

JAMES J. HILL TALKS ON RATES Tells Senate Committee a Few Things From His Long Experience.

PREDICTS LOWER RATES

He Declares Discrimination Necessary and Advocates Exemption of Export Rates From Law. Effect of Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, gave the Senate committee on interstate commerce the benefit of his experience of the railroad business. He said there was one safe basis on which a low rate could be made, and that was the low cost of producing the transportation. The value of the service is determined by the density of the traffic, and that makes the rate. Rates vary with conditions. In making rates on his road, he said, they had to take into consideration what the country produced. The railroad was charged with the prosperity of every man who lived on the road, if that man worked.

Discriminations were necessary, declared Mr. Hill. When his road was built, he went to Washington State and found that its greatest product was lumber. There was a rate of 50 cents per hundred pounds on lumber to the Eastern market. Lumber dealers said they could ship at 65 cents. He knew they could not do it, and he made a rate of 40 cents, and was shipping large quantities of lumber. This was a discrimination against lumber on the eastern end of the road, but in 30 years there would be no lumber produced in that section. It was because the cars going out with merchandise brought loads back that those low rates could be made. Besides the merchandise from the Pacific Coast, his road handled freight for the Orient. Large quantities of flour at one time were hauled from the Twin Cities to the Orient, but the Interstate Commerce Commission stopped it.

Says Law Killed Traffic. This statement produced a fire of questions from members of the committee, and in reply Mr. Hill explained that the company was compelled to file its through rates with the commission. This rate, being made public, was cut by rival railroads, which were not compelled to make their rates public. His company under the law could not change its rate for seven or eight days, and meanwhile the other lines took the cargoes. If the ships of the company did not carry a pound of freight it would make no difference with the dividends.

Speaking of the great tonnage of the railroad, Mr. Hill warned the committee to be careful not to cripple the business of the country. "Not for ourselves," he added, "because before you got down to us there would be a great many corpses about the country." He spoke of the congestion of freight at Eastern ports and said business was going to the Gulf, although shipping rates to Europe from Gulf ports were very much higher. Roads east of Chicago would have to raise their rates in order to get means to build more extensive terminals. Mr. Hill said that, while Congress was legislating for safety appliances for employees, it might provide better safety for the public. He attributed 90 per cent of the accidents to non-observance of rules. He told of a shipment of locomotives from Chile to Yokohama by his company at a rate equal to what another company charged for transporting locomotives 500 miles. "This is a case," he remarked, "for the Interstate Commerce Commission to take up and investigate. They would find somebody charging too much."

Commenting upon the statement of Mr. Hill that in 20 years there had been a reduction of rates from two cents to seventy-six one-hundredths of a cent per ton per mile, Chairman Elkins asked what would happen to rates in the next 20 years. Rate of Half-Cent a Ton. "Give the roads fair treatment," replied Mr. Hill, "and in 20 years I think the rate will come down to half a cent per ton per mile."

Mr. Hill said the ability of the railroads to raise money for increasing their equipment and for building additional lines would be destroyed by taking away from them the power to make rates. He criticized the terminal charges enforced below the Harlem river in New York, saying they were greater than the rate from Buffalo to Harlem. He suggested that the Interstate Commerce Commission might investigate these terminal charges. "Why do not the commissioners take up that matter?" asked Chairman Elkins. "They are too busy," replied Mr. Hill, "trying to get power to fix railroad rates."

There was an interesting discussion between Mr. Hill and Mr. Elkins about the competition of Canadian roads. The latter asked what ought to be done to meet the rates and rebates of the Canadian lines. "We are willing to work that out among ourselves," replied Mr. Hill. "Before we are through with them, they will cease cutting rates." He said that some years ago the Transcontinental Association paid the Canadian Pacific road \$500,000 a year to get out of certain business on New York to San Francisco. This arrangement lasted only three years. Exempt Export Rates From Law. Replying to Senator Foraker, Mr. Hill said he intended to suffer if export traffic with non-contiguous countries was exempted from control by the Interstate Commerce regulations. This was brought out by the previous remark of Mr. Hill that his company had to withdraw its rate on flour to Japan because the commission insisted that the rate should be published. Replying to a question by Senator Clapp as to the effect of the Panama canal on the railroads, Mr. Hill said that for Atlantic and Gulf ports and for 100 miles inland the canal would be of some advantage. "But," he added, "for all interior points we will meet any rate made by the canal route."

Hill declared that every railway officer should be disqualified from engaging in the production of traffic on a line where he is on the payroll, because of the temptation to favor the company in which he is interested. Restrict Commissioner's Power. Robert Mather, of the Rock Island system, was also before the committee and said no changes were necessary in the present law except the restriction of the scope and power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PUT END TO ALL FAVORITISM Paul Morton Outlines Roosevelt's Railroad Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Many members of the International Railway Congress met tonight at a banquet at the Raleigh House as the guests of the American Railway Guild. Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, responding to the toast "The President of the United States," said: "On the railroad question President Roosevelt wants nothing but that which is right, and he is just as anxious that no injustice shall be done to the public. It is gratifying to know that today there is less discrimination, fewer rebates and more equality in freight rates than ever before in the history of the country. But through one device or another there will remain here and there preferential rates which favor certain large shippers and which bear down unjustly on others. This is the condition of affairs that the President is doing his best to remove. The private sidetrack arrangements by which unfairness in rates has been enjoyed by some of the big industries of the country, the earning of more than a fair return on private car investments; the payment of commissions of various sorts or rebates or preferential rates in any form, ought to be entirely discontinued."

BAD FREAK OF TORNADO LIFTS ROOF OF OMAHA BUILDING AND DROPS IT.

Walls Are Smashed and Three Persons Killed and Six Injured in Collapse Which Results.

OMAHA, Neb., May 3.—Three persons were killed and six injured by the collapse of a three-story building at Thirteenth and Grace streets today. The building was occupied by the Omaha Casket Company, and the killed and injured were, with one exception, employees of the concern. The dead: JACOB KIRSCHNER, assistant shipping clerk. L. M. MARTIN, a collector. HENRY DIETL, foreman.

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BRIBERY IN GAS LEASE

Graft in Philadelphia Affairs Exposed at Public Meeting. PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—One of the sensations today in the proposition to lease the municipal gas works to the United States Improvement Company was the reading at a mass meeting held at the Academy of Music tonight of an affidavit made by Robert Dorman, a carpet manufacturer, that bribery was resorted to when the United Gas Company secured its present 20-year lease of the gas works in 1897. Mr. Dorman's affidavit declares that a syndicate of which he was a member submitted a better bid for the lease than that of the United Gas Company, but that in consideration of \$50,000 cash paid to each member and other valuable considerations the syndicate afterward withdrew its bid. Mr. Dorman says, however, that he and one other man refused to accept their shares of the money, which was paid by Thomas Dolan, a representative of the gas company.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Ignace Paderewski's health is improved and his doctor has no fear of paralysis. The plant of the Springfield Boiler Manufacturing Company at Springfield, Ill., burned yesterday. Loss, \$300,000. Eugene V. Debs will head the American Federation of Labor. Anna Holzappel, the nurse who attended Mrs. Marie Walcker Hoch on her deathbed, has disappeared, and is badly wanted as a witness against Johann Hoch. Ex-President Grover Cleveland has made a liberal contribution toward the endowment fund of the Hastings College, at Hastings, Neb. The sum is not stated. Joseph Ramey, Jr., president of the Wabash Railroad Company, will sail for Europe in June, and on his return will identify himself with other railroad interests. Henry G. Goll, former assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, has been arrested in Chicago for complicity in Bigelow's defalcations and returned to Milwaukee. The Board of United States General Appraisers has rejected the claim of Miss Mary M. Goodwin, of Boston, to the refunding of 45 cents duty collected on an American souvenir spoon returned from Newfoundland. H. P. Raynard, accused of embezzling over \$900 from Schwarzschold & Sulzberger while working as cashier of their branch at Springfield, Ill., has been arrested at Denver, where he was working under an assumed name. Shrieking and laughing and brandishing a knife to keep off all who would interfere, an insane Arab, about 20 years old jumped off the coping of the entrance to a trolley tunnel in New York City yesterday and was instantly killed. Mike Broad deserted two hours after enlisting in the army and was captured last Sunday and imprisoned on Governor's Island, N. Y. He committed suicide with carbolic acid, and will be buried with military honors, as he had not been convicted of desertion, though awaiting trial. The celebrate case of Chauncey Dewey, a millionaire ranchman, and Clyde Wilson and A. J. McBride, cowboys employed by Dewey, who was charged with killing two members of the Berry family, neighboring ranchmen, in Northwestern Kansas, has been ended in the District Court at Norton, Kan.

DUNRAVEN'S PLEA FOR GREEN ISLE

Urgent Need Is Education and Measure of Self-Government, Says He.

APPEAL TO MODERATE MEN

Noted Liberal Earl Denounces Present System of Governing Ireland, and Says She Should Manage Own Affairs.

LONDON, May 3.—The Earl of Dunraven has written a remarkable pamphlet entitled "The Crisis in Ireland; an Account of the Present Conditions, With Suggestions for Reform," in which he exhaustively reviews the existing situation. The Earl says: "Ireland is at a crisis in her history. Year by year the country has been sinking deeper and deeper in misfortune and has now reached a point at which it must be decided whether the dominant tendencies shall continue to the inevitable melancholy end, or whether a supreme effort shall be made to lift the country out of the bankruptcy in man-power, intelligence and material prosperity which so immediately threatens it." Lord Dunraven says the land act made a good beginning, but that it is not sufficient to save the country. "As a matter of fact," he adds, "in watching the intricate political strife in England the world has overlooked the causes of the distressful condition and has seen merely the quarrels of political parties."

Measure of Self-Government.

He discusses at length the existing situation and states that the British government, if it desires to maintain the union, must provide money for the education of the people and give the country a measure of self-government which will afford the people an opportunity to appreciate their own good qualities. He appeals to the Moderates in Ireland to assist their differences and do something for the salvation of the country. He says that Ireland's best are continually drifting out, while its worst are drifting toward lunatic asylums, and the remainder will remain in Ireland only by necessity. Lord Dunraven says the land question is now in course of settlement and that the time is possibly coming when Nationalists and Unionists will work together. Irish Lead in Other Lands. Lord Dunraven assails with the utmost bitterness the present system of government in Ireland as a gross anachronism which satisfies no one. He contends that the Irish are not lazy or devoid of intelligence and points out that they do good work and become leaders of men in every quarter of the globe. Their need at home, he says, is that teaching which the responsibility of their own affairs alone can give.

Lord Dunraven says Ireland cannot be Anglicized, that she understands her own affairs best and should manage her own affairs. The pamphlet concludes: "If the union is to be maintained, an active, loving, democratic, progressive policy must be applied to the causes of decay."

TRIPLE ALLIANCE FOR PEACE

French See France, United States and Britain Thus Combined. PARIS, May 3.—The Temps in a leading article today discusses Ambassador McCormick's remarks to President Loubet yesterday. The pamphlet concludes: "If the union is to be maintained, an active, loving, democratic, progressive policy must be applied to the causes of decay."

VICTORY WON BY BRITAIN

Compels Russia and Austria to Yield Control of Macedonia. LONDON, May 3.—Confirmation has been obtained from the Foreign Office here of the statement from Vienna that Austria and Russia had acceded to the demands of Great Britain, Italy and France, that the new Macedonian financial scheme shall be controlled by the powers signatory of the Berlin treaty, and not only by Austria and Russia. This is considered here as an important diplomatic victory and a long step toward the solution of the threatening Near Eastern question. The control of reforms in Macedonia is in the hands of Austria and Russia, but Great Britain is satisfied with the two most important branches, the gendarmerie and finances, now under international control.

GOOD ROADS TRAIN STARTS

Tour of Education Which Will End at Portland Fair. CHICAGO, May 3.—To further the movement for good roads a party of 15 or 20 members of the National Good Roads Association, including the secretary, left Chicago today on a tour of Western cities, which is to end at Portland, Or., in time for the National convention, June 22 to 24, at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Among those who will make the trip are Colonel W. H. Moore, president of the National Association; Martin Dodge, director of the Government public road inquiry; George W. Cooley, president of the Minnesota branch of the Association; and Colonel T. P. Rixey, lecturer for the Association. The trip is to include the cities, the first stop scheduled being at Mendota, Ill. The party will be in charge of W. H. Mann, industrial commissioner of the Burlington railroad. The train was provided and equipped.

The Kingsbury Piano

There is no piano of a medium price on the market today that will compare with the Kingsbury. It is not only nice in its case design and finish but has an action and tone that is remarkable, and for standing in time is equal to the best. We have had a very large sale on this beautiful instrument and not a single dissatisfied customer. If you want a good piano at a reasonable price you should not fail to see the Kingsbury. The Kingsbury is not only a fine parlor piano but is used extensively for lodges, halls and schools. We have a large number of other makes, ranging in price from the very highest to the medium-priced and all are sold on our easy payment plan which is so popular with the people. Indeed, if a customer could not be suited at our store as to make, price and terms, they certainly would be hard to please.

Second-Hand Pianos

We have quite a number of good second-hand and used pianos, some that are returned from rental and are as good as new, that we will close out at about one-half their value. You will find them ranging in price from \$15 up.

Piano and Player

We have placed a nice piano and player in our window and offer them both for only \$50. This is a snap. Who will realize it and buy it?

Allen & Gilbert - Ramaker Company CORNER SIXTH AND MORRISON. EYEGLASS INSURANCE

Hereafter all Eye-Glasses or Spectacles bought of the Oregon Optical Company will be kept in repair for one year. This includes broken lenses (the rimless kind included) whether specially ground or otherwise.

OREGON OPTICAL CO.

V. M. C. A. Building, 4th and Yamhill. by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Northern Pacific railroads and will tour the entire system of these roads, visiting about 50 of the more prominent cities.

RAILROAD DISPLAY OPENS

Paul Morton Speaks on Benefits of Railroads to America.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The American Railway Appliance Exhibition was formally opened here today in the presence of nearly 500 delegates to the International Railway Congress. Speeches were made by Secretary of War Taft, Secretary of the Navy Morton, President George A. Post, of the exhibit; T. L. Lawrence, deputy chairman of the London North Western Railway, and Stuyvesant Plant, president of the American section of the congress.

George Westinghouse, in accepting the honor of the presidency, presented a new era in railroading by the substitution of electricity for steam in the moving of trains. Secretary Paul Morton spoke as follows: "The story of the transportation of this country and the improvements in transportation facilities is the history of American progress. It is no exaggeration to say that the present commercial position of the United States in the world today is chiefly on account of its low railroad rates, and it is not at all out of the way for me to say that if it were not for the American railway appliances the cost of transportation in this country would today be as cheap as it is. It has been estimated that where \$1 has been invested in States in the United States, the value of agricultural property has been increased \$10. The steel rail and the steam engine, with all other railway appliances have been pioneers in the development of this country. Today, with great luxury and comfort, at a cost of less than 3 cents a mile, travelers average less than one hour what 60 years ago was more than a day's journey. The railroad freight rates in the United States are low. No other country has such cheap carrying of goods. There are very few complaints of rates in this country because they are too high. Complaints of excessive rates are the exception, but the fact, with the lowest rates in existence, the wages paid by American railroads to their employees approximate at least 50 per cent more than the wages paid to railroad men in other countries, and considered furthermore that the American railroads probably pay higher prices for materials than any other railroads in the world, it serves to emphasize the triumph of transportation which has been achieved in America. It has been my observation that complaints of unreasonable rates to railroad men always receive prompt and satisfactory attention. While in a sense railroad transportation is a natural monopoly, in a broader sense it is everywhere and is always a competitive force in rate-making. It is a source of great satisfaction to all of us to have so many distinguished foreign guests in our midst. We know there is much that we can learn from the other countries, and transportation. I know that we are studying the improvements they are making with the same good-will that we are sure that our own results will be in the long run cheaper, safer and better carriage of both passengers and freight. Secretary Taft followed, speaking in a humorous vein. Joseph Jefferson's Manager. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 3.—William E. Dennison, well known to the theatrical profession, died tonight at Great Bend, Pa. He had been business manager for Joseph Jefferson and Lewis Morrison.

Three Men Burned to Death in Hotel

burned to death in a hotel fire here tonight.

Artistic Picture Framing—High-Grade Watch Repairing—Very Reasonable Prices

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. \$7-\$8 Hats \$4.25 The offering of Trimmed Hats for today should crowd our Millinery Store to the utmost capacity, for among the assortment are Hats of all the popular and well-known shapes made of fine straw braids in a wide range of colors, and trimmed with flowers, foliage, ribbons and ornaments; real values \$7.00 and \$8.00, today at \$4.25

Novelty Fancy Silks Real Value \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50. Your Choice Today Only 95c

Great May White Sale ALL OUR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AT REDUCED PRICES Gowns Skirts Drawers Corset Covers

Dress Goods Sale Sheets and Cases Our entire stock of CREAM AND WHITE DRESS GOODS at reduced prices. 60c Dress Goods at 39c 85c Dress Goods at 69c \$1.25 Dress Goods at 89c

New Tan Covert Jacket Bargains At \$7.50 At \$10 At \$12.50

May Sale Entire Stock of White Lace Curtains Irish Point, Grand Duchess, Battenberg, Renaissance, Nottingham, Brussels effects, etc. Regular price \$1.00, at 78c Regular price \$1.50, at 98c Regular price \$2.00, at \$1.49 Regular price \$2.50, at \$1.98 Regular price \$3.00, at \$2.19

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

NAN'S JURY DISAGREES

(Continued from First Page.) So far as the testimony goes, two persons most spoken of during the entire proceedings, the deceased, a man by the name of Young, a racketeer man, and the defendant to live with him as his mistress. The man's death, because of the personality of this man Young, had nothing in it to excite your passions or your prejudices. It was a mere gambler, a racketeer man. Therefore, you should be able to consider the facts calmly without prejudice and passion. There is no artificial atmosphere for you to be excited or distracted by. You must estimate the circumstances without any thought of the offense, calmly and with a quiet mind. Of course, gentlemen, you must not think that because of the humble position of this woman, you should not give her the same consideration as if she occupied a more exalted position in society. Whatever her position, she is entitled to the same legal rights as the most prominent and most conspicuous. If there be a reasonable doubt in this case on the evidence, this doubt must be thrown into the balance for the defendant. A danger lies in the remarks of counsel which might take your mind off the direct issue. You must avoid this danger. The recorder described the two degrees of murder and manslaughter in the first and second degrees, which he said, he apprehended by the request to charge, was thought by counsel to be applicable in the case, and proceeded: I understand that there is no claim on the part of the defense that the crime was murder in the first degree or nothing. But you are not bound to accept the arguments of counsel as to the nature of this crime. You are the judges of the fact, if there was murder, and in what degree. The crucial question is: "Did the man kill himself, or did this defendant fire the fatal shot?" The accused falls to take advantage of her privilege to make a defense, under the advice of all counsel. Her failure to do so must in no way be held against her. The recorder directed that questions and answers of witnesses which were stricken out upon objection of counsel should be disregarded. He continued: Much has been said relating to the motive which actuated this defendant. The prosecution claims that she shot the man because he had cast her off as his mistress. But it is not necessary to prove the motive to convict of murder. If it is shown that a motive existed, then it tends to support the circumstances. But to do this the motive must be proved, not imagined. Before giving the case to the jury, Recorder Goff ruled on the request to charge interpreted in Miss Patterson's behalf. He refused to submit one of the requests, saying it would be a direction to the jury to acquit the defendant. He told the jury, however, that it might disregard the testimony of Julia Smith if it thought it right to do so. He also refused to charge requests concerning Pawnbroker Stern and the failure of the defense to call J. Morgan Smith. He said that claims on their side were not to be considered as evidence. After going over the requests one by one, Recorder Goff told the jury it was

not necessary that there should be direct and positive evidence as to everything and it was sufficient that the facts be proved. He said: If you believe that it was a physical impossibility, so far as the nature of the wound is concerned, for Young to have shot himself, then that is a fact. But you must remember that one inference cannot be proved by another inference. If you believe the defendant fired the shot without deliberation or intent to kill, but in a moment of passion, then you may find her guilty of the crime of manslaughter. In reaching your conclusion you must not be swayed by sympathy or influence. Crowd Blocks the Streets. The case went to the jury at 1:05 P. M. Following the retirement of the jury, the prisoner was taken back to her cell in the Tombs. The girl met her father at the Tombs and embraced him. She did not appear exceedingly nervous and looked as if she was relieved after the many days of nervous strain. As time went by and the word spread that the jury had gone out to consider the evidence, the crowd around the Criminal Court building increased. A battalion of mounted police was called out and succeeded in making a passageway through Center street for surface cars and other vehicles, but at Elm street it was difficult. There the traffic was at a standstill, the street being filled with persons who had been unsuccessful in gaining admittance to the court building. Down Franklin street towards Broadway

Election Fixer Is Convicted.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 3.—E. H. Wilson, Deputy State Game Warden, was today convicted of fraudulently registering names before the last general election. His attorneys gave notice that they would file a motion for a new trial tomorrow. The chief witness for the prosecution was Blanche Shaw, the woman who was spirited away mysteriously and later found by the officers.

Spring Humors

Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache. The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. Forming in combination the Spring Medicine par excellence, of unequalled strength in purifying the blood as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of Scrofula Salt Rheum Scald Head Boils, Pimples All Kinds of Mucor Psoealis Blood Poisoning Rheumatism Catarrh Dyspepsia, Etc. Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.



AWARDED GRAND PRIZE Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. Paris 1900, Buffalo 1901, Chicago 1893. Rosenthal's 149 THIRD ST. SOLE AGENTS For These Celebrated Shoes