Shall It Be Continued by Commission?

TWO HOUSES DISAGREE

Senate Will Probably Win and Save Its Life.

BUT IT HAS BLUNDERED BADLY

Members of Canal Commission Do Not Pull Together, and Have Too Much of the Army's Love of Secrecy.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington. Feb. 24.-1f any bill to passed at the present session of Congress, providing a form of government for the Panama Canal sone, it will probably be substantially the bill favored by the Senate committee. This bill follows the general lines of the bill passed by the House, save that the House will abolishes the Panama Canal Commission and empowers the Frezident to supervise the construction of the canal, while the Senate bill makes provision for the continuance of the Canal Commission. The House is very determined to do away with the commission the Senate is even more determined that the commission shall not be abolished, and as is usually the case, the House will have to accept the terms laid down by the Senate or there will be no legis-

Since the House committee on interstate commerce visited the canal zone last November, there has been a very strong opposition to the Canal Commission in the lower branch of Congress. The commission has been denounced as unnecessary, as inefficient, as superfluous and as incompetent. But back of these attacks, which may be more or less genuine, is the fact that members of the House committee are disgruntled because they have not been able to control any of the patronage in connection with the building of the canal; that they have been unable to appoint clerks and other salaried employes, either in the canal zone or in Washington, but have had to stand around while Senatorial influence has prevailed. It is this very fact which weakens the stand taken by the House, and will, in the cnd, probably compel the House to

Commission Has Blundered.

But the present Canal Commission has been criticised outside of the House of Representatives, it has been vigorously assailed in the public press, and such criticism as it has received from this quarter has been fully deserved. The commission has been charged with adopting unbustnesslike methods; with inconsistency in its policies, and with gross mismanagement in many ways. There has been no real head to the commiseion, and the various members have been acting individually and without regard to what other members are doing. In this way there has been much duplication; there have been perplexing and vexatious conflicts of authority, and time and smain the commission has been obliged to acting as a united body, the commission has blundered along until its affairs have been seriously tangled.

Because different members of the commission act as individuals and not in cooperation with one another, the commission has laid itself open to the charge of inconsistency. Admiral Walker goes on record, for instance, as declaring that he will award contracts for carrying supplies to Panama to the lowest bidder, regardless of whether that bidder be an American or a foreigner. Both foreign and American steamship lines submit hids this trade, the foreigners underbid the Americana then pressure is brought to bear and the award is not made to the lowest bidder, but the lowest American bldder. Further complaint follows, and the Admiral, or some other commissioner writes another letter, saying that, so far as practicable, the commission must encourage American lines, though there is no law requiring such discrimination.

Crude Methods in Buying.

The Commission has laid itself open to further criticism because of its crude method of purchasing supplies. It has, up to a few days ago, required been summoned. Pacific Coast bidders to send all the way to Washington samples of supplies they wish to sell to the Commis sion, and there has been long delay and unnecessary expense in sending sample potatoes, onions, flour and in fact all manner of aupplies clear across the continent, instead of submitting them to some responsible representative on the Pacific Coast. The Commission has sought lumber for temporary and for permanent buildings on the isthmus. me members of the Commission have advised bidders that they want only the chespest grades, regardless of durability or adaptability to the climate of Panama. Another Commissioner tells another bidder that certain kinds of lumber will not withstand the insect pests or the climate of the isthmus, and that only stated kinds of lumber will be purchased. When contracts are made there is naturally a howl from bidders who have made proposals on lumber that is not wanted. And so it

Top Fond of Secrecy.

But saids from all this, the Panama Canal Commission has been roundly criticised in the press because of its secretive policy; because it does not take the public'into its confidence, but endeavors to conceal its operations. A member of the Commission, a civilian member, was asked why the Commission insisted upon keeping its movements secret and not advising the pub lie of what it is doing. "The fault in with the military members," he re-"The Army men do not believe in publicity and seem to go out of their way to conceal even the most trivial facts. We have urged them to take a different course, but they will not do for Si trips.

that the present Commission, charged with building the canal, is a very different body from the old Commission charged with investigating to deter mine the best route for a canal. There was reason why the operations of the old Commission should have been kept secret, but there is no reason for withholding from the public facts about work that is being done, now that the route has been chosen and the canal has been authorized."

This very secretive policy is responsible for many attacks upon the Commission. It is responsible for the charge repeatedly made that the Commission is drawing Government money but is doing nothing in return. The public is not able to ascertain what is being done. Men close to the Commission assert that work is under way, that progress is being made, but there is no official statement showing what that work is or how rapidly it is progressing. The public is kept in the dark.

Commission Is Necessary. The Senate will not abolish the Canal

the President cannot give personal supervision to the building of the canal and must depend upon some one to manage the great enterprise. If he did not have a Commission he would-have to appoint representatives of some other designation, and "bosses" will accomplish as much under the title of Commissioners as they will as "special agents," or under any other title. The Senate does not entirely approve of the methods of the present Commission, but there is promise of improvement and of more united and more intelligent action in the future. But the people want to know what is going on, and the present 'agitation may result in bringing out more facts than have reached the people heretofore.

MAY REINSTATE FIVE CADETS

President Receives Petition in Behalf of Dismissed West Pointers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-President Roosevelt was asked today to appoint as Second Lieutenants in the Army five cadets to the West Point Military Academy who were dismissed on May 21, 1901. The potition for their appo

ment was presented by Representative Henshaw, of Nebraska. The cadets were C. E. Bowlby, of Nebraska: John A. Cleveland, of Ala-bama; T. F. Keller, of New York; B. O. Mahaffey, of Texas, and R. A. Liton, of Michigan, all members of the class graduating in 1902. A member of their class was punished for an infraction of the rules of the academy. When the aunouncement of the punishment was made, the five cadets assembled on the campus and demonstrated their disapproval of the punishment by derigive yells. The action was construed as a reflection upon the superintendent of the academy and the five men were dismissed from the institution.

Superintendent Mills of the Military Academy, joins the petition for their appointment to the Army. The President promised to consider the matter.

Diplomatic Appointments Considered. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hay, at the Cabinet meeting today took up with the President some appoint-ments in the diplomatic and consular service and presented some other State Department matters for consideration. No announcements were made at the conclusion of the meeting. Attorney-General Moody presented some phases of several investigations that are pending, but he said after the meeting that nothing had been developed in them that could be disclosed at this time.

IS NOT SHOWING ITS HAND Government Conceals Names of the Grand Jury From Beef Trust.

jury ordered by Federal Judge Kohlasat take a vote on Monday. Morgan antag-to investigate the alleged meat trust was CHICAGO, Feb. 24.-The special grand drawn today. The law requires that the names of the members of the jury be names of the members of the jury be spread on the records. This will not be reconsider orders or instructions issued done however, until a few days before by its individual members. Instead of March 20, when the grand jury will meet, as it is desired to keep the names secret as long as possible. It is said that the nt wishes to examine the record of each man.

HOST OF WITNESSES CALLED

Marshals Busy in New York, but Secrecy is Preserved.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-Unusual activity among the forces of the United States Marshals in Manhattan and Brooklyn has evealed the fact that subpenss in the

Budgets of suppenas from the office of the Attorney-General were received by United States Marshal Haubert, of the Brooklyn district, and United States Mar-shal Henkel, of the New York district, and no time was lost in effecting nersonal service upon the employes whose testi-mony is wanted in Chicago.

After the subpense arrived telegrams were received from the Attorney-General's ffice enjoining upon the local officials the most absolute secreey in regard to the matter, and both Marshal Henkel and Marshal Haubert refused to say a word concerning the persons who have

MOB RESCUES PRIEST FROM JAIL Mexican Town in Revolt Against Reform Laws.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., I'cb, 21-A telegram has been received here from Lagos. e of the principal towns in the State of Jalisco. Mexico, saying that as a result of the arrest and imprisonment of Father Gregorio Retolaza, parish priest of that place, a mob of several hundred persons stormed the jail, partially wrecking the uilding, and rescued the priest.

The arrest of Father Retolaga was ordered by Magistrate Gonzales Rubio, beause he conducted a religious procession through the streets of that town in direct violation of the reform laws. Futher Retolans is now in hiding. State troops have been sent to Lagos to pre-

Kidnaped Yakima Child Found.

CHICAGO, Feb. 34 .- After a search extending over the United Skates, 5-year-old Henricita Batch, of Yakima. Wash., was ound by the police today in this city. Some time ago, Henrietta's sister eloped with a professional hypnotist. The couple rofessional hypnotist. The couple child with them. Recently the hypnotist was arrested at Seattle. pressure he said he had left the child in Chicago. The child's father arrived sere today and with the assistance of the police recovered his daughter.

Canadian Steamer Line to France. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 21.-The Dominion government has entered into a contract with the Allan Line for a steamship sarv-ice between Canada and France. The ports of call in France will be Havre and Cherbourg. In Canada the Summer ports will be Montreal and Quebec, and in Win-ter Hallfax and St. Joon. N. B. The gov-ernment will pay the steamship company a bonus of \$100.000 for 15 trips, or \$132,223 for \$1 trips.

MORGAN IS TALKING

Aged Senator Trying to Kill Statehood Bill.

OBJECTS TO PARTY PRESSURE

He Resists Appointment of Conferces and Grows Eloquent on Danger of Debauchery of Indian Voters With Whisky.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 24.—The time of the Senate today was divided between saying that Senators generally desired acthe Swayne impeachment trial and the ministion, because it realizes that motion of Beveridge to appoint conferees on the joint statehood bill. in the Swayne case Perkins, Slayton and Powers made arguments in behalf of the prosecution and Higgins responded in Judge Swayne's jo behalf, leaving Thurston still to speak

bill was due to would-be officeholders. Speaking of the provision for voting by the Indians, he said.

"The petilfogging politician could have no better field than this. With a bottle of whiskey and come gewgaws, he can achieve marvelous results."

He predicted that the scandal that

He predicted that the scandal that He predicted that the scandal that would come out of these elections would adhere not only to the new state but to the people of the United States. Morgan read a magazine article quoting Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, on political corruption in that state. "That," he said. "is the cultured state of Rhode Island; if men go openly into the market there to bue votes, what may be expected from bue votes, what may be expected from a community like that of Indian Terri-tory unrestrained by safeguards of any kind?" A quotation made from the last annual message of Governor Durbin, of Indiana, was similarly commented on. Morgan declared that, if Indian Terri-

storgan declared that, a limbal terri-fory is to be converted into a state, there should be a law making it a penitentiary offense to go to the poils with a jug of whiskey. Otherwise, he said, the Indians all would be drunk before election and remain so as long as there was whiskey. After the Alahama Senator had spoken

I don't care." Morgan responded: "I am paddling my own cance."

Later he yielded to an interruption, and said, in response to questions, that he was willing to allow the Senate to ad-

Allison appealed to him to permit the

IN TOMORROW'S OREGONIAN

WHAT TO DO WITH ROSE BUSHES NEXT WEEK. Frederick V. Holman contributes an article that will interest everyone who grows roses. He has also prepared a list of what he considers the best roses in each class. There will be reprinted

Mr. Holman's article on the pruning of roses, published in The Sunday Oregonian one year ago.

THE MOST INTERESTING MAN IN RUSSIA.

Early life and struggles of George Gopon, priest and revolutionist, who was first a ploughboy. One seldom reads a more interesting chapter than that from our St. Petersburg correspondent detailing how Father Gopon, by clever deception, secured governmental aid in organizing the workmen of Russia.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE LATE JAY COOKE.

Rev. William C. Sheppard, of Vancouver, Wash., writes an intensely human sketch of the eminent financier and railroad builder, describing him as a fisherman, churchman and lover of children.

ROUGH LIDERS AT THE INAUGURATION.

Thirty of them will form President Rossevelt's immediate escort next Saturday. William Macleod Raines paints a series of strong pen pictures of the famed regiment and its strange

A VICTIM OF THE MERIT SYSTEM.

It seems to be a piece of tragic fiction involving an earnest, but modest teacher, but it is not without application to the Portland Public Schools. Overdrawn it may be, but written with power.

INAUGURATIONS OF THE PAST.

special correspondent of the National capital describes Washington's introduction into office, destroys a Jeffersonian myth, and tells of the first "big" inauguration in 1841.

The subject for the next story is "Oliver Twist," These are not serial stories, each one being complete in itself, and having no connection with the tale preceding or following.

THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

To those who have read "The Gold Bug," said to be Edgar A. Poe's best short story, Sir A. Conan Doyle's "Adventures of the Dancing Men" will be more than welcome.

ALL THE NEWS AND THE CUSTOMARY DEPARTMENTS.

b......

for Judge Swayne, and Messrs. De Armond and Palmer for the House. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

It is the expectation of the Senators who are managing the trial that an arrangement will be made tomorrow to adjourn, but before doing so he yielded on the statchood bill and held the floor in opposition when the Senate adjourned. in after it convened the Senate took

up the naval appropriation bill, to secure at this time action on the provisions to which there is no objection The reading of the naval bill had not been completed when Beveridge was recognized to renew his motion for the appointment of conferees on the joint state. There was at the time no dood bill. objection to the motion, but Teller said that he would desire 15 minutes to state some facts which had recently come to his attention regarding conditions in In-

dian Territory.

Bailey asked that the time for convening the Swayne Impeachment court be postponed five minutes.

"I object," said Daniel sharply.

harmonize the difference over statehood bill continued fruitlessiy the Senate today. There seemed to no disposition on the part of friends of the proposition for the proposition for the proposition of the proposition for the proposition of the proposition for the proposition f

Federal beef combine investigation are being served on a large number of the local representatives of the local meat packing companies.

Budgets of subpenas from the office of the Attorney-General were received by stand in the way of justice to 1.500,000 people in the interest of 300,000 elsewhere."

Teller Talks Against Time.

Teller then proceeded. He announced that he would interpose no opposition to the conference, but he should feel at liberty later to object to prevent action cor trary to the wishes of the Senate. He added that most of his time for the past few weeks had been largely given to servon the committee on Indian affairs, that the information gained there had been of such a character as to con ce him that the best course to pursue in the interest of the people in that ter-ritory is to annex it to Oklahoma and admit the two terrilories as one state. This he thought should, under the cirumstances, be done as speedily as possi-

Teller concluded three minutes before e time for the court to convene. The chair announced that his original inten-tion had been to appoint Beverldge, Dillingham and Bate as the conferees on the part of the Senate, and was proceed-ing to say that on account of Dilling-ham's absence he would substitute Nelson's name, when Morgan asked if the motion to appoint conferees had been

The chair said no, and was putting it as the hands of the clock pointed sharply at the noon figures. "I desire to be heard on that motion," said the Alabama Senaior. This meant that the motion must go over, and caused

anifest disappointment to the friends Arguing the Swayne Case.

When at noon consideration of Swayne case was resumed. Perkins, on behalf of the House managers, was recognized to continue the argument in support of the articles of impeachment. He devoted himself to the point of residence. daiming that nonresidence on the part of Judge Swayne in his district had been absolutely established. Perkins spoke for 5 minutes and was followed by Clayton. who gave his attention especially to the general question of impeachable offenses. Higgins spoke in defense of Judge Swayne and the trial was then adjourned until temorrow to afford the Senate an opportunity to return to consideration of the motion for conference on the state-

Morgan declared there was party pres-sure to get the bill through and that no ecandals had attached to the passage of such legislation. "No state should come into the Union with reproaches upon the character of her people or of her leading men," he said, and then intimated that the pressure to secure the passage of the operation for appendicitia.

Panama Canal bill. Bailey objected, saying that no more conferences could be held until the statehood matter was set-After further contention the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Morgan

The Senate began proceedings today by adopting a resolution reported by Lodge from the committee on rules, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms not to permit flowers to be brought into the Senate cham

In a Beadlock on Statehood. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Efforts to harmonize the difference over the

statehood bill continued fruitlessly in

no disposition on the part of the friends of the proposition for two states to be made of four territories to accept a compromise permitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory to come in at the present session, and compelling the other territories wait. When this was proposed today it was insisted that the House would not agree to such an arrangement. While the appointment of conferes was prevented by Senator Morgan, several other Senators who oppose the House bill were ready to agree to these appointments, but evinced opposition to the adoption of a conference re-port which proposes to bring into statehood the territories of New Mexice and Arizona Jointly. A disposition to debate at any length the adoption of such a report would be fatal to the of any statehood measure at this session.

Expense of Army Maneuvers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Secretary Taft today transmitted to the House a statement showing the total cost of the joint encampments and maneuvers of the mi-litia and Regular Army for the past year. The maneuvers at Manassas, Va., cost the state militia organizations \$484.643, and the Regular Army \$105,156. In Callfornia the cost of the militia was \$31,900 and the Army \$950. In Washington state the militia expended \$25,722, and the Army \$9471. The statement contains an item of \$13,608 for Pullman car fare for officers.

THE DAY'S DEATH ROLL.

William G. Shanks, Newspaper Man NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-William Gore Shunks, president of the National Press Intelligence Company, well known in newspaper and financial circles in this city, and for Il years city editor of the Tribune, is dead at Hamilton, Bermuda aged 68 years. He was a correspondent with the armies of Grant and Sherman during most of the Civil War.

Col. C. H. Wood, Hotel Man. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 31 .- Colone Charles H. Wood, proprietor of the West Hotel, died of pneumonia today, aged 6 He formerly was connected with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

J. C. Carlton, Mexican War Veteran. BEDFORD, Ind., Feb. 24.-Major James C. Cariton, president of the National Mexican War Veterans' Association, is dead of paralysis, aged 73 years.

Sydney D. Ripley, Insurance Man. NEW YORK, Feb. M .- Sydney Dillon Ripley, prominent in insurance circles and a club man, died today as a result of an

HITS ARMOR PLATE TRUST

VANDIVER MOVES THAT GOV-ERNMENT PROSECUTE IT.

He Charges That Companies Have Combined to Extort Exorbitant Prices From Government.

WaSHINGTON, Feb. M.-Representative Vandiver, of Missouri, introduced the following resolution in the House today: following resolution in the House today:
Revolved, That the Attorney-General inform
the House at his earliest convenience whether
or not any proceedings have been mistituted
either civil or criminal, against the armor
plate trusts, and if not, why not; and, forther,
Resolved, That the Attorney-General also inform the House what steps have been taken
by him to determine whether or not the said
armorphate trust should not be prosecuted for
violation of the United States anti-trust law
of July 2, 1800, or other United States scatteres
against trusts and combines in restraint of
trade.

clary committee.

A preamble to the resolution recites that on September 16, 1931, the Attorney-General was petitioned to institute civil and criminal proceedings against the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company, as combining and consti-Steel Company, as combining and consti-tuting what the petition alleged was an armor-plate trust, for controlling the price of armor plate, and that there was filed with the Attorney-General and with the President a statement of facts and evidence showing a conspiracy, whereby the trade and commerce in armor plate had been monopolized and the armor-plate trust enabled to sell many thousand to a trust enabled to sell many thousand tons of armor plate to the United States Government at prices ranging from \$46 to \$529 a ton, after a duly appointed board of expert naval constructors had reported that the actual cost of the armor did not exceed \$197 a ton.

The preamble further alleges an agree-nent between the Carnegic and Bethlehem Companies as to prices, and that they have divided the contracts of the Government between themselves, each bidding lower than the other for one-half of the armor required at any time

by the Government.

Additional evidence of this conspiracy to prevent free and open competition in bids for armor plate, the preamble continues, had been shown in the hearing of the present Secretary of the Navy when, on January 25, 1905. Secretary Morton stated to the House committee on saval affairs that the bids of the Bethlehem and Carnogle Companies on 7829 tens of armor plate, which had been opened on January 12 last, were discovered to on January be identical.

In spite of the cumulative evidence of conspiracy in restraint of trade, the pre-amble says, the Secretary of the Navy awarded contracts to these two companies at \$53 a ton, when an independent com-pan, outside of the trust had offered to furnish exactly the same armor for \$338 a ton, thus, the preamble says, increasing the cost to the Government by \$5 in favor of the trust, and "Indicating the power of the influence which the aforesaid armor-plate trust has acquired over the Government and officials of the United

KILLS STANDARD OIL STEAL House Refuses to Pay Rent for Old

New York Custom-House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-In the House of Representatives today the fight that had waged for many years against the appropriation of \$120,500 for rental of the old New York Custom-House resulted in a victory, Hemenway (Ind.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, being unable to muster sufficient strength to retain the provision in the bill. The opposition was led by Sulzer (N. Y.), supported by Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, both of whom denounced the ex-penditure as a public scandal and in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, wffich, it was alleged, was behind the National City Bank, the purchaser of the boilding from the Government. In the course of general debate on the bill, Crum-South, the last named also dealing with

present cotton conditions.

Hull (Rep., Ia.) presented a further conference report on the Army appropriation bill, which under the rule was ordered to be printed before being taken up.
A number of pension bills from the Sen-ate were considered, altogether 125 being passed. By unanimous consent the foi-

Amending the revised statutes so that stockholders holding five shares of stock in any National bank with \$2,000 capital may be eligible as directors. Establishing a lifesaving station at

Nome, Alaska. Giving the Legislature of Hawaii the right to provide for the election of County Boards and Aldermen of cities. Also the following joint resolutions: Authorizing a change in the name of

the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States to the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America. Providing for medals of honor to uniform soldiers who in 1963, after the expiration of their terms of service. inteered for temporary service in Mary land and Pennsylvania and who received

The Senate amendments to the Panama Canal Government bill were disagreed to and it was sent to conference, The sundry civil appropriation bill then was taken up under an agreement for four hours' general debate.

Under license of debate, Crumpacker of Indiana delivered a lengthy address in favor of the proposition to reduce the repre-sentation in the House of Representatives of those states violating the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution regarding

disqualification of voters. He pleaded for perfect equality in citizenship, and de-clared that the "door of hope" should be open to all citizens without regard to

olor or creed. Crumpacker admitted that a large per-centage of negroes was not fitted for the privilege of the ballot, but those that were qualified, he contended should be accorded these privileges as freely and

ungrudgingly as any white man.
After some further debate the bill was read for amendment.
Sulzer (N. Y.) atrongly opposed the provision for rent of the old Custom-House. of New York City, saying it was the "old,

bewhiskered, long-standing steal of the National City Eank."

"It is a notorious scandal, a steal and a fraud," he vigorously asserted, and he could not understand why the National City Bank had not been compelled to pay to the Government the \$2,000,000 purchase money for the building instead of the

money being simply transferred on the bank's books, except that it was due to the influence of the Standard Oll Company, which owned the bank.

Explaining that he was not defending he contract which was made by Mr Gage, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, Hemenway contended that, if the amount for rent was not appropriated, the bank could go into court and get a judgment. Hemenway admitted in reply to Sulzer that no deed has passed from the Government to the bank, and the bank was not paying taxes for the building. Hemenway insisted that ex-Secretary Gage was not charged with having committed a crime, but with having

made a bad contract,

"If he has not committed a crime," in-terjected Sulzer, "why, as soon as we got an honest President, had he to get out Williams said he did not criticize the

original transaction, but he asserted that it was the subsequent dealings that were urrounded with fraud in order to obtain Congress contributions.

A motion by Suizer to strike out the provision prevailed, 93 to 71.

Fifty-nine of the 15 pages had been dissed of when the bill was laid aside and e house adjourned until tomorrow.

TWO HOUSES AT LOGGERHEADS Kansas House Tries to Coerce Senate on Railroad Bills.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—The Kansas House will consider the anti-discrimination bill next Tuesday. This is the only bill remaining on the House calendar di-rected against the Standard Oil Company. It was a special order for this afternoon, but the House decided to defer the discussion in an effort to get the Senate into line on the railroad bill. The Senate passed the anti-discrimination, bill and refused to accept the railroad measure which entirely and in the railroad is the House These in which originated in the House. There is much opposition to the anti-discrimination bill in the House, and the friends of the railroad bill think they see a way where-by to force the Senate to support the House railroad measure.

OUST STANDARD FROM STATE Kansas Attorney-General Will Proceed Under State Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.-Attorney-General Coleman will commence quo war-ranto proceedings in the Supreme Court today to oust the Standard Oil Company from Kansas. He has been in conference with Governor Hoch for several days, and had the subject under consideration.

The writ will be asked for on the ground that the Standard Oil Company is a trust, operating in Kansas in violation of the anti-trust law. The recent action of the United States Court in the Smiley case, upholding the Kansas anti-trust law, gives the officials confidence enough to make the move against the Standard.

CRIMINAL CHARGE TO BE MADE

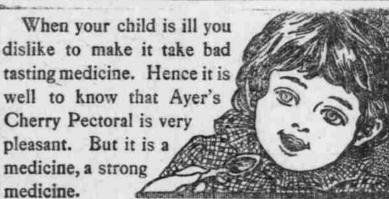
packer (Ind.) Wallace (Ark.) and Byrd viction will be asked for under the bave tested the workings of this new disc provisions of the Farrelly anti-trust law. The Prairie Company, which is a Standard concern, has offices in a num-

> Board to Manage Alaska. WASHINGTON Feb. 24.—Senator Bev-pridge reported favorably from the com-mittee on territories today the Dietrich of the Company of the Compa

Endowment for Tutors at Princeton. PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.-A move-ment to raise a fund of \$2,500,000 to add to the endowment of Princeton Univer-sity, in order to make it possible to install a system of thio's or preceptors, has been inaugurated by the board of trustees of the university. The board has appointed a committee of 50 alumni, who West, with Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, as chairman, and George W. Bur-leigh, of New York, as secretary.

Ohio River Steamer Lost. LOUISVILLE Feb. 21.-A Post special Maysville, Ky., says the Kanawha, plying in the Cincinnati and Kanawha River trade, was torn from her moorings here this afternoon and car-ried down-stream, (The latest reports say the is on fire and sinking. It is believed

One Hundred Bodies Recovered. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 24.--up to this afternoon 100 bodies of victims of the n at Virginia mines had been re-



Time and time again we have published the formula of this cough medicine in the principal Medical Journals of this country and Europe, and have mailed it to nearly every physician in the United States.

So it follows that when your doctor orders it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, or consumption, he knows precisely what he is giving.

Physicians recommend their families to keep it on hand.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA-For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE-For malaria and agus



Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate makes the most toothsome cakes and pastry you ever tasted. And best of all, it imparts the rich, strengthening, delicious nutriment of cocoa and sugar.

Always fresh in patented hermetically sealed cans.

MAN FOUND WHO WROTE **MYSTERIOUS** BOOK!

That Reveals Startling Secrets Jealously Guarded for Ages by Adepts.

Explains the Workings of a Strange Force Overlooked by Scientists for Centuries Past.

Tells How Men and Women May Cure Disease as If by Magic, and Wield a Powerful Influence Over the Minds and Lives of Others.

The Dead Brought Back to Life Would Be Little More Startling Than the Marvelous Things Done by People Who Have Tried This Wonderful Force,

Peculiur Arrangements by Which 100,-000 Copies of This Strange Book Are to Be Given Away by Mail, Absolutely Free.

New York,-(Special Correspondence)-Prot. T. McIntyre, a well-to-do scientist of this ty, has created a screation in the scientific orid. It has been learned on good authority hat he wrote the wonderful book from which many persons received valuable information, enabling them to astonish physicians and scientists in many parts of the world. Through delving down the realms of nature's mys-Every Kansas County Will Be Scene
of Standard Prosecution.
CHANUTE, Kan., Feb. 24.—Criminat proceedings against the officers and employes of the Prairie Oll & Gas Company will be started at once. Cases will be brought in every Kansas county where the company of the process of the prairie of the most noted authorities on man possessed of divine power, for he has ted them how to influence people far and near and to heal themselves and others of all liss as if by magic, He tells them how to project their thoughts, develop a powerful mentality and balld up the mechanism of the body and brain. Poctors and magnetists who he has discovered a delicate but purwill be brought in every Kansas county where the company does business. Conhistory of psychic power.

In explaining the method to a reporter, Prof. McIntyre said: "I am convinced that everybody can accomplish the things I have done if they understand the system. It would be a grand thing if every man, woman and child in this country learned the use of this wonderful force. There would be no more disimmorality, drunkenness, habits, poverty or failures in life. There is no reason why we should not be able to prevent murders and suicides, separations and insanity, for through its use almost any phenomena seems possible. I have sent my wonderful book to people in many parts of the world, which explains the principles of this discov ery, and I find they can do the same won-derful things that I have done, and for which many persons think I possess some special power. I have sent these expensive books out without any charge whatever, as I am anxious to have everyone test the wonders of this new discovery. The letters received from each person who tries it are the same. They are all loud in their exclamations of surprise and say they never dreamed such things pos-sible. Many offer me fine presents, but I refuse them. I am working for the uplifting of mankind and science. The kind letters received from grateful hearts more than pay for my services. I will send a copy of my free

many pictures, showing how one mind controls another, it explains how the strange pheno-mens of developing Personal Magnetism, Hyp-notic influence, Magic Curing of Diseases, Reading Characters and Minds, Projecting thoughts to distant places are accomplished; it gives you the key to the development of the inner Forces, concentration, force of character, memory and powerful systems of swaying the minds of others; how to overcome the most obstinate disease or habit through an inward, subjective power, as the Hindoos banish disease and despendency at will.

It is by far the ment wonderful book of the age, and all who receive free copies of it can be thankful. It points out the road to finan-

book to every person who writes me without

cial and social success; it reveals many mys-terious phenomena that have baffled scientists for centuries past.
"I want to give the whole hundred thousand copies of this book away without any charge whatever," continued the professor, "for I know that every person will greatly enjoy experimenting with my system. who are not strong physically and mentally, I could charge a good price for my book en-titled "The Secrets of Magic Force, Health and Power," should I care to do so, but all I ask from any person is a short note of re-quest or a postal card, and I will send the book by return mail, absolutely free. Yez, many who have received it write me letters

book by return mail, absolutely free. Yes, many who have received it write me letters that are startling, especially those who have taken my advice." "Do you mean to say that you help people who are sick and unautecessful without charging for your service?" asked the reporter. "Yes." replied Prof. McIntyre." I will be glad to reveal astonishing truits to anyone who will write me explaining the nature of their weakness or disease, and I will not charge a penny for telling them how to get well and strong. In fact, this free book gives the key to wonderful systems of bealing that almost carry one back to the day of great miracles."

Prof. McIntyre then presented the reporter with a copy of his new and finely illustrated treatise, entitled "The Secrets of Magnetic Force, Health and Power," which he intends to send absolutely free to every person who desires to try the powers of his new discovery. This is truly a generous act of this great should take advantage of his kindness and liberality. His name will containly go down in history as one of the greatest benefactor the human race has ever known. Send your name and sidress to the professor and ask for a copy of this wonderful free treatise. Your request will be kept confidential. If you wish it sent free at once, write to Prof. F. T. McIntyre, Dept. Sif. No. 128 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, N. Y.

You will be amazed at the workings of this truly wonderful discovery. It will open the way to success in life, enable you to control and says the minds of many, scartle your explain. Send today. A postal card will bring it.