

## SEVEN AGAINST RATE REGULATION

### President's Policy Is Adopted by House.

#### ALL OPPONENTS FROM EAST

#### Commission Has Power to Fix Reasonable Rate.

#### PUBLICITY IS REQUIRED

#### Railroad Accounts Must Be Open to Federal Inspection—Road May Appeal to Courts Against Confiscatory Rates.

#### PROVISIONS OF RATE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The railroad rate bill is intended and does not comply specifically with the recommendations of President Roosevelt on the rate question. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission authority, when a rate has been complained of as "unreasonable" by a shipper, to investigate that rate, state whether or not it is unreasonable, and if found to be unreasonable, to name a rate, which is to be just and reasonable and fairly remunerative, and which is to be the maximum rate to be charged.

This rate, so fixed, is to go into effect 30 days after it is announced by the Commission, subject, during that time, to be set aside or suspended by the Commission or by the courts. After it has gone into effect, it is to remain in force for three years. During this time, according to the opinion that has been expressed by those who have participated in the debate, the rate may also be reviewed by the courts and, if found to be in conflict either with the terms of the act or with the constitution by being confiscatory, it can be set aside by the courts.

Another important feature is the definition of the words "railroad" and "transportation" in a manner to include all auxiliary instrumentalities of the common carrier, and to bring them within the control of the Commission.

This power to name a reasonable rate and the institution of the auxiliary within the jurisdiction of the Commission, are said to be the new features. All other provisions are modifications of existing law. They include publicity of railroad methods, which is to be aided by prescribing a system of bookkeeping, and enlarging the Commission to seven members and increasing salaries of members to \$10,000 a year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Just enough morning business was allowed in the House proceeding the vote on the Hepburn railroad-rate bill today to permit delayed members to reach their seats before the rollcall ordered the night before. Three hundred and forty-six members voted for the bill. Seven all Republicans, voted against it. Applause greeted the announcement of the result by the Speaker to the House, which had given its undivided attention to the question of Government rate-making for seven days.

Those voting against the bill were all Republicans. They were: Littlefield, of Maine; McCall and Weeks, of Massachusetts; Perkins, Southwick and Vreeland, of New York; and Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

#### Pension Bill Passed.

The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$125,000,000 for pensions and \$1,245,000 for pension administration was taken up, debated and passed without amendment. The feature of the bill, aside from the appropriation made, is a provision making statute law of the famous order of the President declaring age conclusive evidence of disability.

A number of bills were passed at the close of the day, including one providing a penalty of \$500 and ten years imprisonment for the premature revelation of Government information which might have a bearing on the market price of commodities, the same penalty being provided against Government employees who speculate in commodities regarding which the Government furnishes statistics.

#### Pension Roll at Maximum.

After the House had disposed of the rate bill the pension bill was taken up in committee of the whole with Madden (Rep., Ill.), in the chair. General debate was limited to three hours and Gardner (Rep., Mich.), presented the bill to the House. Gardner detailed an interesting array of information concerning pensions. Forty years after the Civil War, he says, the pension appropriation is at its maximum. There are 1,303,300 pensioners, all but 53,524 of them from that war, with an annual roll of \$125,000,000. In the \$125,000,000 are represented veterans of all other wars the country ever had.

predicts that before the end of its pension rolls comes the first cost of the war will have been equalled. In 20 years from now he predicts the pension rolls will contain 500,000 names, of which 122,414 will be chargeable to the Spanish-American War.

At the present time, he says, the pension roll costs the Government just one-fourth of all other expenses.

In 1867, one year after the Civil War, the interest on the public debt was \$145,782,881, and the pension roll \$30,825,561. Now these two items are practically reversed as to the amount.

#### Service Pension in Effect.

The necessity of enacting the President's order No. 78 into law as provided for in the bill, was explained by Gardner. This order was intended to work automatically and to make age the only proof of disability. Commissioner Warner found the order in conflict with statute provisions and it was thereby robbed of its operation. By eliminating surrogates' fees, Gardner estimated that by enacting the order into law, money would be saved the Government and would be extended to the veterans.

The order he regarded as a virtual service pension law, saying in time it would place every soldier of the Civil War on the pension roll at a maximum pension of \$12 a month.

The bill was read and passed without objection.

#### A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding charges of irregularities in the Kingsberg, Okla., Land Office.

#### Bill was passed as follows:

#### Sale of Indian Lands.

To open for settlement 165,000 acres of the Kibwa, Comanche and Apache reservations in Oklahoma, and for the establishment and sale of townships in these same reservations.

The issuance of patents to 640 acres to Columbia and Colville Indians in the Columbia Valley, Washington, reservation, the land having been granted to them in 1853 under the Moses agreement.

#### Lacey, of Iowa, secured the passage of a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to quit claim the title conveyed to the United States for land in forest reservations.

#### The Army appropriation bill was reported to the House by Hill (Rep., Ia.).

#### STORM IN SENATE IS OVER

#### Tillman Attacks Railroad Monopoly Rule in West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There was a general expectation that today would witness a revival of yesterday's exciting occurrences in the Senate over Tillman's caucus resolutions, but it was not realized, and the large crowd attracted to the galleries was compelled to leave in disappointment when at 3 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, after a day devoted largely to ordinary bills on the calendar.

The indications of the early morning were in the line of the popular expectation, as several Senators expressed a desire to speak on the resolution. There were other Senators, however, who held the view that the caucus question had been sufficiently agitated, and they spent much of the first hour of the day's session in an effort to prevent further discussion. They were successful, for the time at least, and it was soon known that the resolution would not be called up today.

Tillman opened the proceedings of the day by referring to a petition presented by him from the Red Rock Fuel Company, of West Virginia, complaining that the Baltimore & Ohio Company refused to permit that company to connect its tracks with those of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, thus, as Tillman expressed it, "bottling up the company."

He said that at the time Elkins had said there was a remedy under the State laws of West Virginia. He then presented a letter from Governor Dawson, of Virginia, complaining of the difficulty of administering the law. The Governor added:

It may be that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not legally own a controlling part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company or the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, but I have no doubt that an investigation will show that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls these three great trunk lines which traverse West Virginia and which are the only means whereby the products of this state, including coal, can be shipped to either the Atlantic or the West or other markets in the East.

Hence it is a fact that West Virginia today is in the grasp of a railroad trust, which practically says what part of the state shall be developed and which shall not be developed, how much coal shall be shipped out of the state, to what points or ports it shall be shipped and when it shall be shipped. Of course, it makes its own rates and we are helpless.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is very largely interested in the production and shipment of bituminous coal; it will naturally look after its own interest and the interest of the people along its lines in Pennsylvania and elsewhere first of all, and, therefore, the interests of West Virginia are subordinated to the interests of these others, and our railroads, upon which we are dependent, are controlled by a National corporation practically in competition with us.

Foraker expressed the hope that there would be an investigation along the lines suggested by Governor Dawson. He said the Governor's complaint went to the heart of the railroad trouble all over the country.

Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency appropriation bill and gave notice that he would tomorrow ask the Senate to take it up.

The railroad rate bill was received from the House of Representatives, but the Senators generally were not aware of its arrival. The bill was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

## RUSSIA HOLDS UP MONEY ORDERS

### Desolate Jews in Odessa Cannot Obtain Money That Is Sent Them.

#### USES FLIMSY PRETEXT

#### Says Warsaw Is in Hands of Revolutionists, Who Have Captured All Orders for Relief of the Distressed Jews.

#### According to Dr. N. Mozessohn, of Portland, editor of the Jewish Tribune, a large amount of money which has been sent from the United States for the aid of the Jewish sufferers in Russia, has never been received by those for whom it was intended.

The statements made by Dr. Mozessohn are based upon local developments, together with information which has been received from the Odessa correspondent of the Jewish Tribune. It is said that there has been a general failure of postoffices throughout Russia to cash the postal money orders which have been sent to Jews in that country from the United States. Several Jews in Portland, among them Dr. Mozessohn, have had money orders returned to them from Russia, accompanied by letters from the recipients, stating that they could not be cashed at the postoffices where they were made payable.

#### Money Orders Not Honored.

The advice which has been received by Dr. Mozessohn from Odessa states that it is understood at that place that money orders from the United States held by Jews of the country are unhonored by the postoffice authorities throughout the empire in obedience to an order which has been issued from St. Petersburg, on the pretext that the money is being sent to give aid to the revolutionists. Another theory is that the members of the Russian Postal Department are taking advantage of the general chaos which exists in the country to appropriate for themselves the funds which are sent through the mails for the payment of postal orders.

Postmaster John Minto and George F. Whitteid, superintendent of the money order department of the Portland office, are at a loss to understand why orders which have been sent out from their office, have not been cashed in the regular way in Russia. No information has been received by them in regard to the situation other than the complaints of the local people who have mailed money and found that it did not reach its destination.

#### Complaints Made Daily.

Recently they have been hearing complaints of the matter almost daily, they say, and in several instances the original order has been returned to the sender by the recipient, who was unable to cash it. All of the money orders, they assert, have been sent in the usual way that money is forwarded to foreign countries, and the refusal to meet payment in the Russian offices must be due to the unsettled conditions which prevail in that country.

Since the beginning of the atrocities against the Russian Jews, a large amount of money has been mailed from the Jews of the United States to friends and relatives in that country, in addition to the immense general relief fund. These private subscriptions have for the most part been sent by postal order. What proportion of these orders has been unpaid is not known, but is said to be large. Dr. Mozessohn has had two orders returned because they could not be cashed. Both were mailed from the Portland office—on October 17, the other on November 15. The letter which he has received from Odessa gives the view of the matter from the standpoint of the Jews of that city. It was mailed January 2.

#### What Odessa Letter Says.

The portion bearing on the matter of

#### MINISTER TO BOLIVIA FACES GRAVE CHARGES.

Charges of conspiracy have been made against the United States Minister to Bolivia, William R. Soreby, of Mississippi. It is alleged that he aided in a plot to destroy a mining company in Ecuador by means of fraudulent bonds. Minister Soreby was placed in the diplomatic service through the influence of the late Senator Quay. It was said that Soreby sold letters and papers to the Republican Congressional Committee which were of use in the campaign. Senator Fenwick of Pennsylvania had necessarily been entrusted with all the

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#### TERMS OF GAS ORDINANCE.

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Does not extend the franchise of the existing companies; consolidation of the companies allowed.

Repeals the 75-cent ordinance of 1900, but does not affect the pending cases or existing rights for the recovery of overcharges under that ordinance for wasted money.

Takes effect February 1, 1906, unless the Mayor vetoes and the Council sustains the veto.

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#### Veto Would Be Overruled.

The attitude of Mayor Dunne on the veto question is purely conjectural. He was noncommittal after the meeting, and refused to state whether he would exercise his prerogative. The attitude taken by Aldermen Dyer, Finn, Werno, Bradley—the closest friends of the administration on the floor—however, is construed as an indication that the executive may try to effect some changes in the ordinance. The overwhelming strength of the vote by which the ordinance was passed, in the eyes of the Aldermen indicates the fate that would befall a veto, unless it sought to amend the measure only in minor details. It takes 47 votes, a two-thirds majority, to pass over a veto, and the ordinance on its passage tonight secured 58 votes, or 11 more than a two-thirds majority.

#### Provisions of Ordinance.

In brief the ordinance, as finally amended, provides that for the next five years the price of gas of at least 22-candlepower, shall not be more than 85 cents a thousand cubic feet. An additional charge of 10 cents a thousand is allowed in cases where bills are not paid within ten days, but the city is exempt from this addition, no matter how long its bills may run.

#### CHINESE ARE GOOD SOLDIERS

#### Minister Discusses Agitation and American War Preparations.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—General Tcheng Tcheng, the Chinese Minister to Germany, in the course of an interview with the Tagblatt's correspondent on the disquieting rumors from China, said that China needed reform in her head and limbs. Europe, he said, had been surprised that Japan had become greater than China, whose soldiers, and especially those in the north, were the empire's pride. He said that the Chinese compared physically with the Prussian guards. Money for army and navy expenses, he said, should not be considered, as the population of over 400,000,000 could easily contribute a milliard where vital interests were touched.

#### EMERGENCY RATIONS WANTED

#### Packers Will Bid on Supplies for Possible Chinese Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Kansas City packers have been asked to offer bids on 25,000 pounds of emergency rations for the United States Army, according to information given out here tonight. The bids are to be opened in this city February 14. The rations consist of such food as soldiers use while marching and in the field. It is surmised that the rations are for use in the possible event that serious uprisings may occur in China.

#### Japan Will Continue War Taxes.

TOKIO, Feb. 8.—After a prolonged and animated discussion, the bill for continuation of the war taxes passed the House of Representatives today by a vote of 22 to 15.

#### THE FAILURE TO CASH UNITED STATES POSTAL MONEY ORDERS FOLLOWS.

"When I came over to the postoffice for the money, they told me that all of the money from the United States has to pass through Warsaw, and that it is kept there for certain reasons that the local postoffice does not know. I visited the postoffice several times, and every time found there hundreds of Jews with money orders from the United States, and every one given the same answer.

"It is understood that the keeping of money from the receivers is by order from St. Petersburg, and some of the post officers tell to every Jew: 'You cannot get your money for means of keeping up this revolution.'

"It is openly told by everybody that the government, not to be responsible for the money sent to the Jews of Russia, claims that the money is sent first to Warsaw, and that it is kept there. As Warsaw is now in the hands of the revolutionists, it is understood that afterwards the government will claim that the revolutionists robbed the money from the postoffice. In reality, it is believed that the postoffice inspectors have already pocketed the money."

#### From Reliable Correspondents.

"This letter," said Dr. Mozessohn, "is from a reliable correspondent, and I am sure that conditions are just as he represents them, which is still further substantiated by the return of money orders to the senders in Portland. I believe that there is a general movement on the part of the Russian government to suppress payment of these orders. After the revolution, the government will doubtless claim that the revolutionists seized the money, and thus shift the responsibility from itself."

"I regard the matter as very serious, and shall at once communicate with the Postmaster-General of the United States and other Federal authorities in regard to it. Many of the Jews in Russia are still in very destitute circumstances, and the only sure way of relief is by means of money sent from friends and relatives in the United States. If this is interrupted by the Russian authorities, it will result in much suffering."

Postmaster Minto is unable to shed any light on the situation. "The method of sending money by mail to foreign countries," he said, "is first to send an advice to New York. There lists of money orders for each country are made out. This is the method which has been employed for years, and I cannot tell why the orders which have been returned were not paid. If payment is being held up by order of the Russian government, it would be a very serious matter, and doubtless would be taken up by the authorities at Washington."

#### MAY KEEP TROOPS IN CHINA

#### POWERS RECONSIDER ASSENT TO KARENIN'S REQUEST.

Foreign Residents Want Them to Stay—China Demands Russia Withdraw Her Forces.

PEKING, Feb. 8.—The trend of events in China since the powers assented to Emperor William's proposal to withdraw their troops from that country has induced them to reconsider the matter. All the governments, except Germany, having forces in North China, their withdrawal is now an open question. Their decision will depend upon the developments of the next few months.

The foreign residents in China strongly oppose the withdrawal of the troops. The proposals of the Chinese in the negotiation with Russia include fixing a date for the withdrawal of the railway guards, the evacuation of Harbin, the relinquishment of certain lands and mines in Manchuria, which they claim that Russia appropriated in the 19th century. An interest of 5,000,000 taels, which China contributed toward the organization of the Russo-Chinese Bank, through the influence of the late Hong Chang and which she since has made several attempts to recover.

#### DR. BELL SAYS AERIAL NAVIGATION IS AT HAND.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the famous inventor, believes that the solution of the problem of aerial navigation is at hand. The task still remaining to be done, he said in a recent interview, in which he discussed the whole field of aeronautics, is to perfect the solutions which have been obtained before Q. E. D. is put to a theorem which has enchained the mind of man since he first saw a bird fly in the air. He asserted that the solution is immeasurably nearer at hand than ever before—that in fact, it is already solved, requiring only perfection, as have all great inventions. He believes American aeronauts will be responsible for the establishment of the airship on a practicable basis.

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#### THE MEASURE REPEALS THE 75-CENT ORDINANCE OF OCTOBER, 1900, WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT THE REPEAL SHALL NOT AFFECT ANY "SUITS NOW PENDING OR RIGHTS EXISTING" FOR THE RECOVERY OF OVERCHARGES SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE 75-CENT ORDINANCE.

#### Companies May Consolidate.

Consolidation of the companies is provided for in a section that permits any company to lease or use the pipes and plants of other companies, and in another section that repeals the sections in the franchise ordinance held by the Ogden Gas Company and the Universal Gas Company forbidding such leasing or demising of pipes or plants.

#### WHITE SOLVES PROBLEM

#### American Finds Plan of Reconciling French and German Claims.

ALGERIRAS, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—It was reported last night that the Moroccan conference is practically agreed upon a plan which will "save the faces" of both France and Germany and will adopt an agreement whereby it will be recognized that France is to have political control over Morocco, subject, however, to international supervision.

It is stated that Mr. White, the American representative, is responsible for this plan, which meets the approval of the French and German delegates.

#### FRANCE GROWS PESSIMISTIC

#### Losing Hope of Agreement at Algiers Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Opinion concerning the progress and final outcome of the Algiers conference has become rather more pessimistic here in consequence of semi-official declarations that neither France nor Germany will recede regarding the question of the Moroccan police. It is considered that a joint has been reached where further concessions on the French side are impossible.

#### CANNOT IDENTIFY CROWE

#### Young Cudahy Tells Experience, but Does Not Recognize Kidnaper.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—The jury was sequestered today for the trial of Pat Crowe, charged with robbing Edward A. Cudahy of \$25,000 in connection with the kidnaping of the latter's son, December 19, 1900.

The introduction of testimony was begun just before adjournment. Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., the boy who was kidnaped, being the first witness called. He gave an account of his experience while a prisoner, and was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

Young Cudahy has not been able to positively identify Crowe as one of the kidnapers. Crowe is alleged to have changed very much in appearance in the past five years.

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