ROOSEVELT WINS VIRGINIA HEARTS

Ovation Greets Him at State Capital.

Claims for Nation Credit of Virginia's Great.

POLICY IN CARIBBEAN SEA

Southern Tour Begins With Great Outpourings of People to Greet President, Who Boasts Blood of All Sections.

THE PRESIDENT'S	ITINERARY.
Lett Washington 8:30	A. M Oct. 1
Richmond, Va	
Raleigh, N. C	Oct. 1
Durham, N. C	
Greensboro, N. C	Oct. 1
High Point, N. C	Oct. 1
Salisbury, N. C	
Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 1
Roswell, Ga	
Atlanta, Ga	Oct. 2
Jacksonville, Fig	Oct. 2
St. Augustine, Fla	21-2
Mobile, Ala	
Tuskegee, Als	
Montgomery, Ala	Oct. 2
Birmingham, Als	Oet. 2
Little Rock, Ark	Oct. 2
Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 2
New Orleans, La	Oct. 2
Arrive Washington	0 2

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.-Richmond threw open her gates to President Roosevelt, and during the seven hours of his stay state and city officials and citizens accorded him a welcome hearty and sincere. The Presidential train arrived a few minutes after noon. and from that moment until 7 o'clock tonight, when he departed for Raleigh, N. C., over the Seaboard Air Line, he was given an ovation.

His entry into the city was the signal for a wild demonstration from a multitude, and the welcoming enthusiasm only ceased when his train conon its Journey through the South. Mrs. Roosevelt shared in the honors,, and Mrs. Montague, the wife of the Governor, gave a reception at the Executive mansion in her honor.

The President made several addresses, one at the Capitol Square, before one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Virginia's capital, another at a banquet in Masonic Temple. where 400 of the representatives of the Old Dominion were gathered about the boards; again at the Lee monument, where he spoke to a large number of Confederate veterans, and once more at a gathering of negroes.

His speeches paid tribute to the Confederate veterans, voiced appreciation of the economic and political progress of the South since the Civil War; pointed to his ancestry, in which Southern and Northern blood are mingled, and to his birth in the East and his life in the West, declaring he believed himself a middling good American; spoke of the preponderance of Southern blood in his regiment in Cuba, referred to the aid, through advice, that this Government can give the peoples on the coasts and Islands of the Caribbean; relterated the principle of equal justice to all, and in his talk to negroes, congratulated them on their progress as a race.

The President will speak tomorrow at Raleigh, N. C.

PRESIDENT EXTOLS SOUTH.

Speech at Richmond on Reconstruc-

tion and National Policy.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18 .- 1 sday was Roosevelt day at Richmond and the city was in gala attire. Business was practically suspended and nearly the whole population was on the streets.

At 12 o'clock sharp the Presidential train pulled into the Main-Street Depot and a special committee formally welcomed the President to Richmond. Then the Provident was escorted to Capitol Square. The line of march was through the principal streets to the Western part of the city and return. All along the route the President was enthusiastically cheered.

The President and party called at the Executive Mansion and paid their respects and then repaired to the speckers' stand, which was faced by one of the greatest multitudes ever assembled in Richmond. Mayor McCarthy presented the Governor, who in a brief speech introduced the President, who

Great Men of Virginia.

I trust I need hardly say how great is my

the men who were the blue and the men who were the gray now march and stand shoul-der to shoulder, giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as in name a reunited poonle. e are all now in fact as in name a reunited ople, a people infinitely richer because of a priceless memories left to all Americans

by you men who fought in the great war.

Think of it, oh, my countrymen; think of
the good fortune that is ours! That whereas every other war of modern times has left feelings of rancor and biliterases to keep asunder the combatants, our great war has left to the sons and daughters of the men who fought, on whichever side they fought, the same right to feel the keenest pride in the great deeds alike of the men who fought on one side and of the men who fought on the other.

Heroism of the South.

due the South for the Southern value are seen displayed during the four years of war, I think that even greater praise is due to her for what her people have accomplished in the 40 years of peace which followed. For 40 years the South has made not merely a courageous, but at times a desperate, struggle, as she has striven for moral and material well-being. Her success has been extraordinary. being. For success, and the summary should feel joy and pride in it. Only a heroke people could have battled sufficiently against the conditions with which the people of the South found themselves face to face at the end of the found themselves face to face at the end of the Civil War. There had been utter destruction and disaster, and wholly new business and social problems had to be faced with the scannifest means. The economic and political fabric had to be readjusted in the midst of dire want, of grinding poverty. The future of the broken, war-swept South seamed beyond hope, and, if her some and daughters had been of weaker fiber, there would in very truth have been no loope. But the men and the sons of the men who had faced with unfailtering front every alternation of good and well fortune from Manassas to Appointation. evil fortune from Manassas to Appointtox, and the women, their wives and mothers, whose courage and endurance had reached an even higher heroic level—these men and these women set thusselves undauntily to the

great task before them.

For 20 years the struggle was hard, and at times doubtful. Then the splendid qualiat times doubtrul. Then the spismoid qual-ties of your manhood and womanhood told, as they were bound to tell, and the wealth of your extraordinary natural resources began to be shown. Now the teeming riches of mine and field and factory attest the prosperity of those who are all the stronger because of the trials and strongles through which this prosperity has come. You stand loyally to your aditions and memories; you also stand loyal-for our great common country of today and for our common flag, which symbolises all that is brightest and most hopeful for the future of mankind; you face the new age in the spirit of the age. Alike in your material and in your spiritual and intellectual developt, you stand abreast of the foremost in

he world's progress.

If we treat the mighty memories of the past merely as excuses for sitting laxily down in the present, or for standing saids from the rough work of the world, then these mem-ories will prove a curse instead of a blessing. If we treat them as I believe we shall treat them, not as excuses for fraction but as in-centives to make us show that we are worthy of our fathers and of our fathers' fathers, then in truth the deeds of the past will not been wasted, for they shall bring forth a hundredfold in the present generation.

Best Foreign Policy.

a great people, and must play a great part in the world. Our commission in the world the world. Our commission in the world should be one of peace, but not the part of

ARRIVES AT RALEIGH TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 19.-The President's train reached Milibrook four miles from Raleigh, on the Seaboard Air Line, at 12:55 this morning. It will remain there during the early hours and pull into Raleigh at 8:50 A. M.

these who purchase it by surrendering the right. Not Our voice must be effective for peace, for it is raised for righteourness first and for peace only as the hand-majdes of righteousness. We must be accupulous in rerighteousness. We must be accupulous in re-specting the rights of the weak and no less careful to make it evident that we do not act through fear of the strong. We must be scrupulous in doing justice to others, and acrupulous in doing justice to others, an acrupulous in exacting justice for ourselver We must beware equally of that sinister and cynical teaching which would persuade us to disregard ethical standards in international relations, and of the no less hurtful folls which would stop the whole work of sivilita-tion by a well-meant, but stilly persistency in trying to supply to peoples unfitted for them those theories of government and of national action which are only suited for the most ad

ndertaking to build the Panama Canal w have reasonarily undertaken to police the seas at either end of it; and this means that we have a peculiar interest in the preservation of order on the coasts and islands of the Carib-bean. I firmly believe that by a little wise and generous aid we can help even the most backward of the peoples on these counts and

PERJURY CHARGE HANGS OVER HIM

Witness in Insurance Inquiry Suspected of Repudiating Signature.

BECK ENTERS A PROTEST

Says Hughes Is Unfair to McCurdy and Draws Declaration From Armstrong - Lobbyists' Roost in Albany.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.-The District Attorney's office was called upon today by the legislative insurance investigating committee because of the testimony of one witness and the requirement of an indictment for perjury is now being considered by Assistant District Attorney Rand. The witness in question is George B. Plunkett, an Is-year-old telephone operator in the employment of L. W. Lawrence, from whom the Mutual Life Insurance Company purchased a great deal of its supplies of stationery. It was brought out in yesterday's testimony that among the voucbers for money charged for expenses was one for \$90t, signed by George B. Plunkett and indorsed by A. C. Fields, superintendent of the Mutual Life supply department. His identity was not disclosed until today, when Plunkett was called to the stand. He testified as to his employment, and, when shown the voucher, denied that he had ever signed it. He further denied that he had ever received that amount of money from the

Mutual Life Insurance Company, or that he had rendered the company any service. Mr. Hughes asked Plunkett to write his name in ink on a piece of paper, which he did. This and the voucher were then offered in evidence, and the attention of the committee was called to the similar-

ity of the signatures. Shortly after this incident, the sergeant st-arms was sent to communicate with the District Attorney's office, and soon Mr. Rand appeared. He was escorted to a seat beside Chairman Armstrong, and for a time he critically examined the signatures. All that Mr. Rand would say was that he had been summoped by Mr. Armstrong, and the matter was now out of the hands of the committee, and "was up to the District Attorney's office."

Passage at Arms With Beck. Another feature of the day's hearing was the passage at arms between Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Hughes and James M.

of interrogation to the end, and asserted that he dropped a subject before the witness was allowed to explain. Mr. Armtended to carry out its purpose to make life insurance safer, and that the work of the committee must not be obstructed. The committee, he said, wanted all the information it could get that would be helpful, and the witness had placed himself in the position he found himself by ble continual evasive answers. Mr. Armstrong said further that all witnesses would be treated with every possible courtesy. Mr. Hughes said that, if he had been guilty of lack of courtesy, it

was unintentional. Lobbyists' House at Albany.

William A. Carpenter, a clerk in the supply department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, made an excellent witness for the committee, by his frank manner and apparent desire to give whatislands forward along the path of Sederly lib. ever information be could upon the mat-erty, so that they can stand alone, if we de-cline to give them such help, the result will was under the direction of A. C. Fields, ever information he could upon the mat-

TANKISTINE PLA. OCT 25

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY IN THE SOUTH.

last half century brings every civilized peo-ple face to face with the gravest excial and economic questions. This is an age of com-bination among capitalists and combination

be had, both for them and for us, and will the superintendent of this department. the had, both for them and for us, and will the find in all probability cause us to face humiliation or bloodshed.

The problems that face us abroad are important but the problems that face us at home are even more important. The extrathome are even more important. The extrathome are even more important to extrathome are even more important to extrathem to superintendent of this department.

And was very close to Mr. Fleids in his
"legislating supervision" at Albany.

Mr. Carpenier told of how a house had been maintained in Albany for sevthat the expense of the Mutual translation. Life. Mr. Fields occupied it only during legislative sessions, and on several oc-I trust I need hardly say how great is my pliasure at speaking in this historic capital of your historic state; the state than which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the Nation, for on the honor roll of those American worthles whose greatness is not only for the age, but for all time, not only for one Nation, but for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others. And in greeting all of you. I know that no one will grudge my saying a special word of acknowledgement to the veterans of the Civil War.

A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the North.

bination among capitalists and combinations casions two members of the insurance committees of the Legislature, one of them Senator Charles P. McClelland, lived at the present section of the good and not for the harm of the body politic. New devices of law are necessary from time to time of the house. Mr. Carpenter leased the house and paid for the servants and supconditions. But after all we will do well to remember that, although the probability of the spirit in which their solution must be attempted remains forever the same.

This Government was formed with its beste idea the principle of treating each man on his worth as a man, of paying no heed the money was all received on vouchway in which, in city after city in the North.

(Concluded on Page 4)

for a period of about ten years in Albany under these conditions, but not always in the same street.

Later in the day Mr. McCurdy was recalled. He said he did not know that the Mutual Life's funds had been main-taining this house, although he did know that Mr. Fields had rented a house to escape the risk of illness in hotels. He was assured Mr. Fields paid \$800 rent. Mr. Carpenter said the entire expense of running the house had been about \$5500.

Can't Find Controller Jordan.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hughes today to get trace of Thomas D. Jordan, former controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whom he desires to question about the mysterious \$685,000 loan. Frank B. Jordan was called under a sub pena and he said he saw his father last Labor day. He did not know then that he was going away, and did not know where he was now. Under persistent questioning by Mr. Hughes, young Jordan said no mail was forwarded to his father and that he did not know whether his father or mother was living or dead. Edgar W. Rogers, a clerk for L. W.

Lawrence & Co., was called and was represented by John D. Stanchfield. Rogers is also the president of the Globe Printing Company. He was shown the Plunkett voucher and said he was of the opinion that the signature on the voucher and that written by Plunkett on the stand were identical. He did not recognize either of them definitely as the signature

of Plunkett. A voucher drawn in December, 1902, for 21657.50 and signed by Rogers, was charged to legal services of the Mutual Life, but Rogers could not remember the circumstances of a transaction so far back. He acknowledged that it bore his signature and that he must have received the money, but for what it was disbursed he could not remember. The checks for which both Plunkett's and Rogers' vouchers were signed were ordered to be produced, and they will be presented at a later session of the committee,

What McCurdy Does Not Know.

Toward the close of the day's session Mr. McCurdy was being interrogated on the trust companies with which the Mutual Life Insurance Company is connected and the subsidiary companies of the Mutual Life, and was still on the stand when adournment was taken.

Mr. McCurdy testified that the firm of Sewell & Pierce was counsel for the Mutual Company before Mr. Pierce was Superintendent of Insurance. He said that he knew nothing about a voucher for the payment of \$1667, by Edgar W. Rogers, in December, 1962, for legal services, nor about several other vouchers for a similar purpose drawn by others. He declared he knew nothing about special notices in the newspapers. C. E. Smith and Walter Sullivan had charge of the advertising. He was unable to say that the advertising covered the press notices. He said he knew nothing of any moneys being ex-pended for the insertion in the newspapers of reports of this investigation o; any reports favorable to the com-

Son-in-Law Thebaud's Commission.

Armstrong, Mr. Hughes and James M. free-lance agents in the netropolitan Bock, counsel for President McCurdy. Mr. district, and referred such agents with Beck accused Mr. Hughes of misleading their business to C. H. Raymond & Co., the public by not following out his lines after Louis A. Thebaud became a partner in that firm

It was brought out that Mr. Thehaud was in charge of the department strong then said that the committee in agents that handled the exceptionally large risks before he became a partner. This department was known as the "executive special" department. cial books were kept f - this department, and witness thought that any interest in the business Mr. Thebaf d might have had was on the regular commission basis. He did not keet? however, that Thebaud did have any interest. Mr. McCurdy said he did hor know that this business was turned over to C. H. Raymond & Co. when Mr. Thebaud entered that firm.

"Does any officer of the company, in cluding yourself, have any commission on business written as well as the agent?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"Did you get any share of your son's ommission on foreign husiness? "No, sir; not a cent."

"Or of your son-in-law's commission?" "None whatever."

Furniture Not Extravagant. "You may have seen statements in

he press accusing the Mutual of great extravagance in furnishing your office. You have now an opportunity to make as full an explanation as you wish," sald Mr. Hughes.

Mr. McCurdy declared that there were many erroneous statements in the press about the Mutual. He said that the furniture and fittings of his office were in every respect proper and fitting. The company nublished a book with photographs of nearly every room and office in the building except the wine-cellar, he said; they could not photograph that, because it did not exist.

Mr. Hughes asked why applicants for leans on policies to the home office were referred to C. H. Raymond & Co. Mr. McCurdy said they were not, but were referred to the policy department. "If you wish to imply: 'Does anyone receive any commission on loans on policies,' I would answer distinctly no."

he said. "But policyholders write to me and say they are referred, on asking loans, to C. H. Raymond & Co.," said Mr. Hughes. "I doubt it. There may be isolated

Taking up the matter of the real estate holdings of the company, the witness was asked where he made his Winter residence. He said it was the Grosevenor apartment in Fifth avenue. This house is owned by the Mutual Life. A statement of the return on the investment in the apartment was asked for and Mr. Hughes was about to the leave the subject when Mr. Beck, counsel for the Mutual, protested and sald it was not fair to Mr. McCurdy to lead up to his occupancy of an apartment in the building and then not give him the opportunity to testify as to

whether he paid a fair rental for it.

Beck Draws Out Declaration. "Without intending to do so, no doubt Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Beck, "you frequently lead up to a point where it gives

(Concluded on Page 5.)

Scandal Over Pipe Line Leads to Tender of Resignation of Bidder.

REFUSES TO GIVE REASONS

Bidders Who Lost to Member of the Board Declare They Have Been Buncoed and Express Their Disgust.

LADD'S BIG PIPE CONTRACTS.

Pipe contracts awarded to the Os-Iron Works, of which William M. Ladd is president, by the City Water Board, of which Mr. Ladd is a leading member, in the last two and one-half years, as follows;

April 8, 1903 8 52,553 September 14, 1904 25,737 April 15, 1905 71,876 October 16, 1905 152,888\$303,154 In the same period two other pips contracts have been let, both to the United States Castiron Pipe &

Foundry Company, of Chicago, as fol-

Total\$17,532

W. M. Ladd has tendered to Mayor Lane his resignation from the City Water Board, apparently in response to the complaint that as a member of that board he could not legally receive pipe contracts from it for his Oswego Iron Works, though he said last night that he had offered his resignation Monday, which was before the complaint burst out.

Mayor Lane refused to discuss the mater yesterday, so that it could not be learned whether he would press Mr. Ladd to stay on the board. Mr. Ladd himself refused to state the reasons for his withdrawal, saying he preferred that Mayor Lane make them public

Violated the Charter.

Mr. Ladd is president of the Oregon Iron & Steel Works, which received a \$152,888 contract from the Water Board for water pipe last Monday, and which has received several other contracts from the same board in the last three years, in clear violation of the city charter, which makes it unlawful for a member Mr. McCurdy denied that he abolished to receive a contract from the municipalof the board or any officer of the city Ity.

Of the six pipe contracts let by the pounded at 5 per cent interest, in two of the four awards the Oswego bids were higher than competitors, leaving only two contracts fairly won by the Oregon Iron & Steel Works, which owns the Oswego plant and whose president is William M. Ladd.

Ladd Gets Heavy Contracts.

Of the total expenditures for pipe, authorized by the Water Board in the 256 year period, the Ladd plant has secured \$360,000, or 80 per cent, and the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, winner of the two other contracts. \$74,600, or 30 per cent.

The contract let to the Ladd company

cost of inspecting the pipe at th The company surprised the board by agreeing to pay that cost whereupon the Water Board, several days later, rescinded the motion and let the contract to the Oregon Iron & Steel Works, on the ground that an award to the United States Company would be unfair to the other outside bidders, who had not been allowed the same opportunity to include the in spection expense in their bids. These

facts are displayed in the city records City Has No Inspector at Oswego.

As to the inspection of pipe at the foundry, it is notorious that the city has no inspector at the Oswego plant yet the Water Board has been insisting that pipe made at outside foundries shall be examined by the city's inspectors, before it shall be accepted.

"Buncoed" is what the outside bid ders say of themselves in discussing the Monday award to the Oswego works. Their representatives, one and all, declare that never again will they bil on water pipe for Portland, at least not until there shall be a fair deal re form. Among those who expressed their disgust were J. S. Mammerslough, representing Joseph T. Ryerson & Son Chicago; John Batcher, representing the Shaw-Batcher Company, Sacramento; Field, representing the Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco; Vanderburg. representing the New Jersey Pipe Company, All these men have shaken the dust of Portland from their feet, saying they don't care if they never come back

Disgusted Bidders Say Bunco.

Two bunches of disgusted bidders are in the "buncoed" class, one of them containing those who bid on steel pipe; the other, those who bid on castiron pipe. The steel men put in bids between \$35,000 and \$50,000 lower than the castiron bid of the Oswego works, while the Martin Pipe & Foundry Company, of San Francisco, bidding on castfron, was some \$1800 under the Oswego bld.

The Oswego plant makes only castiron pipe, and because the steel-pipe men had no show before the Water Board, they suspect that they were frozen out for some thrifty reason. One of them said last Monday, before departure, that he was reliably informed the Oswego company could not fill the contract, because of its small facilities, and that it had agreed to whack up the business with the United States Castiron Pipe & Foundry Company, Insmuch as the local foundry has been boasting that it was a home industry, he did not see that its claim for pat ronage on that score was valid. Besides, the docal company imported all its pigiron for the pipes from Scotland and Alabama and did not use Oregon

Steel Men Dispute Claim:

The steel men vigorously dispute the claim of the castiron men that cast-iron pipe is better than steel-riveted. J. R. Bowles, local representative of the Shaw-Batcher Company, Sacrahis firm was \$50,000 less than the cast iron bld of the Oswego works, and that the money saved in steel pipe, com-Water Board in the last 21/2 years, four renew the pipe every 20 years, though were awarded to the Oswego plant, and the actual life of steel pipe was much more than that length of time. He said that the biggest cities in the world were using steel water-pipe both for supply and service mains in preference to castiron, and cited that in San Francisco at this time a 48-inch steel pipe was being laid in Harrison street, As for the repairs which have been necessary in the Bull Run steel-pipe line, he pointed out that many more repairs had been necessary in the castiron mains in the city, and referred to the many breaks that had occurred.

> Promise Arizona Single Statehood. ADAMMA, Ariz., Oct. 18 .- The Congres.

W. M. LADD, WHO HAS RESIGNED AS MEMBER OF WATER BOARD,

in September, 1904, for \$25,737, was won sional party, after inspecting the great fairly by the United States Cast Iron & petrified forests here today, visited Flag-Foundry Company, for the latter's bid staff, Winslow and Holbrook in turn, In was \$37 less than that of the Oswego an address to the pupils of the Fiagstaff works, just as the bids of the Martin Normal School, Representative Tawney Pipe & Foundry Company for the cast said the vote of the party upon its refron pipe contract, awarded to the Ladd turn would be satisfactory to both Arizona works last Monday, was some \$1800 lower. The Water Board in September, 1904, carried a motion to notify the United States Company that its bid would be accepted. providing that company would pay the mission in a short while.

and New Mexico. Representative Adams and New Mexico. Representative Adams spoke encouragingly for single statehood at Winslow. At Holbrook, Representative Minor assured the citizens that Arizona would have the vote of Congress for ad-

PUT TO SILENCE

Sensational Incident at Banquet to Taft Party in Manila.

DEEP INSULT TO WOMAN

Rough Rider Governor of Samar Smashes Wineglass in Filipino Blackguard's Face and Chastises Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 .- (Special.)-The Army people who arrived today on the transport Sherman bring from Manila a hitherto unpublished story of the visit of the Taft party to Manila. The hero is Captain George Curry, formerly one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, now Governor of Samar. The villain is Cruz Herrera, president of Manila's Municipal Board. Herrera gave a banquet at his house in onor of the distinguished visitors. Secretary of War Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and the majority of those who made up the Secretary's party were there. Everything went along beautifully until the toast stage was reached. The host is said to have paid liberal attention to his wine

to propose a toast he was laboring under the handicap of a large-sized jag. Curry Stops His Slanders.

glass, and by the time it came for him

To the astonishment of his guests. Herreras' eloquence took the form of an apparently studied insult to the women of America. He did not get very far when Captain George Curry, in the words of an officer who returned on the Sherman pasted him in the face with a glass of champagne." Curry threw glass and all, and would have followed his act of protest by further physical demonstration. but for the interference of other guests.

Thrashed on the Street.

That ended the banquet, but Captain Curry was not satisfied. A little later, it is said, he saw Herrera riding in his carriage. Curry ordered the coachman to stop. He then pulled Herrera out of the rig and the Governor of Samar gave the president of the Municipal Board a thrashing, which, for vigorous complete ness, is said to rank with what Togo did

Wright's Fierce Denunciation.

When Herrera recovered, he is said to (Concluded on Page 4.)

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAT'S Maximum temperature, 51 deg.; minimum, 32 Precipitation, none. TODAT'S Fair and continued cool. North

Release of captured British officers denied. China will hold army maneuvers of modern

style. Page 4. Cuban merchants fear Philippine compe-National.

President Roosevelt starts on Southern tour and is received with enthusiasm at Rich-mond. Page 1. Captain Carter accuses General Otis and Army officers of conspiracy against him. Page 2.

Interstate Commission gets evidence against private car lines. Page 3. nis says much progress is being made or Beef trust indictment for monopoly fails conspiracy charge stands. Page 3.

Politics, Philadelphia machine orators speak at great meeting. Page 2.

Domestic. Army officers returning from Manila tell of sensational incident of Taft's Page 1. Pittaburg bank falls through loans to poli-

ricians and cashier commits Figs 2.
Former officer of asphalt trust admits
Venezuela rebeis received aid. Page 3.
Witness in insurance inquiry may be indicied for perjury. Page 1. Tornadoes in Illinois and Oklahoma cause loss of life. Page 4.

Duvail explains cause of his wife's bigamy charge. Page 5. Sport. Willamette University defeats Pullman Giants by score of 11 to 6. Page 7. Pacific Coast scores: San Francisco 4, Port-land 2; Seattle 3, Cakland 1; Los Angeles 6, Tacoma 4. Page 7.

McGovern knocks out Murphy in one round. Pacific Coast.

Settlers protest on terms insisted upon by Deschutes irrigation project. Page 6. Tacoma theater leased by Portland women to under boycott. Page 5. Congregationalists of Oregon favor closer union with other churches. Page 6.

Capture of smuggling schooner from San Diego, Cal., by Mexican authorities.

General Constant Williams says his Army canteen argument is misconstrued by Vancouver Councilmen. Page 9. Commercial and Marine. Unsettled condition of city butter prices Page 15. ew hopgrowers' association formed Page 15. Almost Lunana famine at San Francisco. Page 13.

wheat movement causes higher prices at Chicago. Page 15. Stock market sagging. Page 15.

Portland and Vicinity. ortage reported for the lumber traffic. Page 11.
Two Socialists convicted of selling their literature without a license. Page 14.
Greek shoots a countryman, takes refuge under the docks and cludes posse in pur-

suit rage in rofessor Zueblin declares that Hill is the beneficiary of the Northwest, not the benefactor. Page 11.

Perestry building is ready to be delivered to the city. Page 14. Application for right of way through Port-and streets for electric line to Roseburg believed to be in interest of Gould.

Page 10. Railway to Nehalem and Tillamook is now assured. Page 16. W. M. Ladd resigns from the Water Board.