Sunday, per year The Weekly, 3 months The Weekly, 3 months Delly, per week, delivered, Sunday ex-cepted Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday in-cluded

ted States, Canada and Mexico 14 page paper. 30-page paper 44-page paper. eign rates, double. TERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-York: Rooms 43-50, Tribune building. cago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems stories from individuals, and cannot undert

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Los Angeles-Harry Drapkin. Oakland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Fourternih and Franklin streets.

Minneapolis-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South
Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First avenue New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

-F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop Omaha—Barkalow Brea, 1812 Farnam; lageath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam. Salt Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 17 West Eccond South street.
Sam Francisco—J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Mar-het street; Foster & Crear, Ferry News Stand; Golfsteith Bros., 256 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palacs

Hotel News Stand; P. W. Pitta, 1908 Market; Prank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenn; Hotel St. Francis News Stand. Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House News

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

The Oregonian holds it beyond question that the people of Oregon, in their haste to "make public improvements" and to "build up the state," are laving burdens on themselves, and on the future, which can be carried only with great difficulty and toll. Here is a people who want now, for use, convenience and enjoyment, everything that our old and rich states possess. They are not content to build up slowly and surely, till they get a foundation of wealth on which these desires may be supported, but they want everything right now, Protest if you will against schemes of ublic expenditure that are much too large for state, county or city, in our present stage of development, and you get the answer that "Massachusetts has this, Indiana has that, and it is a shame that Oregon should be behind other states.

Calls, therefore, are made on state, county and city-calls till ingenuity would appear to be in danger of expaustion. Yet there are always new devices, calling for "more." When it is asserted that "in Oregon we are entitled to everything as good as they have anywhere"-schools, university preparation and extension, libraries, bridges, roads and public buildings corps of state, county and city officials covering every actual need in a populous and wealthy state, and every imaginary want in our own—the fact is overlooked that in Oregon there is less population and less wealth than in second or even a third-rate county in many an Eastern State.

If we do not go too fast in Oregon we shall reach a status after a while where we can have everything in the way of public-service that they have in Ohio Michigan; for we shall have the pop ulation and money to support it. But excess now simply means suppres of the means of growth. It is as if a young couple, having a sum of me to begin with, should lay it out in and equipage so as to "make life comfortable," and then borrow

mistakes here. If The Oregonian may be permitted a word, it would ask the Legislature to exercise a constant vigilance over all propositions to create new offices, to authorize additional expenditures, to extend this service, to inthat appropriation. To the minds of those who "want things," everything they ask is presented as positively necessary, and nothing less will do. Moreover, a check should be held upon the disposition to borrow, to make public debts in order to get things wanted now, instead of waiting rationally till com nunities can grow up to mortgage the future is a method of paralysis as sure as waste of the present. Rome wasn't built in a day; and the commonwealth of Massachusetts-it was not made in one century, nor in two.

No part of any locomotive machine is more useful than the brakes-or so really and absolutely necessary.

# TOURISTS AT THE PAIR.

the part of Washington and other adjoining states to be well represented at the Lewis and Clark Fair discloses an interest in the enterprise not in evidence when the project was first suggested, nor for many months thereafter. It is now a foregone conclusion that the coming Exposition will attract more people to the Pacific Northwest than have ever been started west of the Missouri River by any other event. In estimating the returns that are to follow the investment necessary to make a creditable showing, one source of prospective revenue has been in a large measure overlooked. We know that our magnificent wheat belt and the millions it produces cannot fall to attract wheatgrowers and the capital of men now situated in less-favored localities. Our great forest wealth will also prove attractive to the lumbermen of the East, while our mines, fisheries and other kindred industries will all have a tendency to induce some of the new capital which will come into the coun-

try to remain with us and get busy. But the "tourist" is the individual whose importance in the future development of the state we have almost overlooked. The vineyards and orchards of California have made that great state famous, and in the past her wheat lands have annually added millions to her wealth, but the combined value of the products of these two great industries does not equal the vast sum annually distributed in California by the tourists who every year cross the continent in quest of a milder climate than is in evidence where their dollars grow. This tourist business has been the pre-eminent factor in the growth of some of the big Southern California towns and cities, and it is

increasing in volume every year.

the attractions in the way of a Winter climate that are to be found in Southern California, but both of these states possess the ideal Summer climate, which is as much desired by the rich tourist as the mild Winters of the South. The tourists who have contributed so much to the wealth of South-ern California are birds of passage to whom the heat of the Eastern Summer is fully as distasteful as the cold of the Eastern Winter. A few of them have already discovered the advantages of the Pacific Northwest as a Summer re sort, but were the wonderful attractions in this line fully advertised and exploited, as they will be during the Lewis and Clark Pair, many thousands will surely be added to the list of those who have already contracted the habit. This tourist trade has a much greater value than at first appears.

The retired money kings who come out here to loaf for a few weeks or months while the heated term makes life unpleasant in the East can never become thoroughly divorced from the desire to engage in business. Here Here they can see on every hand opportuni-ties for investment, and, as they like the country and have decided to spend a few weeks or months here each year, they will frequently clinch their inter est in the place by the investment of what to them is a few dollars, which to us is a large amount. Each of these tourists who takes a "flyer" in Oregon or Washington investments immediately becomes a strong advocate of our advantages, and seldom if ever s an opportunity to put in a good word for the locality in which he has ade an investment. This is the most effective advertising that can be secured, and the possibilities for the development in this tourist trade are great indeed.

### NEW LAWS FOR THE BATLROADS.

Dispatches Tuesday reported that Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, addressed the House on the proposed law which bears his the previous day it stated that the President and his advisers intended to give this law their powerful aid. Last week we read that the railroads had agreed to surrender their position of opposition to any rail-road tegislation whatever, and that it was probable that the bill supported by the Administration would pass.

The importance to the American per ple that legislation on this great subject should be carried through without delay is gauged by President Roose velt's determination to suspend action on other topics until the railroad legisout of the way. But the terests of the whole people are at stake, and it is of the first consequence that they should understand what is proposed to be done with the support of the Government and with the acquiscence, willing or enforced, of the railronds. The most important sections in the

Hepburn bill appeared, by telegraph, in last Sunday's Oregonian, with a full account or analysis of the remain Of the 21 sections in the bill, all may xamine with care the first, second fifth, sixth and eighth, which give the scope and details of the plan. The first section imposes on the new Interstate mmerce Commission the duty of ascertaining and declaring what are "just and reasonable" rates in all cases of complaint brought before it, and to de cide whether existing rates for transportation of persons or property, or any regulations affecting said rates, are "unreasonable or unjustly discrimina-tory." The order of the Commission declaring the just and reasonable rates is to go into effect at the end of sixty days after notice to the comm riers affected. Right of appeal against such order is given to the common carrier to the new Court of Commerce to be created by the act. And the new rates are to be held in abevance until the Court of Commerce delivers its judgment, provided that the comm carrier gives bond for damages caused by the delay. What is conspicuous by its absence is the right of appeal by the complainant who raises the before the Commission. It is just possible that this new Con deliver a decision unsatisfactory to the noving party, the shipper. If this new Commission is to be in essence a lower court, with power to hear the parties. to determine questions of both fact and law, and in so doing to exercise a discretion demanding the highest qualities of both expert and of Judge, it surely should follow that any right of appeal should be extended to both parties, the shipper as well as the carrier.

Section 2 deals with the knotty questions of joint rates and their apportionment, and with the "just relation of rates to or from common points on the line of the several carriers parties to the proceeding." These questions of distribution relate back to those raised under section I as to the justice and reasonableness of the rates, and us to discrimination charged. A term of twenty days after the issuance of the first order is allowed to the carriers to settle among themselves the apportionment. If they fall to agree, the Commission may by supplemental order decree the apportionment and in a like term of twenty days may prescribe the rate to be charged to common points "by either or all of the parties to the

proceeding." It is apparently assumed that all the carriers interested in the common-point decision will be before the Commissi No means seem to be provided to bring in all carriers interested in the common-point decision, whether parties to

riginal question or not. The next provision raises serious doubts. The Attorney-General is to conduct or direct all the proceedings under an appeal from decision of the Commission, acting for the "defense"which is assumed to be the Commission throughout. Now, if this is intended to take the proceedings from the hands of the shipper or other complainants and to place further action solely in the power and discretion of the Attorney General or his substitute, it may not be for either the public or private good The fact of the appeal by the railroad has demonstrated the capacity of the complainant to carry the case so far. The option should be given to the real complainant, the shipper, to carry through the appeal, if he is so minded, or to devolve that duty on the Attorney-General if he be unable or unwilling to go farther at his own cost or Power for the Attorney-General to intervene in case he saw that the private parties were wanting in power or colluding with the common carriers

would protect the public interests. Section 5 is unique. It gives the Comnission, when an appeal has been taken to the Court of Commerce, power at any time, "before, after or during the progress of a judicial review," of its own motion, to modify, suspend or for it is solemn, majestic, meditative, annul its former order. So the whole- as Bryant's earliest work was. Old age

an appeal is taken from a lower court the record is closed and the Superior Court takes jurisdiction of the controversy in its then actual condition, while the functions of the lower court are suspended until the appeal is deter-

Section 6 declares the right of appeal from the new Court of Com to the Supreme Court of the United States, with a provision that the appellant (assumed as only the com carrier) shall give bond for all dam ages incurred by any persons in the shape of extra freight charges collected during the pendency of the appeal over the scale of charges directed by the Commission. So that the weight of raising the debated question would be left to the complainant and all other shippers would be entitled to profit by the decree. The amount of the bond to be given would be something of a shot in the dark, and the subsequent in-quiry as to who were entitled to profit by it a difficult and tedious one.

Enough has been said to show that the Hepburn bill bears on its face every mark of a compromise measure. The railroads have doubtless secured the insertion of the condition that the force of a decision that rates are unjust and unreasonable shall not be felt until the nd of sixty days after notice of that decision. There seems to be throughout confusion between the functions of a commission and a court of justice. The provisions for the constitution of the new Court of Commerce, to be com posed of five Circuit Judges of the United States, to be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the conferring power on the President to appoint an additional Circuit Judge for each district, point to the importance conceded to this matter, and, it is to be hoped. provide the judicial machinery

#### FINLAND.

One of the chief storm centers in this pheaval in Russia is the ancient duchy of Finland. For this there is ampi cause in very recent history. Wedged between Sweden and Russia is this great area, 717 miles long, with an average width of 185 miles, having a popplation of over two and one-half millions by the census of 1902. For the last 150 years this duchy has been fought for by Sweden and Russia When Sweden had more guns than she has carried in later years, the Russian efforts to seize and occupy the country vere repulsed. But the fate of Finland was settled at the conference of Tilsit in 1807, between Napoleon and Alexander I. The Swedish King was holding to alliance with England, and as a balt for the Russian Emperor Napoleon osed that he should selze Finland, and offered a French corps under Bernadotte in ald-so dismembering Swe

den in revenge for her English ties. Alexander I suddenly overran Finland with Russian troops, while saying smooth things in St. Petersburg to the Swedish Ambassador. But Swedes and Finns fought hard. Negotiation completed what war began, and by treaty in September, 1809, the Russian super eded the Swedish monarch, but by solemn proclamation swore to maintain the constitution, laws, religion and military conditions of the country. Emperor of Russia was the Grand Duke of Finland from that day, subject to the solemn obligations he had assumed.

This land is no vast desert, its people no band of savages. The National University at Helsingfors has 4000 students. There are 14 high academies, 1 poly technic, 2 industrial, 10 agricultural, 3 colleges and 448 primary normal schools. There are about 60 newspapers, 21 large fron works and 420 factories of all kinds. The people are edu-cated, industrious, peaceable and moral. It is a nineteenth-century population. There has been of late years a con siderable immigration of Finns to this country. They have come chiefly to Michigan, and are good citizens with

The Finns paid their share of taxes and conformed to the terms under which nearly a hundred years ago th duchy accepted a Russian over-lord. But these conditions were too good for them, and in 1872 the first step was taken by making the Russian tongue ompulsory in the schools. In May, 1881, compulsory militury service was introduced, and the country was organized in this respect on the Russian Blow after blow fell in swift succession. In 1899 an edict appeared disbanding the Finnish regiments and ordering the enlistment of their soldiers and recruits in Russian reginents. The full effect was not felt till

In 1902, by another arbitrary edict, the Russian autocrat dissolved the anclent constitution. He decreed the dissolution of the Diet and substituted a government by a Russian Governor-General and Russian staff. Russian officials replaced those of native birth and bringing up-and worse, the Judges, who held life office and acknowledged no official interference with the course of untrammeled justice, were replaced by functionaries holding office at the Governor-General's will. And the hated Russian. Von Plehve, was named as Governor-General, holding supreme and arbitrary authority. Every kind of protest, every opposition, short of armed revolt, was in vain resorted to by the Finns of

every degree. This benevolent despot, of whose good-will to his people we have heard so much, signed and issued these de crees, in which he violated his coronation oath, and trampled on the liberties which his predecessor swore to protect. The apparent presage of today is that retribution is following on the heels of outrage; it may be with a slow foot according to the Latin proverb, but with a suse one. In this case the Russian Grand Dukes and bureaucrats have to do with an educated people, capable of combination, inspired by anti-Russian patriotism, and ready for self-sacrifice. The world waits on th vent with sympathy.

"The Flood of Years," attributed to Bryant, but not among his acknowledged poetical works in any edition The Oregonian has seen, is printed in beautiful form by, F. W. Baltes, Port-It was first printed in Scribner's, for June, 1876. It has poetle touche resembling those of "Thanatopsis" and "The Forest Hymn." This poem reviews the life of man as the ridge of a wave ever hurrying on to oblivion the forms that appear on its surface but a moment, concluding, however, with the expression of a confident hope in the future of mankind, even though the present is most dark and drear. this poem were a product of Bryant's age, it shows a remarkable reversion to the feeling and to the ideas of youth; Oregon and Washington cannot offer some rule is departed from that when usually escapes from the solemn

ing that youth often has when it firs finds itself in a strange and fatefu upon the mental phenomena of such a It is interesting, however to find age harking back to youth, as it

"The Flood of Years.

If the United States is ready and willing to establish Government quarantinstations at the places where the state now maintains health officers, there two good reasons why the state should abandon the work. In the first place, the Government service will be much more efficient because of the exensive and thorough system the United States has organized Reports from all ports of the United States every week and warnings by cable of danger of infection from incoming ships constitute a service that the state cannot give Then again, by turning this department of the work over to the Genera Government, the state will save the annual appropriations necessary for the payment of the calaries of health officers at the four Oregon ports where they have been maintained. The Govent has given assurance that it will establish quarantine stations when-

ever the state abandons the work. The cotton crop of the South and the market for cotton present certain strange aspects. On the one hand cot ton is so abundant and the price so low that there is talk of burning part of the crop, to relieve the market. On the other, the Government is urged to take strenuous measures for destruction of the boll weevil, enemy of the cottor But rather than burn cotton erop. not "promote" the boll weevil The Charleston News and Courier of January 20 says of the cotton situation in the South: "The crop this year ag gregates about 13,000,000 bales, which is about 2,000,000 bales more than the world wants, and the price of the staple has fallen steadily to very nearly the actual cost of production; and the bottom has dropped out of the market.

The Union Pacific announces a spien plan for exploiting the Pacific Coast region with a view of drawing travel this way during the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and also of securing settlers. By display advertising judiclously placed where it will do the good, and by high-grade publications telling what can be seen and how to see t, the people of the United States and Canada will be fully informed respecting a region which, until the Exposition enterprise was put under way, had relatively little notice from them. The Inion Pacific has set a great machine n motion, and the work it has begun cannot fail to be very gratifying to the management of the Exposition

Correspondents in the Orient continue up reports presenting General Stoessel in a less and less heroic light How much of this is due to the jealousy of subordinates and how much to the truthful presentment of the situation in the fortress is not likely to be determined for some time to come, unless the court-martial upon Stoessel makes thorough investigation of everything pertaining to the siege. Whatever in ternal dissensions may have prevailed there is no denial of the facts that Stoessel was the commanding officer and that the fortress made a notable resistance.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, who has become prominent in the polit cal affairs of the Empire, is well qualified by experience to understand the tribulations and the hopes of the men who are being shot down in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Gorky, before he took to writing, had been a aborer at many occupations, a tramp, and on one occasion had been on the verge of committing suicide. Success as an author has evidently failed to make him forget the people whose toil and aspirations he formerly shared.

In view of the extraordinary conditions prevailing in Russia, the wonder is not that conflicting reports should be current abroad, but that the stirring events should be so fully and accurately covered. With St. Petersburg largely in darkness owing to strikes, with telegraph and telephone wires cut with officials desirous of secrecy and with a mob possessing no mouthpiece the Associated Press has yet enabled American readers to gain a comprehen sive view of affairs in Russia at their breakfast tables.

The Oregonian recently sent a staff correspondent into Coos Bay for the purpose of writing up that entire region, and all its important industries. Several months were devoted to the work, and a great amount of matter was printed. Now we have at hand a newspaper from Myrtle Point that complains that The Oregonian has always ignored Coos Bay. Any one on Coos Bay who can read knows better.

A great bilzzard is making everybody in the East shiver with cold and with longing for blue ekies and mild and balmy days. Even Kentucky, which is popularly supposed to be in the Sunny South, registers 6 degrees below zero In the Middle Northwest the register is 18 to 30 degrees below. Now is the time

Addicks has elected his candidate for President of the State Senate at Dover. Perhaps Addicks is about to realize on the vast sums he has distributed among roters of Delaware for many years. Addicks feels that he is entitled to some return some time for his investments.

The Salem Statesman points out that when a Salem man is Governor he makes Salem his home during his entire term; therefore we should have an executive mansion. Also a Salem man always for Governor.

Mr. Niedringhaus has doubtless been nearer to the United States Senate than he will be again. In contests of this kind, lost ground can rarely be recovered. The bolter who bolts once usually stays bolted.

Consular reports indicate that Amercan shoes are becoming popular in China. But the coolles will never learn to kick like the freeborn American.

And, even if trainrobbery had been made punishable with death, it would still have been necessary to "first catch your robbers." The beaten wives are not the only

persons who need protection of law. For example, there's Lawyer Hitchings. Governor-General Trepoff has quite

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Members of the W. C. T. U. in Vanouver, B. C., are protesting against the sale of "ladies' cigarettes." That's right; romen should insist upon getting fullsized smokes.

All the way from Sellwood comes the

I have discovered on a Portland trolley er a conductor who has some notion entilation. Praise God, from whom all blessings flow O. ZONE. Probably the next mail will bring in a kick against the same conductor for making his car so draughty.

"P. P. D." suggests that those who proposed "Stockman" County would have found "Cow" County equally euphonious and more expressive. True enough. "Cas cade" County is a pippin, however, and is away ahead of the proposed "Casearet."

If Stoessel delays a little on his way some, he will find no one left to court-

The Smoot case is nearing an endrobably the hitter end we heard so much about when the fight began.

On board the last junk to arrive a Chefoo a woman gave birth to a child. What a writer of fiction the kid should

We are authorized to deny the rumor that the City Council is about to make a trip to Paris to investigate the dance

The Irrigon Irrigator has published the irst poem on the Pair. How could you!

Waffles, the Cracked Amateur. Nit by E. W. Scorning. The Duke of Macboko had a white elephant, and Waffles wanted it. His collection of leather goods was incomplete

without this prize. I was pacing up and down in front of Macboko House, guarding.

If the elephant attempted to break through the gate I was to selse it by the trunk and hold it until Waffles returned from Tibet. As I walked up and down, up and down, on the slippery pavement. noticed a fat-faced man in front of me. He seemed half-asleep and I proached to ascertain the cause of his

It was Dr. Watson, the confidant of Sherlock Holmes!

I had found a greater fool than myself! Watson was talking to himself. "I know has designs upon the elephant," he said. "but Holmes cannot act. He car detect a crime, but not prevent it." I trembled violently.

our trail. I half resolved-It was the magnetic voice of Waffles the voice that had led me into paths of crime, wherein I ever wandered farther and farther from Angelina, the seventh girl I first loved.

I let Waffles repeat my name.. It gives dditional effect, and also helps out at space rates.

In a moment Waffles appeared through a sewer grating. "The elephant, Bunny, the elephant," he cried.

"Suppose he won't come," I objected. 'Dear stupid Bunny (he knows I'm not as Watson), I brought the Grand Lama from Tibet."

'Why, if the elephant doesn't want to me I'll lam him properly." Watson burst into a chuckle. It was remark on his own plane of thought. Ten minutes later the white elephant was in our apartments in the Albany, Hurriedly pasting a few hotel and rall-

road labels on the animal, Waffles had it disguised as a trunk and a pigskin Gladstone bag. Then he sat down and wrote a brief note announcing the robbery. Calling a messenger, he told the boy to deer the message to Mr. Sherlock Holmes, Baker street.

"I want to see what he can do with a man of brains," explained Waffles,

"But-"But, but, Bunny, but where an elphant is concerned he can't catch us with I had overlooked this obvious fact

A certain girley in town was 16 years old last Saturday. Ben Pompelli was up on his ranch, above Umatilla, and we sent him a wireless message, by mules and buckboard, and he came down to see us about it, and, incidentally, to take said girley to the dar night. It is 16 to 1 that they had a good th

Irrigon Irrigator Here is where the benevolence of the ountry editor is shown. Not content with coming irrigation, clipping receipts for the murder of fruit pests, keeping tab on the jackrabbit census, boosting prominent citizens when they marry-or die-selling Dr. Queer's Quick Qure, and praising the abundance of sand around Irrigon, this editor keeps tab on the birthdays of all the girls and tips them off to the boys, who should surely need no reminding on such a subject. We scorn the imputation that the Irrigator hopes to recoup itself by printing wedding cards at high Rather do we hold that pure benevolence overflows the Irrigator office and cheers lonely ranchers in Umatilla like a draught of water in a thirsty land, or words to that effect.

In Philadelphia members of the "high Philadelphery" have taken to printing the name of an ancestor under their own on cards. A Portland young man who desires above all things to be in the swim. now has a card which reads:

Mr. T. Montmorency Smith-Smith.

That funny New York organization, the Woman's Society for Political Study, is opposed to large families. To be sure. Looking after a large family would leave woman very little time for political study.

"X. X." writes as follows:

I notice, with a great deal of surprise, that on utterly failed to rise to the occasion in ur account in today's Oregonian of the heldup of a newspaper man. If an ordinary citizen had gone through the same experience, you no doubt would have covered him with glory. but when a man of your profession, and f your own newspaper family, gave you the hance of a lifetime to show your brotherly love, you failed completely to grasp it by a stating that "a purse of \$50,000, which he ca ried in his Inside pocket, was overlooked." The reproof is to some extent deserved, even if a gold watch was mentioned

Newspaper Men Cited for Contempt SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. &. R. A. Crothers and Fremont Older, proprietor and managing editor, respectively, of the Bulletin, were cited for contempt of court by Judge Cook today for publishing reflections on his judicial course. The criticism was directed particularly at the bail bond Judge Cook exacted of women taken in grand jury raids. The amount was the

WEX. J.

the administration of justice the newspa-permen were cited.

### DEFENDS THE COMMISSION. Interstate Commissioner Says It Has Stopped Rebates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 35.-Judson C. Clements, a member of the Interstate merce Commission, replying before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today to a statement which he said had been made to the effect that the commission had not endeavored to enforce the provisions of the law, said that it was strange that this should be that it was strange that this should be said by people who have violated the law. He called attention to the investigation instituted by the commission in the matter of grain rates and packing-house products and the injunction proceedings which resulted against carriers. The pesuit had been, he said, that the giving of rebates and deviation from published rates in the form of rebates practically had disappeared. He spoke of the difficulhad disappeared. He spoke of the difficul-ties experienced by the commission in obestimony, because of the refusal sea to testify on the ground that would be to incriminate themtaining testime

Attention was called to the action of the commission in connection with the Northern Sccurities and other cases to show what had been accomplished through the efforts of the commission. He desired to repel the insinuations of those who sought to impugn the commission. The situation before the House Committee, Mr. Clements said, was a vindication of the desire of the commission to fix a reasonable rate.

Replying to Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Clements said the consideration in determining a reasonable rate were bulk as compared with weight, length of haul, a comparison other rates and value of the commodity. There was no mathematical method by which a rate could be worked out, he added. All that could be done was a fair and reasonable approximation.

The fixing of a rate he believed to be a

egislative function. Mr. Bacon appeared before the com-mittee again and submitted figures show-ing the increase in net earnings of the railroads compared with increased ton-nage, as evidence of advanced rates. hage, as evidence of advanced rates.

Thuse he represented, he said, were opposed to the creation of an additional court until necessity for it was shown.

F. S. Cowan, representing the cattle-growers of the West. South and Southwest, said ample remedy would be given by the addition of a few words to the present law giving the interstate Comerce Commission power to fix a rate in u of one found unreasonable. The hearings were closed with the tea-

ny of Mr. Cowan, and the committee consider the subject hereafter in ex-

### WILL BE SENT TO SENATE. Agreement With San Domingo Not

Yet Received in Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 35.-It is and has en the purpose of the Administration, fore carrying out the agreement just included with San Domingo, to submit to the Senate for apporval.

Commander Dillingham is understood to have sailed yesterday from San Domingo City for home, bringing with him the text of the agreement. Thus far the State Department has only telegraphic a stracts from Mr. Dawson of this doc abment, which abstract was not nearly as full of details as the Associated Press report from San Domingo.

report from San Lomingo.

It is obviously impossible, therefore, for
the agreement to come before the Senate
through the action of the Administration

tion declaring that "It is the duty of the Senate of the United States to adhere to, support and firmly maintain its right of participation in every agreement, treaty, or convention entered into with any foreign power that has the effect of law under the Constitution of the United States, and every such agreement that is not submitted to the Senate for its ad-vice and consent, or that is not ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and constituting a quorum Senate is not obligatory as the law of the Government, the Stat law of the Government, the I people of the United States.

Chicago Business Men Ask Action. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A large portion of Chicago's business interests declared tofavor of immediate rate legisla tion in line with the recommendations in President Roosevelt's message. A resolution containing the resolutions was passed by a joint committee representing the Chicago Board of Trade, the Ship-A copy of the rewill be sent to the President and Con-

### JUDGE LACOMBE ASKS HEARING Ready to Answer Charge Preferred by Philadelphia Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. S .- A formal ap plication was made today to the House committee on judiciary on the part of Judge E. Henry Lacombe, of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, for an opportunity to present plain narrative of the instructions" wi plain narrative of the instructions which form the ground of complaint made yes-terday to members of the House by a firm of Philadelphia lawyers against the Judge. Judge Lacombe was informed by Chairman Jenkins that a meeting of the committee would be held Friday; also that the uniform practice of the committee had been to refrain from making any investigation or inquiry without specific instructions from the House, and that no such instructions relating to the committee of the committee o such instructions relating to the matter referred to had been given. It is under-stood, however, that, if Judge Lacombe should appear before the committee, he would be heard.

For Monument to Captain Gridley. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Senator Algo introduced a bill appropriating \$5000 he erection of a monument to the cry of Captain C. V. Gridley, who nemory of commanded Admiral Dewey's flags Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay. connection with the presentation of the bill. Senator Alger had read a letter written by Mrs. Gridley to President Roosevelt, stating that at 80 years of age she is working as a clerk in one of the executive departments of Washington, and is financially unable to erect the monument herself. She therefore asks the President to exercise his influence in the interest of the monument. the interest of the monument. She also mentions the death by accident of Captain Gridley's only son on the Missouri and suggests that the monument might be of a joint nature.

Distribution of Indian Funds. WASHINGTON, Jau. 25.-The Board of Indian Commissioners, in annual session here, has prepared a bill for introduction in Congress at this session providing for the allotment to the credit of Indians individually of the Indian tribal trust funds dividually of the Indian tribal trust funds now held in the treasury. These funds aggregate approximately \$20,000.00. Under this general measure it is proposed that the money, when converted from tribal funds to individual holdings, shall not be paid to the Indians at once until the wisdom of such a course should be apparent in some cases, but each Indian shall be credited with the amount he would be entitled to if the funds were actually distributed, interest to be continued.

To Enlarge Homestead Claims. WASHINGTON, Jan. 35.-The House

committee on public lands today refused by a vote of 11 to 4 to indefinitely postwas directed particularly at the ball bond Judge Cook exacted of women taken in grand jury raids. The amount was 120. The petitions for writs of habeas corpus are still pending, and on the ground that the publication interfered therefore with the administration of justice the newspapermen were cited.

### FIERCE CONTEST IN HUNGARY. Election Today is Expected to Be Marred by Bloodshed.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.-The Parliamentary elections, which will begin in Hungary to-morrow (Thursday), are expected to take place amid scenes of rioting and blood-shed unequaled in any previous election. A state of terrorism is sure to prevail throughout the country. Premier Tisza is determined to make an end of Parilament-ary obstruction and the creekings. ary obstruction, and the opposition par-ties are equally resolved to defeat the Premier's purpose. The question of revis-ing the pulse of Parlia and Parlia. ties are equally resolved to defeat the Premier's purpose. The question of revising the rules of Parliamentary procedure is the only one put before the electorate. The campaign already has cost seven lives, the latest victim being Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's private huntsman, Michael Krapusnak, who was shot during a fight between rival parties at Jolsva Preparatory to tomorrow's polling, special trainloads of frooms have been sent cial trainloads of troops have been sent to Hungary from all parts of Austria. In-fantry and artillery have been sent from Vienna and cavalry from Lemberg. Al-together 10,000 extra soldiers have been distributed in the various electoral dis-

tricts. Deputies to the numebr of 413 will be

The most exciting contest is that in the central district of Budapest, where Count Tisza is contesting the seat of one of the oremost opposition leaders, Count Julius Andrassy. Aristocratic ladies of Budapest have been canvassing the shopkeepers on behalf of Count Andrassy, threatening to withdraw their custom in the event of the shopkeepers daring to vote for Count Tisza. As the ballot is not secret in Hungary, the ladies are in a position to force their wishes.

The general results of the election are certain to be in favor of the government, which now has a majority of S. The opposition possibly will gain five or ten seats, but is not likely sensibly to affect Andrassy. Aristocratic ladies of Budapest

seats, but is not likely sensibly to affect the government's position.

# MUST IMPORT COAL IN YEAR 2355

#### British Commission Estimates Mines Will Be Exhausted Then.

LONDON, Jan. 25.-The report of the Royal Commission on the coal supplies of the United Kingdom issued today calculates the available resources of the proved conl fields at 100,000,000 tons, which, at the present increasing rate of output, will last about 450 years. The comm ticipate that, owing to physical considerations, the rate of the output will soon be slower and will be followed by a period of stationary output and then by a grad-ual decline, which will protong the duration of the resources.

The report also says it is interesting to note that, while the output of the United Kingdom has little more than doubled since 1870, the output of Germany has inreased fourfeld and that of the States tenfold. The competition of American coal thus far has only affected Great Britain's distant markets, but fears are expressed that the American production will eventually outstrip the local demands and force America to establish a large her surplus.

### KAISER'S SON HAS PNEUMONIA His Condition Serious, and Kaiser

Cancels All Engagements.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Prince Ettel-Fried-rich, second son of Emperor William, is suffering from pneumonia. A bulletin is-sued by Military Surgeons Widemann and Weimuth gave his temperature at 101 F. The Prince had been skating a good deal during the recent severs weather on the lakes near Potsdam and danced at the great charity ball given Satunday evening for the benefit of families of German soldiers who have fallen in South The Prince was with the imperial party at the palace Sunday, when the Emp and Empress received the newly decon persons. He was taken ill Monday. Emperor William has canceled all his birthday celebrations which were to be held at the royal castle here on Friday.

# REVOLUTION IS SIMMERING

### Government of Honduras Prepares to Meet Outbreak.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 25 .- Advices received ere by the steamer Espana today are to the effect that a revolution is brewing at Puerto Cortez and other parts of Spanish Honduras. The government at Teguci-galpa has taken strenuous steps to fore-stall an imminent outbreak.

# CROOKED LAW IS REPEALED.

Missouri Senate Undoes Work Ac complished by Bribery.

JEFFERSON CITY. Mo., Jan. 25.—The Senate today passed a bill repealing the law prohibiting the use of alum in baking powders. This is the old alum bill which was held up in the Senate two years ago, and out of which grew the indictments of State Senators charged with having been bribed by Daniel J. Kelley, seen of a baking powder company. agent of a baking powder company. Senator Faris, who is under indictment on a charge of bribery in connection with this legislation, opposed the bill in a vig-

brous speech, saying he believed in pure food legislation. He said he fought this legislation so hard at the last se his liberty had been jeopardized.

# Clark's Election Completed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 25 .- Clarence Don Clark was re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature in joint session today by a vote of 67 to 7. Clark received the unanimous vote of the Republican members. The Dem-ocratic votes were given to Samuel T. Corn, who has just retired as Chief Justice.

# Addicks' Wins His Point.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25 .- The long deadock in the Senate was broken today by the election of A. B. Connor, Union Republican, as president pro tem. The three regular Republican Senators who had been holding out against Mr. Connor voted for him at the last moment. This is regarded as a victory for Addicks

# Nixon Nevada's New Senator.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 25.—George Nixon, of Winnemucca, was elected United States Senator today on John ballot by a vote of 21 to 24 for Governor John Sparks, Democrat. Nixon entertained the members of the Legislature and the state officers at a banquet this evening, and Governor Sparks, his opponent, was the guest of honor. Mr. Nixon is a banker.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. M.-Governor Robert M. La Follette, was formally elect-ed United States Senator today in joint legislative session.

La Follette la Senator.

# LONG RULE IS ENDED.

Liberal Government of Ontario Defeated After Thirty-Two Years.

TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 23.—The Liberal government of G. W. Ross was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls today, the votes standing: Conservatives, 65.
Liberals, 25—a majority of 69 seats, Premier Ross retained his seat by only 30 mer Ross retained his seat of only votes, while five of his Ministers, G. M. Gibson, Attorney-General; G. Latchford, Secretary of State; Mr. Evanturel, Minister without portfolio; John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and W. H. Charlton, Minister of Crown Lands, were defeated.

All of the cities except Ottawa went