Throws Down the Gauntlet.

Littlefield threw down the gauntlet to the Democrats, and said no one dared to rise in his place and say he approved the speech of Cochran.

discussion of the protective tariff policy. His time expired, and Grosvenor (Ohio)

asked unanimous consent that he be allowed to proceed for 15 minutes.
"I object," shouted Baker, amid gen-

eral laughter. "You cannot treat me that way. I cannot be insulted on this floor

then, he said, that Secretary Carlisle is sued the bonds which August Belmon

and J. P. Morgan negotiated at a profit to themselves of more than \$10,000,000. Continuing, he said, it was no wonder

that a return to power was "wanted by the Democrats, in order that they may

have opportunity to steal the revenue of the United States Government."

Williams Makes Reply.

Williams, then addressed the House, de-

voting the first part of his address to a comment on Dalzell's assertion that

a comment of Date is asserted that hoodiums were to be found among those adventurers who have left their own country for the country's good, rather than among Americans. He recounted the deeds of foreigners in this country,

Littlefield, he said, had defied anybody

to prove protection was the mother of trusts. He would, he declared, tell what

It was not the mother of "that sort of

trust which owes its success to increased

efficiency of public service and to cheap-

trust protection was not the mother

tion of President McKinley, "yes"

'Yes," answered Littlefield.

ened products.

by you and then extend you any

Congress Passes Nearly All of Its Bills.

ONLY TWO WIIL GO OVER

These Provide for Ratification of Indian Treaties.

WASHINGTON HAS

Appropriation for Improvement Crater Lake, National Park, Is Finally Reduced to \$3000.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington. April 27 .- "Never before since I have been in Congress has the Oregon delegation so thoroughly cleared its docket of local legislation as it has during the session about to close," said Senator Mitchell tonight. "Every local bill which stood has been passed, and several others are in a position to be taken up and disposed of during the short session next

This statement is horne out by an examination of the calendars. On that of the Senate, Oregon has but one bill, that ratifying the treaty with the Klamath Indians. Past experience has shown that this bill cannot pass in an extra session, owing to strong opposition, but it is hoped by the delegation that they may in the short session. The only Oregon bill on the House calendar is that ratifying the Grand Ronde Indian treaty.

Washington Has Eleven Bills.

Washington has 11 bills still on the calendars. Those in the Senate provide for the opening of the Colville Indian Reservation to settlement; improving Mount Rainier National Park; dividing the State of Washington into two judicial districts erecting a lighthouse at Battery Point and permitting appeals in Alaskan cases to be heard before the Washington courts. On the House calendar there are the Colville Reservation and judicial-district and the bills creating the Eik National Park; building a lighthouse at Bellingham; building a liferaving station at Cape Flattery; and one for the construction of two revenue cutters for Puget

te dead. The sundry civil bill as finally adopted by both Houses today appropriates only \$3000 for improving Crater Lake National face of existing conditions, this vast por-Park. Fulton's \$4000 amendment was disagreed to. The Battery Point, Wash., lighthouse appropriation was stricken out, although \$5000 for a new lighthouse at Dungeness was retained. The Senate amendment appropriating \$5,000 for a of corporate organization and managelighthouse tender for Alaska, together with \$50,000 for education of the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska, were stricken from the bill.

Senator Fulton and Congressman Hermann go to St. Louis tomorrow with the Congressional committee to attend the opening of the Exposition. Mr. Fulten expects to return to Washington before going home. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williamson will remain several days to clear up local matters.

Representatives Cushman and Humphrey left for home today to view the political situation in Washington. Repesentative Jones and the two Senators will remain several days after adjourn-

Navy-Yard Contract Let.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash. ington, April 27 .- A contract was awarded

Bids for the boathouse all exceed the apopriation, but the plans will be revi bring this structure within the limit ost fixed by Congress.

Life-Saving Station for Tillamook. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, April 27.-The House today passe Hermann's bill establishing a life-savi station near the entrance of Tillamo

ADVANCES MONEY FOR CANAL French Syndicate Desires to Expedite Panama Deal.

WASHINGTON, April 7:—Attorney-General Knox today received cablegrams from Messrs. Day and Russell, who went to Paris as his representatives to conduct the negotiations for the Panama canal property, to the effect that the deeds of the property and all other papers and efthe property and all other papers and ef-fects, which will belong to the United States under the transfer, have already been turned over to them, and that the purchase price of \$40,000,000 has been advanced to the canal company by a Paris syndicate of bankers. This syndicate, it is understood, offers to pay over the money with a view to expediting the con-summation of the sale on the assurance of the Attorney-General that the draft of the syndicate on the United States for the

at the Treasury at Washington.
At the time the money was paid over
to the canal company in Paris, Major
Markbrooke, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, now in Colon, was authorized for-mally to receive the papers on the isth-mus in the name of the United States. Whether this transfer has actually been made by the Republic of Panama, the Department of Justice has not been advised, but it is assumed it will be made within a day or two. Messrs. Day and

within a day or two. Messrs. Day and Russell are expected to return to Washington within the next ten days.

Though sympathizing with the efforts of the European holders of the Colombian bonds to induce the new State of Panama to assume some share of the foreign indebtedness of Colombia; the State eign indebtedness of Colombia, the State Department has made no move in that matter since the retirement from Washington of M. Bunau-Varilla, the Panama Minister. Before the Minister left Wash-ington, Secretary Hay took occasion to impress upon him the fact that considera-tions of equity should move Panama to an assumption of some part of the National debt, but the Minister was not im-pressed and no effort was made to bring pressure to bear upon the new govern-ment. The attempt to delay the payment of the \$10,000,000 to Panama by the pre-sentation of the old Colon fire claims bably will not receive the indorsemen of the department.

NATION MUST FIX POLICY.

Judge Grosscup Gives His Idea of the Way to Handle Corporations.

DES MOINES, April M .- Before an audince composed of the representative men of the State of Iowa, Judge Peter Gross-cup, of the United States Circuit Court, delivered an address tonight at the Grant Club on "Liberty and Corporations." The occasion was the celebration of Grant's birthday anniversary. Judge Grosscup

people from the great corporations. The paramount danger of the corporate pol-icy prevailing in America lies not so much in what specific thing a corporation may There are no Idaho bills on either cal-endar. There are several Alaska bills operation that policy excludes from par-heretofore passed by the Senate on the House calendar, with slight prospect of creasing field of American property the saying it was entirely proper for him inary American citizen as an owner Under the law, corporate ownership, like the ownership of real estate, is open alike to all. But I know also, as does every observer of events, that in the more than one-fourth in value and prob-ably one-half in its influence upon the citizenship of the country-is, as an opportunity to proprietorship, a field closed to those not educated in the intricacles

"The paramount aim in any solution of this great problem must be to fit this new form of American ownership to the in-iustrial life of a republic.

"The first step to this end, and the great step is to nationalize the corporation. Five and forty masters now ordain its policies; it should be governed by one master and one policy. The corporation is no longer the sole concern of the state where its books happen to be kept or its directors meets. It has become the coneern of the whole country over which its enterprises reach. The day of the New Jersey policy has gone, the day of the New York policy has gone; the day of the Iowa policy has gone. The day has come for an American corporate policy."

Prices Rise on Russian Bourse.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.-2:12 P. M .- The crossing of the Yalu River by the Japanese forces did not impress the Russians, in view of the ensuing Japanese reverses. These reports caused an alltoday to the St. Paul Foundry Company for the crection of a steel storage shed at Puget Sound navy-yard to cost \$30,726.

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LITTLEFIELD OPENS IT

Minority Asked if It Is With Cockran for Free Trade.

TAUNTED FOR HIS SPEECH

Baker Arises When Leaders Will Not, and is Told Fools Rush In Where Angels Fear to Tread.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- In the preence of crowded galleries and of almost a full membership, Littlefield (Me.) and Williams (Miss.) in the House today Presidential campaign. The two speakers were wildly applauded by their respective sides, but there was an absence of personalities such as characterized the clash between Dalzell (Pa.) and Cockran (Dem., N. Y.), indeed the best of humon prevailed.

Littlefield continually taunted the Democrats with the utterances of Cockran, and referred to the members of the House and by name called on several of the of foreign extraction, drawing the in-prominent members of that party in the ference that Dalzell's statement was unerats with the utterances of Cockran, House to answer "yes" or "no" as to whether they approved Cockran's tariff views, and whether they intended going before the people on the issue of free trade. He defended the protective tariff system from every point of view.

Williams (Dem., Miss.), adopting the tactics of Littlefield, endeavored to force from the Republicans, and Littlefield in particular, categorical answers to several questions which he deemed pertinent, Littlefield answered "yes" when asked if he approved of everything in the Mc-Kinley Administration, which caused Williams to remind him that he (Little field) and Williams had stood together in opposition to colonial establishments. Williams asserted that the Republicans were going before the people practically on the lesues borrowed from the gambler's table of "standing pat."

Starts the Ball Rolling.

Littlefield took the floor when the bill to require the employment of American suggest that the remarks he would make would be entirely germane to the bill. He said it had been the privilege of the House to witness some very unusual and remarkable displays of political eloquence "The gentleman from New York." he

said, "has contributed in a large and remarkable degree to the rhetorical display." He congratulated the country Cockran's return to Congress, which brought forth Democratic applause, and paid a tribute to him_as a man of ability and great capacity, but he said the arguments that are supposed to maintain "the theory of free trade" had long been threadbare, frayed out, tool-worn, travel-stained and "they now achieve a new distinctiveness by the rhetorical display from the gentleman from New York.

Cockran, he said, spent little time in developing the metaphysical theories and general line of argument, which were supposed to lie behind and justify the doctrine of protection. Republican applause greeted this assertion. He referred to the Democratic platform recently adopted in New York, and said the convention did not dare proclaim any propo-sition that had any idea of definiteness whatever, because, he said, the Demo-cratic party could not enact any of their propositions into law of the land. asked the Democrats if they stood on the speech of Cockran, "the new risen leader of the Democracy."

Goads Williams for Reply.

He directed a specific question to Williams (Miss.) if he approved of Cockran's policy. Williams remained silent. He goaded Williams for a reply, but the minority leader remained silent. He then sought a reply from Clark (Dem., Mo.). Clark set the Democrats frantic by say-ng that when the House should give him an hour by would rechain an him an hour he would make a reply that will knock some of the gents silly." No one, he said, could reply "yes" or "no" to one hour of cheap demagogy. Screams of approval came from the Democrats at this utterance.

"The gentleman from Missouri wants me hour to indulge in villification and vituperation," retorted Littlefield. Clark. said, could say "yes" or "no" and he would give him until the end of the campaign to answer,

A suggestion from Clark that he and Littlefield should hire a hall and debate the proposition was the signal for a tumultuous outburst of applicuse from the Democrats, but Littlefield pressed for a categorical answer from any man on the Democratic side.

Baker (Dem., N. Y.) arose. "Will the gentleman yield?" he excitedly asked. Fools Rush In, Etc.

"No sir," said Littlefield, "fools rush in where angels dare not enter."

Gesticulating wildly and showing great excitement, Baker shouted, "I wi you an answer if you want one; I will give you one."

Littlefield paid no attention to Republican cries of "let him go on; let him go on," but said there was only one man left on the Democratic side, Baker, who had the physical courage to say he was

ready to give an answer.

He contended that Baker could have said "yes." and after some remarks in which Lattlefield refused to accept Baker as entitled to speak for the Democracy Littlefield was drawn into a lively collo-quy by De Armond (Dem., Mo.), which was much enjoyed by the crowded gal-

Littlefield called on De Armond to say

Cochran's views. Democratic applicate greeted De Armond when he said the Democratic party would declare for a revision of the tariff, in order to drive from shelter the trusts that are now robbing the people. He then wrought the Democrats up to a high pitch when he asked Littlefield to answer "yes" or "no" as to whether the Republicans would drive out the trusts.

Japanese Attack on Fort Littlefield, amid Democratic jeers and Is Repulsed. laughter, said he would answer when he got ready, and asked if De Armond had given anything like an ingenious, fair and decent reply to his question.

LOSSES ARE NOT KNOWN

Cochran, himself, Littlefield declared, did not stand by it, but, on the contrary, withdrew it on the floor of the House yesterday.

Littlefield then continued with a general Russian Fire Also Proves Too Heavy for Gunboat

ENGAGEMENT ON THE YALU

tesy."

He took his seat, wildly shaking his fist. Democratic members persuaded him to withdraw his objection, which he did. The conference report on the Military Academy bill was agreed to.

Littlefield, resuming the floor, said that Paris Has the Report That a Submarine-Boat Has Sunk Transport and That 600 of Mikado's Littlefield, resuming the floor, said that under the last Democratic Administration, there was a deficit of \$105,000,000. It was Men Went Down.

> LIAO YANG, April 27.-The Japanese roops, which crossed the Yalu north of Euitjiou (Tchangdjiou) charged during the night of April 26-27 the Russian posi-tion near Lizavena, a village on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu. They were reoulsed, but their loss is not known.

> Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese, when a Rus-sian field battery opened fire upon them, resulting in a battle which lasted for 20 minutes. The Russian fire was too hot. and the gunboats were forced to steam

> JAPANESE TRANSPORT SUNK. Russian Submarine Vessel Also Causes Loss of 600 Men.

> PARIS, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal reports that a Russian submarine boat has sunk a Japanese transport which was conveying 600 men to Corea, and that all the troops

He then asked the direct question of Littlefield if he indorsed the Administra-REVIEWS CAMPAIGN ON YALU. Member of Russian Staff Says Enemy "Every word of it?" Williams inquired.
"Yes," was the reply.
Williams then reminded Littlefield that
they stood together against the spirit of Will Only Be Harassed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28, 3:50 A. M. -Disappointment prevails in St. Peters-burg that no official dispatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu

OREGON WILL FIRE IT

press dispatches are so meager as to be-cloud rather than enlighten the people who are hourly waiting news.

The Associated Press has obtained from

the general staff the following statement of the situation: "Before beginning the passage of the

Yalu, the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of the armies along the river commanded by Generals Kuroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 105,000. The Russians on the Manchuria bank of the river are inferior in strength. 'Having perfected the essential prepar-

ations, the Japanese, without waste of time, commenced the passage of the riv-er, and the Russians realized it would be impossible to prevent their crossing The Japanese front extended from Wiju as far as Pick Tong, over 80 miles. We faced the possibility that they would cross at a score of places, and all we could hope was to harass and impede the rossing, for every day gained time for is to push our preparations and bring up

ore men,
"There are only two instances in the history where an army was unable to cross a river, that of Napoleon at Asperu, and that of Prince Eugene of Sa-voy at Lech. Both falled because of floods. They also proved no exception to this established rule.
"We know that the Japanese crossed at

least at two points. The first attempt to force a passage near Chang Che Kow, 20 miles above Wiju, on the Poussikhe, a tributary of the Yalu, was successful. This is most important because a road leads from Siaopoussikhe, northeast to Kwan Tien, which commands one of the roads to Mukden

"It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wiju. The river here is divided into several channels by islands, the largest of which is Samalindo. Above and below Wiju the river was bridged at three

"Up the stream near Sindiagou the Jap-anese were watched by a small detach-ment of Cossacks, but the enemy was practically unopposed. At Turenchen, lower down, our outpost directed a fire from a fieldpiece so successfully that they destroyed the mooring and wrecked the pontoons. The enemy was thrown into disorder and suffered considerable loss. Still further down the stream the Japanese proceeded to make a third attempt at crossing.
"We do not think that the Japanese

will attempt to land at Takushan or Ta Tung Kau now that they have crossed the Yalu. The object of such landings has heen to cause a diversion so as to enable the Japanese to cross the river. Taku-shan is not a good strategic point. The road leading therefrom is bad and troops could only be supplied with difficulty. "With regard to future operations we

cannot speak. The Russians will not show their hand at this stage, but will con-tinually harass the enemy, choosing their own time for a battle."

A military expert who is particularly impressed with the Japanese crossing

near Siapoussikhe, said that the use of the coad therefrom would enable the enemy not only to march upon Mukden, but to outflank the Russian position at Forg Huan Cheng and cut off any of General Rennenkampf's Cossacks who may have gone to join the attack on Gensan

Denver ex-District Attorney Nearly Mobbed.

IS DEFENDER OF OFFICIALS

People Are Satisfied Election Board Is Corrupt.

ARE TURNED OUT

Great Confusion Reigns and a Freefor-All Fight Is Imminent -- Resolutions Passed to "Make" Commission Do Its Duty.

DENVER, Colo., April 27 .- A rio: was sarrowly averted at Coliseum Hall tonight, at a mass meeting of citizens called to protest against the so-called crimes against the ballot. The particular object of attack of the speakers was the elections commission. When ex-District Attorney George Allen Smith attempted to defend the commission, he was nearly mobbed. While he was trying to speak the lights were turned out and the hall

Rev. Robert P. Coyle, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of this city, intimated that the example of other cities in the formation of a vigilance committee to drive out fraud and corruption in municipal government could well be followed in Denver. Cheers of approval greeted the statement Resolutions calling upon the citizens'

ommittee to "make" the elections committee perform its auties according to law were adopted.

OWEN WISTER IS VERY ILL.

Author of "The Virginian" Suffers From Operation for Appendicitis.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Owen Wister, the novelist, is in a hospital here in a serious condition, after an operation for appendicitis.

Congressman Seriously III.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Representative Morgan C. Fltspatrick, of Tennes-see, was taken ill tonight in the House and later conveyed to the emergency hospital in a serious condition, following two attacks of epilepsy in quick success

Russians Harass Chinese Villages. LONDON, april 28.-The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard sends a re-port that \$0,000 Russians are harassing the Chinese villages west of the Shuang Tai Su River, midway between Chin Chan and Yinkow.

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