix the price to both producer and consumer. Many of the great packing house concerns were shown to be in combination with each other and with most of the great railway lines, whereby they enjoyed large secret concessions in rates and thus obtained a practical monopoly of the fresh and curred meat invalved anchecked for so many years that they had become interched in and intervoven with the commercial life of certain large distributing localities; although this was of course at the expuse of the vast body of law-ahiding metchants, the general public, and particularly of unfavored localities.

Under those circumstances it was a serious problem t

Will Enforce Anti-Rebate Law.

It is clear that corperations created for quast public purposes, clothed for that roason with the ultimate power of the state to take private property against the will of the owner, hold their corporate powers as carriers in trust for the fairly impartial service of all the public. Favoritism in the use of such powers, unjustly enriching some and unjustly impoverishing others, discriminating in favor of some places and against others, is patpably violative of plain principles of lustice. Such a practice unchecked is hurtful in many ways. Congress, having had its attention drawn to the matter, enacted a most important anti-rebate law, which greatly strengthens the interestate commerce law. This new has prohibits under adequate penalities the giving and as well the demanding or receiving of such preferences, and provides the preventive remedy of injunction. The vigorous administration of Concluded on Page 6.1 Will Enforce Anti-Rebate Law.

Macedonia Blazing Into Rebellion.

BATTLE FOUGHT

Turks Between Two Fires in the Provinces.

Macedonians Rise for Independence, Led by a Bishop-Thouannd Killed in Battle,

BERLIN, April 3.-A dispatch from Constantinopie to the Lokal Ansieger, dated garian bands and Turkish troops in the Okhreida district have fought a battle,

RESELLION IS SPREADING. People Rise, Led by Bishop-Austria

May Occupy Macedonia. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1 -- Official advices from Monastir say the Bulgarian innabitants of 39 villages in the Okhreids district, totaling 3000 men, and supported by the bishop and a number of revolu tionary bands, have risen against the Turks. They surrounded a small detachment of Turkish troops in the mountain northward of Okhreida, but the troops succeeded in cutting their way out after sustaining considerable loss. Another dynamite outrage at the town

of Mustapha Pacha has led to the discovery that the revolutionary committee tempt to wreck the Oriental express early in the morning of March II, when the bridge of the Turkish-Oriental Railroad between Andranople and Mustapha Pacha was blown up by an infernal machine. Ipristice are reported to be calmer, the rising of the Albanians in those districts mong the Ministers and at the Embassy It is felt that a continuation of the trousar is likely to lead at any moment to an extension of Austrian occupation over the Mitrovitza, although it is believed that nothing short of absolute necessity will induce Austria to take advantage of its right, which is restored to her by the

GLAD HAND TO IRELAND. Offered by Lenders of Tory Govern

treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, April 1.—Viscount Gran-bourne, Under Secretary for Foreign Af-fairs, speaking at St. Albans tonight, said that, though he did not believe that a dissolution of the House of Commons was imminent, the Unionist party ought to be prepared for all contingencies. Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for

Ireland, speaking at Manchester tonight, alluded to the same subject. He said he believed that when the bell rang for the next elections, the Tory party would be found ready and would again carry its

found ready and would again carry its flag to victory.

Referring to the Irish land bill, Mr. Wyndham believed that it would be repudiated. Ireland, he said, had not enjoyed the opportunities at the disposal of other parts of the empire, partly because in ISSI Parliament, instead of giving her justice, gave her litigation.

"In times of peace," said Mr. Wyndham, "Ireland is our best customer, and in war time, when everything would depend upon our control of the sea, it would be well to have a big meat supply in Ireland. Every true Imperialist wishes Ireland to be a bridge and not a cheem between be a bridge and not a chaem between ourselves and Canada, and with Canada I would associate our kinamen in the

of attaining that object was worth while to make an effort." In seeking a solution he would set only two limits: One, that we must not weaken the imperial credit, and the other that we must not sap the elasticity of our ue, which is our reserve in times of

LONDON, April 4.—The Liberal papers this morning, commenting on Mr. Wyndham's remarkable speech at Manchester last night, and the flying rumor of the government's intention to appeal to the country on a programme of self-government for Ireland, declare that it might have been the speech of a Gladstonian, so friendly were its accents toward Ireland and the wisdom of trusting the Irish people and concillating the Irish sentiment in the United States and Canada.

Tory Government Escapes Defeat by

LONDON, April 2.—The House of Com-mona today rejected the second reading of the bill providing that the light dues hitherto paid by shipowners should be defrayed from the imperial funds, and transferring the lighthouse administration to the Board of Trade. The government

only saved from defeat in yesterday's di-vision in the House of Commons on the second reading of the private bill regard-ing the payment of light dues by the sup-port of a number of Nationalists.

NEAR A CRISIS IN CHINA. Rebel Generals Send Ultimatum to Downger Empress.

SHANGHAI, April 2 - Advices received from Fou Cheng, Province of Hupel, say that a large detachment of Hunanese troops arrived at Fou Cheng yesterday on their way to Sianfu. Province of Shen St. This is regarded as a confirmation of the rumers that Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang have sent an ultimatum

to the Dowager Empress, insisting on the deposition of the Emperor and enthrone-ment of Pu Chun, formerly helr apparent, and that otherwise they will make the Provinces of Shen Si and Kan Su a sep-

KAISER ON A JAUNT.

Visits Northern Museum, Dines With King, Goes to Party. COPENHAGEN, April 1.—The German Emperor this morning made a visit to the Museum of Northern Antiquities, and this evening dined with King Christian. He afterward attended a party given at the residence of the Crown Prince of Den-mark, at which 400 guests were present.

REBELS BLOW UP BRIDGE.

Bulgarians Attack Railroad and Cut Telegraph Wires. SALONICA, April 1.—The railroad bridge over the Angista River near Drama was blown up by Bulgarians during the night of April 1. All the telegraph wires in the vicinity have been cut. Drama is about 30 miles from Seree, Macedonia.

Plans for New German Loan.

BERLIN, April 2—Germany's new 3 per cent loan, amounting to \$72,500,000, will be subscribed for April 17. The subscription price is \$2. A meeting of a syndicate of bankers was held today to arrange the details. The Recichbank heads the syndicate, which includes 16 Berlin banks, banking-houses of Frankfort and Cologne and the North German Bank of Hamburg. The German capitalists do not expect foreign mixer prices in the chest-sign mixer prices. eign subscriptions, in view of the cheap-ness and abundance of money in Germany and its dearness in other countries. The price which the syndicate pays for the loan is not stated, but it is understood to be only slightly below the subscription

Students Riot in Madrid.

MADRID, April 3.—Bands of students have made a demonstration in front of the Ministry of the Interior as a protest against the occurrences at Salamanca. The carriage of Senor Maura, Minister of the Interior, was stoned. The police dis-persed the rioters. Eight policemen and many students were wounded.

LADRONES TWICE ROUTED Vengeance on Captors of Suringo-Another Band Beaten.

MANILA, April 2.—A force of troops and constabulary, commanded by Captain constabulary, commanded by Captain Perry, overtook and routed on the shore of Lake Mainie, March 31, the band of convicts and ladrones who recently at-tacked and held for a time possession of Suriago, laland of Mindanao.

No details of the fighting have been re-ceived. Captain Perry is pursuing the A mixed force of scouts and constabu-lary numbering 175 men defeated 260 indrones in two fights near Idan, Province of Cavite, yesterday, killing several of the enemy and wounding II. The Govern-ment troops had no casualties.

Transport Thomas From Masila.

San Prancisco, April 2 The transport steamer Thomas atcamed into the harbor this afternoon from Manila, among the passengers on board were: Brigadler. General F. D. Baldwin and Brigadler. General M. C. Foote. She has 33 enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-sixth Batteries of Coast Arthiery, and the Fourteenth and Coust Artificry, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Batteries of Field Artiflery. There are also 38 discharged soldiers, 118 casuals and 38 sick soldiers.

Strike to Maintain Union. ALTOONA, Pa., April 2-What promtested strikes over known in the Central Pennsylvania hituminous coal ragion has begun at the mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Snowshoe, Pn. The men say that the coal company is trying to destroy their union. President Mitchell has wired District President Gliday to contest the strike to a finish.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The second trial of the new Holland torpedo-box Pike proved as successful as the first. She forth over the course totally submerged. The boat traveled 12 miles, coming up at the end of each two-mile spurt. She averaged 7.3 knots during the entire trip.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER. National Affairs.

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Bay. Page 14. Portland and Vicinity. E. A. Smith, of McMinnville College, consured

Democrats are drumming up their hosts for Congressional battle. Page 11. Fred A. Ballin chosen to design fireboat. Page

A Smith Censured for Plagiarism

IN HIS WINNING ORATION

His Speech Too Much Like Senator Vance's Lecture.

DEADLY PARALLEL IS DRAWN

Minaville Representative of "Gross and Culpable Carelessness" in Preparing His Essay.

PRIZE ORATOR CHARGED WITH PLAGAIRISM.

lege, winner of the intercollegiate ora ture of Senator Vance, entitled The Scattered Nation," we, the exec committee it to incomment of torbent Association of Oregon, do bereby censure such action as gross and culpable carelessness, and state as our opinion that he is not entitled to the honors awarded him, and, furthermore, but McMinrville College from particlepution in the next annual contest."

Erastus A. Smith, student at ...cMinnville .oilege, prize orator at the recent state contest held in Eugene, has had his onors bedimmed and his honor tarnished by the proven charge of plagiarism. Though a man of middle-age, and .or seven years a preacher of the Gospel, he is charged with stooping to purtoin the intellectual property of another, and to achieve fame through fraud. He mas, however, only been consured by the exparticipation in the pext annual orestor

Waen Smith's oration on Zebulon Baird Vance's lecture on Scattered Nation," when the two are set up in "deadly parallel," it is evident to average observation that every Lought and form of expression, and in some places identical lines, word for word, of over one-third of Smith's oration cribbed direct from Vance, and practically with the exception of one paragraph, all

Investigation Started. It was immediately after the close of the contest at Eugene that a very prom-inent man, known all over the state, who has made a special study or Jewish history and literature written on that sub-ject, made this statement: "To my cer-

The matter was quietly said before "The matter was quietly said before Rev. Stanard, pastor of the Baptist Church here," says the Newberg Graphic, "and a friend of Smith's, who telephoned the situation to the orator, asvised him to come down. Without consulting with any of his college people; Smith came down early the next morning Sunday, and faced the evidence against him. While here he denied ever having seen the Vance oration; but, after his return home, wrote that he found he had read it a year or two previously. He also said in effect that, while the wrong had not been done intentionally, the result was the same. He was assured that it was not the desire He was assured that it was not the desire to prosecute him and his conege, and that would be allowed to take the initiative in the matter, provided he fessed up. He accordingly lalu the matter before the president of the state association at For-

The result is the meeting of the executive board and its findings as given in the foregoing. Smith is said to receive little sympathy in his own college, President Boardman acknowledging Smith's guat, and he is reported as saying Smith should be convicted of plagfarfam.

A Case of Tit for Tat.

A remarkable circumstance in the case is the fact that Smith was among the foremost in prosecuting charges against another in a similar case. Two years ago, when Elwood Minchin, of Pacific College, won the state oratorical contest at Cor-valils, McMinnville College immediately filed charges of plagfarism, claiming that Minchin's oration on "Wendell Phillips, the Agitator," was cribbed from a well-know oration on that subject. After a know oration on that subject. After a thorough investigation the executive com-mittee decided that Minchin was not guilty, although it was evident that the guilty, although it was evident that the thoughts, and, in some instances, the very expressions, were borrowed. Now, when McMinnville wins the contest, Pacific College is the accuser, and wants Smith thrown out, so that the medel may be turned over to Miss Gause, of Pacific, winner of second place. It is interesting to note in passing that McMinnville College wanted Minchin turned out in 1801, so that J. Sherman Wallace, of that

so that J. Sherman Wallace, of that school, might have first place. Another interesting feature of the affair is that the composition of Smith's oration should have been passed upon, without should have been passed upon, without discovery of pisgiarism, by David Starr Jordan, of Stanford; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Berkeley, and S. L. B. Penrose of Whitman College, Waila Walla, The judges of delivery were B. F. Mulkey, of the Ashland Normai School; Rev. W. S. Gilbert, Calvary Church, Portland, and Rev. E. L. House, First Congregational Church, Portland.

Following is Smith's oration from the beginning to the point where plagiarism ceases. Paralleling it are extracts from the great lecture by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, printed in volume 6 of "Modern Eloquence," which valuable work

(Concluded on Page 0.)