# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. as second-class matte SCHSCEIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Daily and Sunday, per year.
Daily and Sunday, six months
Daily and Sunday, six months
Daily and Sunday, three monthe
Daily and Sunday, per month
Daily without Sunday, per year
Daily without Sunday, six months
Daily without Sunday, six months
Daily without Sunday, per month
Sunday, per year (By Mail or Express.) BY CARRIER.

THE WEEKLY ORRGONIAN (Insued Every Thursday.)

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1905

LIMITS OF MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE. To the municipality the state has de

puted certain powers relating to the health, comfort, good order, decency and general welfare of the body of citizens grouped within city boundaries. These are called police powers. The duty of preservation involves also the right to repress and punish violations of ordinances and laws regarding them. In the list of ownerships or control vested in the municipality and dependent on the police powers are the care of roads, bridges, sidewalks, sewers, ferries, markets, wharves, schools, poorhouses, jails, cemeteries, fire apparatus, the lighting of the city by gas or electricity, and the supply of water. Many other conveniences and comforts of clyilized life fall within the definition of "public purposes and ownership," and may be legitimately undertaken by a or under the sanction of a popular vote. are libraries mus hospitals, telephones, street-car lines, public warehouses, public docks. The catalogue does not end here, but enough the necessities of life for the citizen and those matters which the citizens tively new here and arouses public inintrust to the elected municipality on dignation and protest. their behalf and for their benefit. Such of the necessities of life as light and water are provided by municipalities aries the bounty bestowed for the relief either by direct ownership or by the granting of franchises to private persons or to corporations.

There has been great difference of opinion as to whether public or private ownership was best for the city in point of excellence in service, and for the private citizen in point of both service and cost. As to water works, there has been progress at an ever-increasing ratio in the number of water works owned by the cities. In a recent report, 2179 different city water works were reported on, of which 1690 were in public and 1489 in private hands. And public management has been shown to be as economical and as intelligent in Board of Charities, and not the poor other cities as it has proved in Portland. The provision of light is next in importance to the city to that of water. Here also the progress to municipal ownership is very marked. It is found that improved service, diffusion of use and stimulation of industry surely follow. The actual cost of installation of lief of the poor, is one before which, to, if not less than, the cost to the private company. Marked saving to agement and self-seeking. It is a show the consumer everywhere follows the ling that cannot be answered by dignichange. In Manchester, England, the fied silence on the part of the disburscharges were reduced 51 per cent in four years. Lansing, Mich., bought out satisfactory explanation. Otherwise it to the consumer in the proportion of 20 that support will be withdrawn from to 18 and then to 12 in two years. Private rates range from 50 to 100 per cent dearer to the consumer on averaging those of over 300 towns and cities. Private corporations, healdes providing for of the City Board of Charities. Experiof plant, for competitive improvements and for replacements. The City of Detroit has saved \$41,000 a year to its taxpayers, by the substitution of municipal ownership of electric lighting, and est on its purchase and for depreciation. There is perhaps no logical reaprises, if the citizens so determine. But, however desirable it may be to secure the reduction of rates that would follow, it must be remembered that neither telephone nor street-car service can be placed among the undertakings to which the police powers of the city apply. These have no necessary connection with the public health or wellbeing. In each case it must be borne in mind also that a purchase of an existing franchise, with its equipment and plant, will have to be made. The price human kindness, so to speak, turns to to the city will not depend alone on the past outlay, but the value of the enterprise will also be claimed. The actual measure of that value will be deter-

made, and the amounts of return from the receipts from working at the time the purchase by the city is made. And difference will be very strongly marked between the cost of establish ing and that of purchasing a monopoly of a means of transportation-a lesson late learned. There is no "eminent domain" here. For some years past there has been almost a craze in favor of municipal ownership in many directions, and the borrowing powers of cities have been strained. But a reaction has set in and the tide is running towards the abandonment of miscellaneous enterprises at heavy loss to the cities concerned.

#### THE MAYOR OF A DREAM.

Portland wants a Mayor, but is not exigent in her requirements. Almost any citizen can fill the office acceptably if he possesses the ordinary qualifications of an office-holder. The voters will unanimously applaud a Mayor who is somewhat puritanical in character, and with strong leanings toward an open town"; prominent in church work and favorably known among saloon men; economical, even niggardly. in the expenditure of public funds, and lavish in laying out money on improvements; determined in cleaning up the streets and an advocate of allowing merchants to use the sidewalks as an annex to their stores; nonpartisan in politics, and a believer in giving all the city tobs to men of his own party; a Bryan Republican and a Roosevelt Democrat; in short, a man with wings sprouting from his shoulders and horns from his forehead

Life for such a Mayor would be one ong, glad series of plaudits. Deputations from the Civic Improvement League would jostle in his office with deputations from the Taxpayers' League, both anxious to express their mmendation. Engrossed copies laudatory resolutions from the Anti-Saloon League would mingle in the mall with similar documentary pats on the back from the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. The Faro-Dealers' Club would vie in eulogy with the Ministerial Association, and the Chi nese tongs would join in the concert with the Shariff's hammarers The prospect of such general adulation should bring into the field every citl zen with the requisite qualifications, and there must be many such among various civic organizations, for have there not been scores of men busled these past two years in telling Mayor Williams exactly how he should administer the city? In this multitude of advisers there must be many men qualified to fill the office in a manner pleasing to all the cliques in the cliv.

In the few months that remain be fore the election there is much to be done. Out of all the legionry of suitable men must be chosen the most suitable, a task that must necessarily be tedious in view of the conspicuous merits possessed by so many. A candidate must be chosen who is all things to all men, for the Mayor Portland demands must be more invulnerable than Achilies. Should be be unacceptable, say to the Mazamas, his official career will be ruined. His efforts to please will then bring him into the position of Eson's old man, who was pinched by the Humane Society when he rode his ass, and was run off to the Salem of the times when he carried the brute. The next Mayor must satisfy every one or he will find, as so many have done before. the office but a lychgate to the political graveyard.

## CHARITY AND HIGH SALARIES

The severe criticisms called out by publication of the annual report of the municipality, either on its own motion | City Board of Charities seem to be justifled in the remarkable inequality bethe relief of the destitute and that which has been absorbed in the salaries of the chief dispenser and his alds. has been said to justify the dividing The story revealed by this report is not line between what has been devolved by unfamiliar to those who have watched the state on the city for the sake of the disbursement of the alms of benevolence in other places; but it is rela

As indicated by this report, official ism has crept in and absorbed in sal of the poor, the sick and the destitute, with the result that the clerks of the City Board of Charities, Instead of the needy, have been the beneficiaries.

of the charity fund. This is a condition of affairs that should be fully and fairly set out by Secretary Walpole and his galaried accountants. If, from lack of a full ac counting, the public has been led to wrong conclusions, it should be set right by proper and specific presentent of figures. It is no time to mine words or run lightly over figures when a charge is made, by implication at that the officials of the City and needy, are the recipients of the moneys subscribed for its maintenance. statement that of the sum of \$6424.75 disbursed by the board in the year covered by the report \$4895.10 was expended in running the machine, leaving but \$1529.65 to be applied to the reelectrical lighting by a city is very close unless refuted, the disbursing power stands condemned for gross mismanthg power. It must be met by open and private plant and reduced the rates is but reasonable and just to expect an organization that makes but a pretense of charity for private gain

In any event it is clear that the time is ripe for a change in the management dividends on stock, are compelled to ence has shown that, when the manmake larger provision for depreciation agers of any charitable organization, through long tenure of office and in trenchment'in public confidence, have come to consider themselves the organization itself, rather than its servants, a change is not only desirable, but makes a reasonable allowance for inter- necessary. Such a change is often demanded, not only in the interest of honesty and economy, but of humanity as son against the telephone service being | well. The charitable organization is included among publicly-owned enter- wise that recognizes this fact and orders a strict accounting from its finan-

> cial officers at least twice a year. Perhaps it is human nature, and w should not quarrel with the fact. But it is true that constant touch with the poor and the destitute not infrequently causes a person to become insensible to the miseries and the needs of such persons. The sensibilities seem to become calloused by tales of want and suffering hammered on the ear-the fountain of sympathy runs dry and the milk of

Taking Secretary Walpole for an example (if half that is said of him in his manner of catechising those who mined by the process of capitalizing the apply for assistance to the City Board preparation for the be-feathered Indifference between the actual cost of of Charitles is true), this estimate may

with human misery, and who would proceed to earn the salary which his time and endeavor justified him in demanding, not as a figurehead with a title, but as a clerk competent and willing to give his work for the remuneration agreed upon.

#### HIGH-PRICED WHEAT

Wheat slipped off another cent in the Chicago market yesterday, and even the possibilities of what John W. Gates might do when his plans are perfected failed to frighten the short-sellers. Natural conditions may seem strangely out of place in such a hysterical market as Chicago, where manipulation expands or contracts the supply of wheat in defiance of all legitimate commercial laws, but on occasions they are recognized and respected. The prediction that Mr. Gates will force wheat to \$2 per bushel may be realized, but if he succeeds in lifting it to that figure it will not be reached by a strict obedience of the laws of supply and demand. The American visible yesterday showed a decrease of but 640,000 bushels compared with a decrease of 1,371,600 bushels on the same date last year. It now stands at 37,458,000 bushels, compared with 36,847,000 bushels for the same date last year, and 35,433,600 bushels on a corresponding date in 1898,

when Joseph Lelter was making such strenuous efforts to inflate prices. World's shipments last week were nearly 3,500,000 bushels greater than for the previous week, and "quantities on passage" increased nearly bushels. About the only crumb of comfort which fell to the leaders of the buil movement yesterday was unfavorable news from India, which caused a fractional gain in the foreign markets. The difficulty of forcing wheat to an extravagant figure at this time can be better understood by comparing prices today with those of one year ago. The Winter wheat damage rumors which afterwards developed into facts, were in full circulation one year ago, and May wheat in the Chicago market was selling at \$1.05%; but on May 1, 1904, in spite of fairly definite knowledge of a prospective short crop and attendant demand for wheat, the price was down to 88%.

A similar decline this year from yesterday's prices would leave the cerea at \$1 per bushel in May, instead of the predicted \$2 per bushel. The close in Chicago yesterday was \$1.18% per bushel for the May option, a decline more than 3 cents since last week. The price, however, is still 13% cents per bushel higher than it was on the same date last year. The utter indifference of the foreign market to the strenuous advances on this side of the Atlantic has frequently been commented on, and is particularly noticeable at this time, when the quotation on Walla Walla cargoes in Liverpool yesterday was 33 shillings compared with 32 shillings 6 pence one year ago. In other words while Chicago is 131/2 cents per bushel higher than it was last year, Liverpool is but 11/2 cents per bushel higher, and is now receiving the first cargoes of the largest wheat crop ever grown in the Argentine

The January and February fleet loaded, loading or chartered to load at Argentine ports, includes 170 vessels with a carrying capacity of more than 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. This is nearly double the number under charter one year ago, and if the Chicago market shows a sensational advance it is a certainty that one-half of this fleet Liverpool. There is nothing in the situation in other parts of the world that warrants much higher prices for wheat than are now being paid, and any further advances of consequence will result in the importation of large quantities of cheap foreign wheat, on which the American consumers must pay a 25 per cent ad valorem duty.

# LICENSES FOR HUNTERS.

In enacting the hunters' license law. equiring the payment of a fee of \$1 a year for each gun, the Legislature made an exception in the case of furmers and members of their families who hunt on their own land. This was a wise provision, and shows that the Legislature is recognizing an important factor in the regulation of the killing of game. Game birds live upon the farms, eat the farmers' grain and build nests in the shelter of his trees and fences, Whatever view the city sportsman may take of the right of the people to protect game birds from extermination the farmer feels, and will always feel. that he has some preferential right in the shooting of birds for his own table No law which falls to recognize this right can have the respect of the rural residents, and if it has not their support it can be but poorly enforced.

There is a disposition among city sportsmen to look upon the farmer as a persistent violator of the game laws, and undoubtedly there are agriculturists who kill birds out of season. It is also true, however, that farmers in general observe the spirit of the laws and do what they can to prevent extermination of the birds. If it can be said on the one hand that they take a bird out of season occasionally for a Sunday dinner, it can also be said that vain purpose of having their pictures taken showing the result of their sport. When a law is so drawn that it appears to be chiefly in the interest of the city sportsman, it will not have the moral or legal support of the farmers. If the laws be fair toward the men on reared and fattened, the farmers, as a rule, will be as faithful in the observance of the regulations as any city sportsman has a right to expect.

## AT THE PARADE.

All signs point to a "gentle and joyous" entertainment for the thousands who will pour into Washington to witness the inaugural parade next month. Those participating in the procession will not all be blase regulars or dull-asditchwater civillans, but on the contrary many of them will come from the country where men have not had all their corners rubbed off by the grind of society. The parade, in fact, fair to qualify as the greatest show on earth, and especially as the greatest Wild West show

Regular soldiers, cadets, and such staple ingredients in the parades may be ignored, for none will have eyes for them when the fiery Rough Riders heave in sight. These will serve as a dians, the Filipinos and the Porto Rithe service, plus the investment siready | be considered proven, and it would be | cans. And after all these the public | life.

well to abolish the institution of which will be ready for the great spectacular he has long been secretary and turn its | feature of the parade, the cowpunchers. work and subscription over to the Sai- who will buck along the line to the vation Army, or cast about for a dis-, wonder of the burned-out East. It will bursing officer whose sympathies have be a great show, and the expectation not been atrophied by long familiarity of the Washington committees that 200,000 visitors will be in town for the occasion should be fulfilled.

As the people will be worn out after the excitement of witnessing such a parade, it is entirely proper that the inaugural hall should be chopped off short at midnight. An exhausting day, followed by an all-night dance, would leave Washington's citizens in no condition for church-going the next day-March 4 falls on a Saturday this year, But what is the most dazzling ball to the spectacle of the afternoon! Danc ing, even in a crowd of enthusiastic and awkward couples, is a tame exercise after cowpunchers and broncho busters have fired the imagination. It is even possible that the glory which will shine upon the Western contingent will lead stald citizens of Washington to let their drawing-room accomplishments rust while they, like the small boy after the circus, strive to emulate the feats of the plainsmen.

Apart from all this, the variety of the contingents that will be marching under the Stars and Stripes shows how "the long and broad flag" has grown of late. Not only is there a diversity in the detachments from the various states, but the presence of men from overseas is a concrete instance of how America is becoming a factor in the affairs of all the world.

It is matter of regret that the space available for the Washington exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair is not as large as the present commission would like to have it. The Seattle Times has a long article complaining of the cramped quarters which the Evergreen State must occupy if she makes an exhibit. In all of the comment that has appeared regarding the matter, the blame for Washington's unfortunate predicament has not yet been placed where it properly belongs. If ex-Governor McBride had refused to carry his political prejudices to the point of vetoing the Lewis and Clark appropriation two years ago. our neighboring state would have been in on the ground floor with practically unlimited space and a choice of locations. As the Times applauded every move of the Governor at that time, it has no reason for feeling disappointed over one of the results of the McBride-Preston-Ankeny row.

Even with the automobile factories working overtime, the horseless age is not yet in hailing distance. Represent atives of Japan, Russia, England and the United States have visited the Pacific Northwest within the past six months in quest of horses for cavalry purposes. The horse-breeding industry has passed through some very unprofitable eras in the past, but the outlook for an unlimited demand and high prices for an indefinite period was never brighter than at present. automobile has come to stay, and it plays a very important part in modern transportation and pleasure travel, but there are places where the equine will always be as valuable and indispensable as he was when Richard was offering a kingdom for him.

The experience of the blockade-runners which have thus far been dispatched for the Far East with supplies for the beleaguered Russians has been so unsatisfactory that owners are now canceling charters and unloading cargoes which have already been placed aboard vessels. High premiums paid on this class of marine risks for a time proved quite attractive business for the without causing much of an advance in ing" with a vengeance, and, if any more of this business is handled, it will probably be at the risk of the owners. This will force the Russians to purdays ago were easily available for charter at moderate rates.

> H. Rider Haggard is coming to the United States to inquire into the conditions and character of the agricultural settlements organized in America by the Salvation Army. He is also said to be in quest of material for a new romance. Judging from the kind of romances which have emanated from the "agricultural settlements" in the faous "seven-eleven," the distinguished author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines" and other similar tales, will make a mistake if he falls to have S. A. D. Puter or some of the rest of the "agriculturists" take him up in that inspiring environment, where the smallest possible investment of fact will produce such wholesale returns of fiction, \_\_\_\_

At last there seems a prospect that Guglielmo, the murderer of Freda Guarascia, will receive the punishment due his cowardly and desperate deed. The technicality that has delayed his execution for half a year was disallowed by the Supreme Court. It is distinctly to the discredit of attorneys of a certain class that their efforts to contort proceedings and delay justice are often put forth in behalf of criminals notoriously desperate and undenlably guilty of the crimes charged. It is a credit, however, to the courts that such efforts are usually in the end futile.

Land-fraud investigations are become ing so common on this side of the boundary line that British Columbia they never kill wantonly, or for the has caught the infection, and is preparing for a crusade against the men who are alleged to have swindled the province out of large tracts of land. The methods employed do not differ materially from those that have been resent the cotton belt in Congress. He as practiced in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. A land thief seems to be pretty whose lands the birds are hatched and | much the same kind of a creature, regardless of the flag he is operating under.

We hear periodically a great deal craft. In like manner simplicity and a return to first principles in religion are frequently or periodically urged. In each case, however, the protest dies away with the special occasion and things resume the even tenor of their way without marked results. "The old order changeth, giving place unto the new." Beyond this statement no argument is urged in support of a proposed return to primitive conditions.

Representative Baker (Dem.), of New York, is out of place in Congress, He belongs in an insane asylum.

The movement for state oil refineries is spreading. Luckily the Oregon Legislature has adjourned.

It looks as if the agitation to beautify the city had taken a new lease of

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kansas had better begin taking Jiu Jitsu The Moro Observer makes the observation that many men might well learn from

the lower animals. The trouble now is that too many men pattern after animals. The hog is an exemplar to many and so s the cur, but perhaps some of the other iomestic animals were referred to.

FOR SALE-A fine specimen of California thoroughly trained and docile. For cush. \$356.

The wages of sin is the only kind the boss never wants to cut.

Some shallow-pated persons have an dea that the duty of a CHF Board of Charities is to dispense the charitable offerings of the people. Such a conception is entirely out of keeping with advanced modern methods. Under the old regime ome undeserving poor were aided along with the genuine unfortunates. The quality of mercy was not strained. Nowadays great efforts are made to prevent the deserving poor from being alded in an unscientific and indiscriminate manner. Mercy must be strained through the meshes of red tape, as befits an organized administration. Charity no longer means love, but business.

The Monkland correspondent of the More Observer says that "Dad Jones Is getting tired hugging the stove these cold days, and would prefer some rich widow. Dad should beware; after he gets the widow he won't be able to spend his time hugging even the stove. She will send him out to chop the wood.

More and more men appear to be getting the idea that the right thing to do with a woman who will not accept one's oner of marriage is to kill ber. Seattle offers the latest instance. This time the murderer committed suicide immediately after his crime. If the men of this class could only be induced to kill themselves first there would be very little opposition to their wishes.

In a local divorce case the husband alleges that his wife hugged another man in his presence and that when he remonstrated she flourished a large knife, telling him that if he didn't "like ner style" he could get out. Such a situation is delicate. The occasion appears to demand a remonstrance and the kniie to discourage it. In the circumstances perhaps the best thing to do is to get out and stay out.

The Russian censor has killed Our Life and darkened Our Days.

A prophetic New Yorker is alarming a number of his townsmen by predicting that the world will end in three years. That limit gives the prophet ample time in which to exhaust the credulity-and funds-of his disciples.

Kansas thinks it has been bled enough. Russian students devote so much time to politics that they cannot excel in the serious business of athletics.

Portland. Feb. 20.—(To Note and Comment).—In your column of the issue of to-day you give a problem about a man having a \$2 bill, getting it pawned for \$1.50, and buying his ticket, and who was out the \$1. I have thought out every way possible but am still as far from the answer as when I started. Picase tell me, as I would like to see how this works out. Also, where did that expression. "I'm from Minsouri" originate and what's its logic sense. In answering the two above you will greatly In answering the two above you will greatly oblige A READER.

The problem, as given by the Kansas City Star, was as follows: "A man wanted a ticket to Olathe and only had a \$3 bill. It required \$5 to get the ticket. He took the \$2 bill to a pawnshop and could be diverted to American ports underwriters, but they are now "hedg- pawned it for \$1.50. On his way back to months that this agreement had not been the deput he met a friend sold the pawn ticket for \$1.50. That gave him \$2. Now, who's out that dollar?" It doesn't take a great deal of calculation chase outright steamers which sixty to discover that the innocent bystander got it in the neck, as usual; in other words, the friend found himself up against it when the pawnbroker asked him for another \$1.50 plus a little commission. As to the expression, "I'm from Missouri," any one using it shouldn't need to be shown.

> Greasy, dirty and unsanitary paper money constitutes one of the disagrecable features of the American currency system, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Think of calling money a disagreeable feature of anything.

> Whitman College has been holding a opular voting contest to decide the question of the most beautiful girl in the school. We note that the winner is "a tall and stately brunette of the Southern type of beauty," and that she received more than four times as many votes as her nearest competitor. The most handsome young man was also the most popular, but these honors among the c were divided, as might indeed have been expected.

#### EXPAND THE COTTON MARKET President Urged to Send National Commission to China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-President Roosevelt today received a committee appointed by the recent Southern Interstate Cotton Convention at New Orleans to urge the creation of a commission to extend the foreign markets for estion prod-ucts. The delegation consisted of about a dozen members, headed by former Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina. The committee urges immediate steps

ooking to Congressional action for this purpose in behalf of the cotton interests. The President discussed the question with the delegation and stated that would take it up with the men who recsured the committee that he would do all he could to facilitate the movement. Senator McLaurin introduced the comspeaking at some length. He said the recent meeting at New Orleans did not rep resent cotton-growers alone, but chants, bankers and mill men to an equal extent. As an example of the poss about Jeffersonian simplicity in state- ties of a wider market for cotton, the Senator pointed to the export trade to one section of North China, which, with com-paratively little effort, he said, had been increased to more than \$30,000,000 in a few

> The committee appointed by the New Orieans convention to wait upon the President and urge him to use the power of his great office to the end desired, Senator McLaurin said, had agreed upon and committed its requests to writing. These requests, in the form of an address. Senator McLauren then submitted to the

> The address calls attention to the new of an enlarged market for cotton prod-ucts, the small proportion of cotton im-ports to China which comes from the United States, and the vast possibilities for extension of that trade. It urges the sending of a National Commission to study conditions in China, and concludes by showing that the value of cotion products has grown from \$128,769 in 1850 to \$721,449,000 in 1802.

The committee later conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

HE TOOK THE FEES AFTER ALL.

Grunsky Relented of Self-Denial-Pacific Mail's Panama Business. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Testimony b

fore the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce investigating the that some definite action might be taken affairs of the Panama Railroad today showed that, notwithstanding the letter of Commissioner Grunsky to Chairman Hepburn, read to the committee Saturday, in which it was stated that Grunsky had returned "unopened" his first fee envelope as a director of the road, he had afterward taken this same fee and all others accruing, amounting in all to \$250. This statement was made by Vice-

President Drake, of the road.
After stating in his letter that he had returned the first fee because he considered it was compensation in violation of the President's instructions, Mr. Grunsky quotes the minutes of the Canal Commission meeting held just after he had returned the fee and which contain the statement of Admiral Walker that the President did not consider the fee "additional compensation," and that it was not in violation of his own order. Mr. Grunsky, however, did not explain in the letter that afterward he had taken the

Mann asked if it was not the ontolon of the witness that the Pacific Mail Steam-Company, controlled by the Union and Southern Pacific Rallways, was interested in keeping up the steamship rate between New York and San Fran-

Mr. Drake said that it was not until the Panama Raliway Company had threatened to break with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that it delivered any considerable amount of through freight Thirty-six thousand tons a year was wanted, and but 12,000 tons were forth-coming. The result of a demand for more had brought the tonnage up to 30,000 tons last year. Through rates from New York to San Francisco via the Isthmus, he said, averaged \$12 a ton, and from San Francisco \$9.75 z ton. The difference in price was due to the difference in the The rate. class of goods shipped. based on the transcontinental rallroad rate and was 39 per cent less on each carload lot, and 25 per cent less on less than carload lots. He maintained that the property would not be valuable to near the extent it was at present should the steamship line to Colon be discontinued.

A statement showing fees paid to mem-bers of the Canal Commission for serv-ices as directors of the Panama Railroad ices as directors of the road shows dividends on stock of the road held by the commissioners. Commissioner the commissioners, Co. S. Burr received \$250 oard meetings and a \$5 dividend on one share of the stock; C. E. Grunsky received 250 for meetings and a 45 div-idend; W. B. Parsons, \$35 for meetings and a \$5 dividend; B. M. Harrod received \$125 for meetings and a \$5 dividend.

Vice-President Drake took up the

question of discontinuance of the s He also spoke against moving the offices from New York to Colon. As an argu-ment against surrendering the traffic agreement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mr. Drake said the busi-ness of the railroad in 1994 aggregated \$106.951 on west-bound business and \$67,000 on east-bound business as the result of this contract. More than one-half of the road's earnings, he said, were derived from this source. To withdraw from the tariff agreement with the Pacific Mail, Mr. Drake maintained, would subject the whole Pacific Coast to the control of the transcontinental railways. Mr. Drake suggested that, when all the stock of the road shall be owned by the Government it will not be necessary to maintain a board of directors, as the entire management

Mr. Drake filed with the committee a copy of a letter dated January 12 last giving notice to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that the traffic agreement between that company and the railroad company would terminate July 12 next Mr. Drake said that twice this agrement had been out of force for certain periods. On one occasion the railroad had put its own steamers into the Pacific trade and had operated them lost \$375,000. The officers of the company. he said, had then stated that, should the agreement be terminated again, the Pacific Matl would cease to take Panama

The action in giving notice of the term

Ination of the contract was taken by the board of directors of the road January 12 last, pursuant to a supplemental agreement between the road and the steamship line, allowing either party to terminate the contract on six months' notice, if the stock of the road should be purchases by the United States. This, the lette stated, is the grounds for the termination of the agreement. There are two South American lines which would be put into abandons it, in the opinion of Mr. Drake Mr. Stephenz, of the committee, re-ferred to the letter of Commissioner Grunsky received by Chairman Hepburn Saturday, in which the information was contained that Mr. Grunsky had returned the envelope containing his fee for the first meeting of the board of directors of the railroad, and asked Mr. Drake it Mr. Grunsky had subsequently taken his fee. The answer was that he had; that the fee he returned was afterwards given him again.

In answer to Mr. Townsend, Mr. Drake said that ex-Commissioner Hecker never had attended a meeting of the board and had received no fees.

#### STRUGGLE ON STATEHOOD BILL Friends and Opponents of New Mex ico Want to Name Conferees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Whether the Senate conferees on the statehood bill shall represent the party that defeated oint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico or the party that fought for the retention of that provision was debated at length in the Senate today, but no de-cision was reached. The usual manner was to name as conferees the two rank ing majority members and the ranking minority member of the committee having the bill in charge. In the present case it was contended by Gorman and Teller that the conferees, if so named, would not represent the sentiment of the bill a passed by the Senate. The arguments were intercupted by the convening of the The arguments Senate as a court to hear the Swayne im peachment charges, but will be continued tomorrow. The House managers in the Swayne trial rested their case today and

A bill was passed authorizing the award of bronze medals of heroes to persons dis-playing conspicuous bravery in saving lives in railroad wrecks, which measure had passed the House. A substitute for a House bill relating to the construction of a dam and reser-

voir for irrigation purposes on the Ric

Grande, in New Mexico, was passed.

The motion for a conference on the statehood bill was then considered. Gorman, Teller and Forsker maintained that the conferees should represent the senti-ment of the Senate as shown by the bill which finally passed that body and which provides for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and New Mexico as another, leaving Ariz

as a territory.

The Swayne trial was taken up at 2 o'clock and after two witnesses had been examined. Manager Ofmstead caused to be read the provisions of the Florida statutes relating to suits of ejectment or disqualification of Judges. Ofmstead then amounced that the case of the House managers was concluded. Ex-Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware made the pr liminary statement for Judge Swayne and was still speaking when, at 5:08 P. M., the court adjourned for the day.

The Senate went into executive session and at 6:06 P. M. adjourned.

EXTRA SESSION ON RATE LAW Will Be Called in October, Earlier

Action Being Impossible. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.-President Roosevelt, who for weeks has been hopeful at the present session of Congress on the railroad rate question, practically has relinquished the idea of securing legislation on the subject this Winter. It is reasonably certain that he will not call an extraordinary session of Congress to meet in the Spring, but unless he changes his mind, he will call Congress together,

robably next October.

Representatives Esch and Townsend, oint authors of the rate bill which passed House, had a talk with the President today. They outlined the rate situation and conditions as they found it They ous as they found it. They agreed with him that the prospect for the enactment of rate legislation at this ses-sion was remote. They indicated that if no action was taken at this session, the subject would be considered thoroughly during the coming Summer with the idea of presenting a measure at the next session which, very likely, would contain some additional features.

As they left the White House both Messrs, Esch and Townsend expressed conviction that an extra session would be called for next Autumn to deal with the rate question.

## FAVOR COAST SHIPYARDS. Humphrey Pleads for Differential on

Naval Contracts. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- An earnest effort is being made by Congressmen from the Pacific Coast to have inserted in the naval appropriation bill a provision for a 4 per cent differential in favor of ship-yards on the West Coast in the contract price for warships constructed in these yards. Representative Humphrey, of Washington, today strongly urged the President to advocate such a differential If adopted, the differential would increase the cost to the Government of a battle ship constructed on the Pacific Coast about \$150,000. This sum, Humphrey explained, would not be in the form of additional profit to the constructing comnecessary material entering into the ves-

sel would amount to about \$155,000.

Humphrey expressed the fear that un less such a differential should be given eventually the West Coast shipping concerns would have to go out of business. If this should happen, there would be left on that Coast no private shipyards where a battleship could be docked and repaired. Humphrey expressed hope of action by the next Congress.

Naval Engineer Gets His Pay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Justice White today delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of United States vs. Albert C. Engard. enief engineer of the United States Navy, involving the question as to whether the Naval officer can collect sea pay for shore duty. In this case the Auditor for the Navy Department refused to allow traveling expenses on an official trip to Ohio and return This decision was overruled by the court, which held that "where the as-signment of an officer to duty by the Navy Department expressly imposed upon him the continued discharge of his sea duties and qualified the shore duly as merely temporary to the reg-ular sea duty, the presumption is that the shore duty was temporary and did not operate to interfere with or discharge the officer from the responsibilities of his sea duty to which he was regularly assigned."

Will Issue Philippine Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- After consultation by cable with Governor-General Wright at Maniia, Secretary Taft has decided to avail himself lumedistely of the provision of the Cooper bill authoriz-ing the issue of bonds to defray the cost of public works in the Phillipines. It is the purpose to issue \$2,500,000 of these bonds bearing four percent interest they are to run for 30 years with the option of redemption by the Phill government at the end of ten yars. the Phillipine new bonds probably will be given the same privileges as to use by national banks in the United States as are enjoyed by the outstanding bonds. Three million dollars worth of outstanding bonds fall due May next, and it is the present intention of the authorities to pay them off in

Why Contracts Were Cancelled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-Secretary Morton, explaining to the House the can-cellation of the armor contract with the Midvale Steel Company of December 15, 1903, and the rejection of the bid of that company February 7, 1965, states that the Navy Department would have become liable to ship contractors for claims for delay if the action had not been taken. The Midvale people were consulted and expressed a willingness to accede to the bureau's tentative suggestion," and thereupon the proper steps were taken relia uishing the contract and to provide for construction of the armor by the Bethlehem Company.

Northern Pacific Loses Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- Chief Jusice Fuller handed down the decisi the Supreme Court of the United States today in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Ely. reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. The proceeding was one of many instituted by the railroad company to quiet title to its right of way. The decision was

Portugal Favors Chinese Entity. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.-Secretary Hay ceived today from the Portugese government a cordial acceptance and firm approval of the Secretary's note inviting the adherence of the powers to the prin-ciple of the integrity of China. All of the powers addressed by the Secretary now signified their assent to the general principle of the inviolability Thinese territory, no matter what may

Can't Compel Judge to Act.

e the outcome of the war.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The case of the Caledonian Coal Company vs. Een-jamin F. Baker, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, to compel him to take cognizance of an action against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States today against the company.

Cortelyou Home From Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- George R. Cortelyou, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and his wife, were passen-gers on the steamer Republic, waich arrived today from Naples.

Discussing Dominican Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 39.-The Senate ammittee on foreign relations today dis-Santo Domingo treaty.

## Stratton Company Loses Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.-Judge Adams, sitpeals, today handed down a decision favor of the defendant in the case of the Stration Independence Company, limited, of London, England, against the estate of William S. Stratton to recover \$5.00,000, which the plaintiff appealed from the Cnited States Circuit Court of Colorado it was charged by the English company that during his life Stratton had made fraudulent representations and had been guilty of fraudulent practices in the sale of a mine to the plaintiff.