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### PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS.

United States Senate.

Land Cases.

If His Colleagues Receive Him Cor-

dially He Will Resume His Seat

in the Upper House After

Making His Statement.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

ngton, Jan. 15 .- Senator Mitchell, after

consulting a number of friends and fel-

ow-Senators, has decided to go into the

Senate tomorrow or Tuesday, obtain rec-

ognition at the first opportunity and make

a statement in self-defense. Whether or

not he will remain in the Senate and con-

tinue to attend its sessions he has not de-

Up to this time Senator Mitchell has

adhered strictly to precedent. Since his

ndictment he has not entered the Senate

tee meeting. Several days he did go to

his own committee-room at the Capito , but refrained from mingling with his fel-

low-Senators in the Senate restaurant.

His luncheon was served in his own

During the ten days he has been in

Washington dozens of Senators have

called upon Senator Mitchell+ to assure

him of their confidence in him and to ad-

vise him to disregard precedent and go

back into the Senate as if he were not

under indictment. Some have advised him to follow the example of other Senators

who have been indicted and remain away

Senator Mitchell does not desire to force

his presence upon the Senate, if it would

in any way be undesirable, but has de

cided to go upon the floor and defend

imself against the charges made by the

Federal grand jury in Portland. He will

with the land-fraud cases under examina-

tion. He will answer every charge made

against him and will, he is confident, be

his entire innocence of any wrongdoing.

able to convince any fair-minded man of

Senator Mitchell has the right as a Sen-

ator to make such a statement on the

detail his entire connecti

until he is cleared by the courts,

chamber nor attended a single commit-

termined.

explain

CANAL AT STAKE Celilo Project Was Nation's Pledge.

# **OREGON GAVE LANDS**

## Government Imposed That Condition.

## **BURTONWITHHOLDSMONEY**

Would Provide Only for Columbia Jetty.

## HE SAYS RELY ON PORTAGE

Neglect of Waterway Above The Dalles Will Bring Forth Strong Protests From the Entire Inland Region.

In December, 1900, the Legislature of Oregon appropriated \$100,000 to meture right of way for Cellio canal. This was done in compliance with a stipula tion of the War Department that the canal project should not begin until "right of way and release from all damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost."

The right of way has been secured by the State of Oregon, and how the state is waiting for the National Government to carry out its part of the agreement. But Chairman Burton, of the House

rivers and harbors committee, has announced that no money will be appro-priated for the canal unless the approion for the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia shall be fiminished \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Neglect of the proposed Cellio canal at the present session of Congress will arouse strong protest from the great region which is drained by the Columbia River and which long has looked forward to the time when that stream shall be an unobstructed highway for its commerce

Chairman Burton of the House cogreat and important thing just now. mittee on rivers and harbors, has said: "I am strongly disposed to think we shall have to omit any appropriation for The faith with the people of the uppper river. Dalles-Celilo canal." and when pressed

right-of-way. All the necessary land have been deeded to the National Goy rument by the State of Oregon. Uncle Sam's Share Not Done. Governor Chamberlain insists that the National Government has entered ini a contract with the State of Oregon, that Oregon has performed its part of the contract, and that Uncle Sam should now do his share. Said he yesterday: There is an implied contract between the United States and the State of Oregon, by the terms of which the Govern ment is pledged to construct the canal from the Big Eddy to Cellio. This contract was thoroughly understood both by the Legislature and myself when the \$160,000 was appropriated in 1903 for the right of way. It was understood that on tion the appropriation was voted and the right of way was secured for the canal and deeded to the Government, then the Government would on its part accept the deeds and build the canal. Understanding Was Definite. "The state has done its part." continued be Governor, "and the National Govern-

slature appropriated \$100,000 to procu

lands

the Governor,"" and the National Govern-ment should do likewise. I do not wish PRISONER IS WELL IDENTIFIED to be understood as saying that there was an express agreement entered into be tween the Government and the state, but there was a general understanding that the Government's part of the work would be done provided the state did its share as requested. "To drop the subject now would be un-

ust to us. We must keep fighting to gain anything, and must fight hard. "I am not in favor of allowing the ap propriation to go over until another ses-sion of Congress. It is easier to keep life in a man by keeping him breathing than it is to allow him to die and then attempt to breathe the breath of life into him. To allow the appropriation to go over would mean that the canal project would be put to sleep. If we cannot get the full appropriation for both the Columbia River Bar and the canal we must have enough to keep at work on both. The canal should not be held back for the mouth of the river, for it is of too great importance to the development of the state and of the Northwest to be neglected or

delayed." Senator D. J. Malarkey has decided views on the question of the canal and its appropriation.

"Certainly I think the Government is pledged to give an appropriation for the canal," he said. "The state appropriated \$100,000 and purchased the right of WAY. with the understanding that the National Government would do its part, and now I do not think it is right for the United States to go back on the promise. I do not believe in sacrificing the canal for the bar and I feel that the appropriation for the canal should be allowed, if not in full, at least in part, so that the work can be started. The Portage Road is a temporary makeshift."

## Canal Is All-Important.

Judge Charles H. Carey is of the same opinion and does not fear the loss of the bar appropriation on account of any fund which might be given for the construction of the canal.

"I am sure the Government is pledged to build the canal," he said. "And I think it was so understood when the state secured the right of way. We have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense and now the Government, in all good faith, should follow. If it was a question of sacrificing the bar appropriation I should be uncasy, but we shall get that anyway, "The construction of the canal is the

Patrick Kelly notified the police, and Rousseau was taken into custody. The must open up the interior, and must keep valise contained an infernal machine of the clock arrangement variety, but no explosives. About the machina was Portland is at a place where it must ned a gave the police the clue that, he might ething of the explosion Lt the know som statue of Frederick the Great, and his ofcture was taken and sent to !oth the Washington and New York authorities In the meantime he was also suspected

DEED OF A CRANK Rousseau. He said he had read much and that he was a student of social eco omy. He took the name of "Gessle Rousseau" because two of his ideals had those names-Albrecht Gessler, the Swiss dictator, who, tradition says, was killed Frederick-Statue Dynaby William Tell in 1307, and Jean Jacques Rousseau, the French philosopher and miter Confesses. writer, who died in 1778. Captain Donaghy said Rousseau would not say anything of the Owen Kelly affair, and the police believe he known othing about i **CAUCHT IN PHILADELPHIA** He was also silent about the mysterio.15 cieties he spoke about for dynamiting ships, and would not incriminate anyone The police, after they concluded "swenting" process, expressed the belief that he is what they term an "American He Sent the Infernal Machine patriotic fanatic"; that is, same on every subject ex .:pt those of an .n.ernstional

astempting to extort money from Patrick

Kelly under false pretenses. An affair

like the Umbria incident is a felony pun-

Dynamiter Lived in Chicago.

phia, is well known to the people in

Chicago. He lived under the name of

Russell at 278 Washington Boulevard,

where he had a workshop. In 1886 Rus-

sell came under the notice of the po-lice. In November, 1902, he was sur-

veillanced because of his apparent act-

ivity in manufacturing contraband goods. He seemed well supplied with

THREAT TO RAILROAD MEN.

Roosevelt's Plan of Regulation to Se

Followed by Cut in Wages.

mional supervision and authority.

Division 61, on the occasion of its

thing he bought.

oney and paid liberally for every-

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- Gessler Rous-

who was arrested in Philadel-

ishable by 29 years' imprisonment

to the Umbria. character. Rousseau will be kept here for the pres ent. As the infernal machine found in his possession here was not loaded, he has committed no crime. He is held for

Says He is a Member of a Society Formed to Destroy British Shipping in United States Ports\_ Death Engine in Valise.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 .-- "Gessier Reusseau," who was arrested in th's city Thursday with an unloaded infernal ma chine in his possession, admitted to the police today that he is the man who attempted to destroy the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington last Tuesday, and also that it was he who sent the trunk containing an infernal mach

the British steamer Umbria in New York in May, 1903. The prisoner, whose reputation is not known, made the admissions in the office of Captain Donaghy, of the Philadelphia

detective bureau, after he had been iden-tified by persons brought here from New York and Washlogton for that purpose He gives no reasons for the atte outrage except that "there are too many foreign affairs in this country." After having Rousseau under fire all

the afternoon, the police c'assified him as "an American patriotic fanatic." The prisoner gave no information voluntarily to the police, he admitting only unose things which the police had fastened on him. Both the Washington and New York authorities want the even, and it is probable that he will be turned over to the prlice of the latter city. The apprehension of Rousseau was due

to the disappearance of Owen Kelly, a wealthy Irish-American, who is promi nent in Irish-American socilies in this Kelly disappeared on October 34, and from time to time the newspapers have published acticles on the my arefor

disappearance. Thursday Rousseau called on Fatrick Kelly, the brother of the missing man and offered to take him to his brother in New York for \$500. He said he and Owen Kelly belonged to search no cleties that were organized for the pur pose of blowing up British ships in Art ican ports. The vallee he carried, he sail, contained explosives

Infornal Machine in Vallse.

he was a farmer. Where in America he was born and where his present home is he would not say. He admitted his name was not Gessier. which it is generally sur Watterson Writes Characteristic Letter. PERIL OF A SINGLE PARTY Dominion of Jeffersonian Re-

gime Is Recalled.

Kentucky Editor Wonders Whethe He and Those of His Way of Thinking Are to Be Barred From Party Councile.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15 -- Mr. Watterson, in a letter from London, says in part;

"Is Democracy in the United States quite dead, and can it set no decent hurial because certain Democrats 'hug the dry bones' or, let us say, the Constitution to their bosoms? Are there not any traditions left us? Is commercialism so fixed a principle of the National life that such terms as centralization and imperialism. having no longer a vital meaning, cease to frighten anybody except the political aged and effete?

BOSTON, Jan. 15 .- In an address before "Is the policy of aggression and expanthe Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sion so set that nothing can check or change or modify it? Were Cleveland's anniversary, today, President Lucius Tuttie, of the Boston & Maine Railroad, two terms but 'dead eddles,' borne along by the main current, nowise diverting or spoke of President Roosevelt's proposal seriously affecting it? Must we accept that railroad rates be regulated under Theodore Roosevelt as the founder of a new school of ethics and policy, upset-Mr. Tuttle declared that such a policy, if carried out, must inevitably affect the ting and replacing the Jeffersonian school of ethics and policy? income of the 1,000,000 persons who gain

livelihood directly from the rail-"Go ask Mr. Root and Mr. Hay and Mr. Taft, or any other one of the elect, and roads. He did not think it had been or could be shown that the makers of the each will answer, 'Yes,' and the outer as-Constitution ever had any other thought pects seem at least to sustain them. They in mind in connection with the delegation are undoubtedly in the swim. They have, as it were, the world in a sling. They to Congress of the power to regulate instand much as Jefferson and his followers terstate commerce relations than a welldefined intent forever to prevent the crecstood a century ago. tion by any state of any customs, tariffs

"Certain gentlemen in knee breeches and powdered wigs, foryfied patricians like Cotesworth, Pintkney, and Gouverneur Morris and old Tom Pickering, good men "The radiroads of 1903," he said, "were able only to pay their shareholders an average dividend of less than 3 per cent, and any further general reduction of rates must necessarily be followed by a reduction of operating expenses." and true, made sure that the country was gone to the devil-Jefferson being the devil. It did not quite get there, but it came by the prolonged dominion of single party perilously near it.

"Shall those of us who venture to chal-lenge the unanimity of the late general Armour Company's General Denial. CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- A complete denial elections, who would call a halt upon the of the charges made by witnesses of the Interstate Commerce Commission inves-tigation of the business methods of the Armour Refrigerator Car Lines was made today by a representative of Armour & breakneck speed we are going and question the optimism of the unthinking and the intolerant absolutism of party domination, discipline and spirit, be shut out "The most sensational of all the misof court as too perverse or too old to

be considered good Americans?

present statutes, and that the public is "Suppose a stray bullet had hit



During the entire year 1903, postal savings deposits in Japan increased \$1,446,977, while during the first nine

ncrease of \$19,630,944 in deposits in the leading banks of Japan, from January 1, 1903, to August 1, 1904, Mr. Griscom says, has been markedly free from fluctuation

The

Steam Tonnage of the Empire. Mr. Griscom is informed by the Japan-ese Department of Communications that December 31, 1963, Japanese registered steam vessels above 20 tons numbered 1055, with a gross tonnage of \$57,259 tons. In September, 1904, they had increased to 1198 vessels of 753.148 gross tons. Dur ing nine months ending September 30, 1994, there were added to Japan's mercantile fleet 146 steamers of 161,802 gross tons, and there was a loss, mainly due to

casualties of war, of 41 steamers of \$6,934 gross tons, showing a net increase of 105 steamers of 95,768 tons. The report says that the necessary ent during the war by several abando leading Japanese steamship lines of their services to foreign countries already has had considerable effect in changing the channels of trade as, for instance, a large falling off in the importation of raw cot ton from India, which was the principal source of Japan's supply and which trade has gone to China.

Great Yield of Rice.

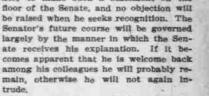
A striking feature in the industrial his tory of Japan during the past year is the unusual abundance of nearly all agricultural products, especially the unpreci dented yield of rice, the yield of rice be ing estimated at about 248,145,000 bushels for 1994, an increase of about 17,000,000 bushels as compared with 1963. The average yield of rice since 1891 has been 199,759,794 bushels.

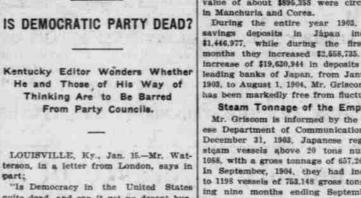
Other cereal crops, especially barley and wheat, show considerable increases as compared with previous year. On the basis of the present market value of rice Mr. Griscom estimates that the increased income of the country from this sour will be \$22,820,850 above last year.

CORPORATIONS BEGIN TO SEE Action of the President Forces Con

pliance With Present Laws,

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Jan. 14.-Corporations now thor-oughly understand that President Roosevelt means business and that violations of the law will be prosecuted under the





an appropriation for the canal, has suggested that the Pacific Northwest might secure money for that improvement by lessening its demand for funds for the mouth of the Columbia. In a dispatch from Washington published in this paper dast Thursday, Mr. Burton was quoted as follows:

I am strongly disposed to think we shall are to omit any appropriation for The Dalles-elilo Canal. The total cost of the pian would # \$3,800,000, and it is useless to begin with

a partial appropriation. Again, there are numerous other projects h Dregon, notably the mouth of Columbia, which require large appropriations. Would it e well to try for the time the portage milway that can be completed at com y small expense, and would indicate what traffic fro m below the falls would de sufficient amount to make it destrable to c ize the river for 12 miles at and near

#### Two Improvements Needed,

The Columbia River needs improve ment at two places-at the mouth, where a jetty s under construction to deepst the channel; at Cellio Falls, 500 miles inland, where a canal eight and one-half miles long will have to be built to connext the upper and lower parts of the river for navigation.

That the National Government owes to the Pacific Northwest the early comple tion, not of one of the two projects, but of both, is the universal opinion of real fents in the Columbia basin. Chairman Burton has viewed the Columbia River and perceived the possibilities of the region tributary to it. Should his committee fail to provide for the two projects vigorous protests will be sent to Washington, citing that both improvement are essential to the growth of the Pacific Northwest, and that the National Government is in duty bound to carry them forward, especially the one at Cellio, since the State of Oregon has secured for the canal a right-of-way under a pledge from the National Governme that the canal forthwith would be built as soon as possible.

#### Good Faith is at Stake.

If the canal project is to be abandon for the time, as Mr. Burton suggests. the rivers and harbors committee be given to understand that the people of Oregon believe good faith has not been kept. And if the committee shall propose grant money for the canal in lieu of adequate funds for the jetty, it will be informed that Oregon and the Northwest regards the proposal as bad faith as the

Ir 1900 the State of Oregon was informed that the National Government would not begin construction of the canal until "right-of-way and release from all damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost." Such was the recommendation of a special board of Government engineers, and the recom-mendation was approved by the chief of accordingly, in December, 1968, the Leg-a chief of the secretary of War.

backward, and H the river is unimproved and the railroads center on Puget Sound and at San Francisco, Portland is left high and dry.

"In every other place the great waterways are open except here. The canal should have been built ten years ago Commerce cannot develop unless you give it the facilities. The Government seems to expect us to build up the commerce

and then wait for the facilities. I think the appropriation should be given now by all means and construction should com mence.

#### Portage Road a Makeshift.

"It is my opinion that the Government was tacitly pledged to the construction of the canal." said S.M. Mears. "The tem porary nature of the Portage Road was recognized, therefore ft should not be allowed to stand in the way of the canal think a little appropriation should be given, if only just enough to comment work and keep the Government pledged to its completion. If this is not done I am afraid the project will die. We should

not allow that to happen. We should have a working appropriation at least." J. Frank Watson thinks that the matter is too important to pass over. The Portage Road is but a temporary makeshift and will not suffice." he said, "The Government is tacitly pledged to construct the canal and we should expect and ask fuse and for the appropriation."

"Now is the time to comm the opinion of W. A. Mears, "Public interest is worked up in Washington and Idaho and should not be allowed to die out. Heretofore we have had to fight our battles alone and sometimes against the quiet opposition of the interior people and interests. Now it is the other Large business projects are conway. templated in Spokupe and elsewhere, looking towards the completion of the canal as a factor for their development. "The Portage Road is a makeshift and I always thought it would work against the interests of the canal; now I am afraid and then hang it on the statue.

## it will do so."

State Senators for Canal. SALEM, Or., Jan. 15.-(Special.)-Sen ator Pierce, of Umatilla, and Senator Bowerman, of Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler, say that at this time they do not deem it advisable to admit that Oregon may be compelled to give up eithe the Federal appropriation for the im-provement of the mouth of the Columbia or for the construction of the Cellio Ca-nal. They say that Oregon spent \$100,000 to secure a right of way for a Govern ment canal, and that the state should in ment canal, and that he state should in-sist upon the Government's carrying, out that work as well as keeping the channel at the moith of the Columbia open for ships. While they say it is evident that the canal could be of little use without

of knowing something of the steamship Umbria incident. Today Captain Boardman, of the Washington detective force, and Alfreo Carter red, and George H. Hazel, cabmen of Weshington, who saw the man who attempted to blow up the status, and Detective Sergeant, Arthur Carry, of New

York, ant a Mrs. Curry, who keeps a boarding-house in the latter city, arrived here for the purpose of identifying the prisoner. When Rousseau was be into the office of Captain Donaghy, Hazel said: "I guess you know me." To which the

"How do you de prisotier replied: Rousseau bowed to Carter and then greeted Mrs. Curry. Having satisfied emselves beyond doubt that the identification was complete, the police officials of the three cities set to work in oh taining a confession from the prisoner.

Intended to Try Again.

In reply to a question, he admitted the outrage on the statue. He said he had manufactured the infernal machine himself, and that it consisted of a candle "dynamite engine." Where he made it he would not say. The failure

to destroy the statue, he said, must have en due to the melting tallow spoiling the fuse or interfering with the dyna-Bousseau then gave the police the in teresting information that he had in-

tended making a second attempt to blow up the statue, this time with a time clock machine. As it was difficult to get past the centries after nightfall, he intended going to the arsenal at about dusk, arrange the infernal machine so that it would explode at about midnight

Regarding the sending of the informal nachine to the steamer Umbria, Rousseau said that he had made part of the

Imbria infernal machine in Chicago and then took it to New York in a trunk. He admitted writing the note to Police Comnisioner Greene, which read:

The Mafin greets you and wishes well. The society has declared war against Engined and has ordered the lestruction of every steamer flying the British flag that sails out of New York. ciety has undertaken to clear New

York harbor of British ships, and it will succeed.' It was this note of warning that led to the finding of the trunk before it was

inced on the steamship Noncommittal on Umbria Incident. The prisoner was closely questioned re-garding the motive for blowing up the

Umbria, but was noncommittal. He mid that he was born in America, and that

statements made against us," said he, "have been offered by a Boston commis-sion man, the president of a refrigerator e pres at of a refrigerat The entire proceeding against our com-

or other barriers that should be an ob-struction to the free currents of com-

pany has been characterized by perjured, blased and false testimony, instigated by this Boston carowner, who seeks to have the railways build their own cars under patents of his company. This fact has been carefully kept in the background all during the investigation in during the investigation."

#### Fishermen Will Clear Harbor.

TOKIO, Jan. 15.—It is reported that 199 fishermen will be sent to Port Arthur to assist in clearing the harbor and vicinity of mines. \_\_\_\_\_

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handsome Rough Rider on San Juan Hill or Czolgosz had failed of his aim?

"Strange are the whimsies of fortune

# CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

American Minister Tells of Trade Relations With This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The State Department has received an interesting ert from Mr. Griscom, the American Minister to Tokio, dealing with the present econ mic conditions in Japan and her trade relations with the United States. Mr. Griscom, in several statistical contributions complied from official sources, compared the first nine months of the present conflict with the same time last year.

The present year shows an increase in exports of \$5,424s159, and an increase in imports of \$10,080,597. During the same period the increase of exports in specie and buillon amounted to \$41,403,394, and the increase in imports to \$1,842,370,

During the period in review exports to the United States were valued at \$33,-898,622 and imports therefrom at \$19,-719,486, showing, as compared with the same period of 1903, an increase in exports of \$3,919,277 and an increase in imports of \$2,792,538. Raw silk was the principal item of export, showing a marked increase. There was a reduced export of tea and coal. Kerosene oil, leather, rails, flour and sugar were imported from the United States in larger quantities than during the same period iant year, while cotton imports declined.

Domestic Loans Easily Floated.

Mr. Griscom describes the readines with which the Japanese domestic loans have been floated. With the proceeds of the foreign loan of \$48,665,000, for which the customs receipts were piedged as seto everybody, to give everybody a "square curity by the government, the latter redeal," to use his own words. paid the money borrowed from the Bank of Japan, by which the amount of specie reserve held by the Central Bank was augmented and the expansion of converti-ble bank notes was checked. The total amount of the national debt of Japan at the end of September stood at about

\$444,216,000. War taxes have been increased on land, incomes, business transactions, sugar, mines, bourses, customs, consumption of woolen textiles, consumption of kerosen and stamps, while a new source of considerable revenue is found in the tobacc monopoly. The official estimate of the anticipated net income to be derived from that source for the year ending March 21 1905 is \$12,966,213, and \$16,000,009 fo

The government-owned railroads, like wise, which are valued by the Ministry of Finance at about \$95,000,000, and are estimated to bring in a net income of \$4,750,000 for the coming year. This item and the tobacco monopoly are the assets

se of fattening any corporate interests, as los as there is a law to reach them. This was probably very well understood before the last election, as the President has never intimated to any one a change in belief that the laws of the United States and the Government of this coun try were founded upon equality to every body. It was charged against him during the

ast campaign that he had sold out to the corporations, and that the corporations had made terms with him. This was false then, and everybody that unlerstood the character of the Presiden believed it false, and the votes of the people showed that they very well understood him.

It has been said by some men, and mong them shrewd corporation lawyers and stockholders in large corporations, that there was enough law on the stat ute books now, if enforced, to correct searly every evil that is complained of in the way of trusts and in the matter of discriminations by railroads against the public. The" President is not a lawyer, and has not studied the corporation laws.

He cannot know all they contain, but gradually he is finding out that there is plenty of law and that a rigid enforce ment of what has already been done by

Congress, will go a long way toward correcting abuses which the people have suffered so long. Realizing what the President Intends to

do the corporations are somewhat aghast at the idea advanced that further re strictions should be put upon them, and they may make some effort to conform to the laws which are already in force. It is not to "run amuck," to quote tatement made by, Attorney-General Knox after the merger decision, and ruin business interests everywhere that the President Intends, but to seek justice

# MME. LOUBET IS DEAD.

Peasant Mother of French President Was Near the Century Mark.

PARIS Jan, 15 .- Mme, Loubet mother

of the President, died at Marasanne today from congestion of the lungs, aged St years. The President's son, Paul, and other members of the family were at her bedside when she expired. President Loubet had expected to leave this evening for Marasanne, but the announcement of the death of his mother came before he

was able to depart. Mme. Loubet contributed much to the

President's prestign as she was a type of the simple country class. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, and Presi-dent Loubet will leave Paris tomorrow in order to attend. Many officials and me

bers of the republic curps have called at the Elysse Palace to express sympathy with the President

trude During the past week Representative Hermann attended the sessions of the House of Representatives on four different days and responded to every rollcall when present. No objection whatever was raised to his participation in the proceed ings of the House, nor was he shunned on account of his recent indictment. There was nothing in the actions of his colleagues toward him to indicate that he was distinct from other Congressmen

#### Baker May Get Federal Building.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-ington, Jan. 15.-If the omnibus public building bill is passed this session, an appropriation will be made for creating a Federal building at Baker City, on the site heretofore purchased. The Ho ise nubcommittee has favorably reported Repreentative

sentative Williamson's bill appropriating (80,000 for this building. The whole committee, in framing the general bill, is including only appropria-tions for enlarging existing buildings or erecting buildings on sites now owned by the Government, and is confining itself to projects favorably reported by the subcommittees. Unless further money is asked for the Portland Postoffice, Oregon will receive no consideration in the pending bill beyond the Baker City item

TRAGEDIES OF COTTON STRIKE

Weaver Cuts His Throat; Loomfixers Try to Die by Means of Gas.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 15 .- Today, with which began the 36th week of its continuance, added its quots to the tragedies associated with the cotton-mill strike

John Neville, a weaver, who, with his crippled wife, had suffered much, after reading of the failure of the strike confernce at Boston yesterday, stood before a sirror and drew a razor across his throat. nce at Bo

He died immediately. The striking loomfixers, James Logan, Michael Waddington and Peter Hudson, who since the mills closed have lodged together in one small room, were found conscious by illuminating gas today and emoved to a hospital. They will reco

Free Ports Are Advocated.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 15.-The monthly sport of the Bollermakers' & Iron and Steel Shipbuilding Association, commenting on the world's output, attributes Ger output, attrib many's success in shipbuilding to her free ports and the free admission of raw and manufactured material for shipbuilding. The report adds that should the United States adopt the same free policy she would soon dispute with Great Britain the maritime and commercial supremact of the world.

#### Police Sergeant Is Killed.

WARSAW, Jan. 15 .-- It is reported from Kristokoff that a revolutionary lemonstration on January 8, there had signed and passed revolutionary proclamations.

dragoon wounded. The murderer arrested, A police Sergeant was killed and a

the year ending March 31, 1995.

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