PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1906

## HEYBURN VENTS PENT-UP WRATH

Idaho Senator Tells All His Wrongs.

PINCHOT HIS EVIL GENIUS

Blames Roosevelt's Forestry Policy on Forester.

NEWSPAPERS VERY MEAN

Attack Aimed at Policy Long Since Abandoned - Governor Gooding No More His Friend-How Prospectors Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- (Special Correspondence.)-President Roosevelt's forest reserve policy will never be more severely arraigned than it was on the floor of the Senate last week by Senator Heyburn, of Idaho. It would be difficult to conjecture a more bitter attack, more scathing criticism, more abusive denunciation. And yet the speech will be without effect, simply and solely because he attacked conditions and practices which are obsolete and falled to turn his attention to the onditions that prevail today. His speech was another demonstration of the fact that he is several years behind the times and has never taken the pains to ascertain just what the forest reserve policy really is and just how that policy is being put into effect. The attack was thoroughly Don Quixotic; the Senator charged at

Up to the time he made his remarkable speech, Mr. Heyburn had declared himself in favor of forest reserves to a little ited extent; he had opposed their extension in Idaho, but he would not demand sion in Idaho, but he would not demand and dld not advocate the utter destruction of those reserves already created, though he would have their area materially diminished. In his speech he for the first time declared in favor of doing away with all forest reserves and jurning the jubile torests over to the men, who shall them, either for homes or for their own entichment. He declared the Idaho for this would last for all time, regardless of whether they were brought under Govand regulations, and yet he instanced the Minnesota forests as an example of what does happen when the public timber lands are unprotected, and followed this with a virgin forests of Idaho, now that they had no timber at bome.

The entire speech was full of contradictions and false arguments; the attacks were based either upon obsolcte regulations or a deliberate misstalement of the lions or a deliberate massialement of the cultural or for forestry purposes. In the law and the facts. In many respects the light of history, could anything be more speech was an answer to itself, at least about than that? so far as it will be read by men familiar with conditions in Idaho.

### Heyburn's First Blunder.

The Senator opened with a discussion of the state school land problem, contending that Idaho, unlike some other states, secured title to sections 16 and 36 at the date cured title to sections is and % at the date of admission, except where the title to these sections had previously passed from the Government. In this he was correct, but he followed this with the charge that the Government, in creating forest results a special privilege to do it, but he does not stand on a par with the American citizen the Government, in creating forest restate, and the state has full authority now, as before, to make such disposition of these lands as it may see fit. Government has made no attempt to rob the state of its school lands.

In this same connection Senator Hevburn made a bold thrust at his former friend and supporter, Governor Gooding because the latter, late in the past Summer, had dropped his fight against forest ford Pinchot and the General Government to further the forest reserve policy. Mr. Heyburn was sore because Mr. Gooding that he should be, since Mr. Gooding had previously been one of the most cantankerous enemies of the forest reserves, and had sworn all sorts of allegiance to Mr. Heyburn in this fight. Mr. Heyburn made some very pointed remarks on the Gooding-Pinchot alliance. This is how he put

### Attack on Gooding.

The Governor of Idaho expressed himself in chief forester went to loano and mat down corily in the executive smortum and induced the Governor to believe that he had the power to exchange the lands of the Government within the state for these sections 18 and 88, belonging to the state school fund, and the Governor at once, of course, was wreathed in smiles and said: "If you can do that, of course I will trade you these lands, the title of which resides in the State of John for other lands. You give ms the the title of which resides in the State of Idaho, for other lands. You give me the right to select the other lands." And if I am not misliformed acting upon that, he has actually gone ahead and selected 125,000 acres of graring land in the State of Idaho, under the impression that he can yield up the title of the state to those lands, which passed by virtue of the admission act of Idaho State. And the forester, under the impression that he can give title to the public lands of the United States, has undertaken to give the Governor of the State of Idaho the right to select public lands in lieu thereof. I should like to see the muniment of title that will pass between these grantisment for those lands, I should like to know how, the

#### Corrects One Blunder.

Only ten days before he made his big speech, Mr. Heyburn appeared before the public lands committee of the Senate to protest against the forest reserve administration, and on that occasion deliberately charged that the Government had made forest reserves of one-half the area of Idaho. He was at that time informed that he was exaggerating the facts, and modified his statement in his speech, saying:

The area of forest reserves already created in Idaho is 5.488,324 acres, or 14.825 square miles. The area of forest reserves proposed to be created in Idaho in February is 5. 805,500 acres, or 8148 equare miles, making a total of 15 343,880 acres, or 23,974 equare

The total area of the State of Idaho, accoring to the last census, is \$6.200 square miss. It thus appears that the lands withdrawn and to be withdrawn for forest reserves are causi to 28.6 per cent of the entire area of the State of Idaho.

Senator Newlands, a supporter of the forest reserve-policy, took occasion to ask Mr. Heyburn if he deemed it unwise to reserve one-fifth of the state of Idahi with a view to future as well as present enefits. This seemed to annoy Mr. Hey-

burn, who curtly answered: burn, who curtly answered:

It is not necessary that I should be required, because I object to the wholesale inclinion of the lands of the state in forcet reserven, to lay out new forest reserves or to designate exactly the boundaries that I think should mark the forest reserves. I am not here to create forest reserves. I am here to control and limit them, and to undo the wrongs that have been done in this matter.

As to him what proportion of the chair.

As to just what proportion of the easte should be included in forest reserves there is no set rule by which that may be governed. From the beginning of the world men have made their homes preferentially in the forests and in the mountains.

#### Falls Foul of Nelson

Senator Nelson took issue with the statement that settlers seek the forests and mountains, in preference to the valleys and the open country, and asked if the Idaho reserves, in the main, did not include mountainous and rocky country not really suitable for agricultural pur poses, but whose chief value is in their timber, and to further ask if it would not be good policy to reserve the timber. "For whom would you reserve it?"

flared up Mr. Heyburn "For the American public, present and

future," was the reply "Then," snapped Mr. Heyburn, "this land that constitutes her geography is not an asset of Idaho, but an asset of the people of Minnesota?

"It is an asset of the United States un ii the United States has parted title with it." This brought out the following remarkable statement from Mr. Heyburn The United States has parted with the title. The people of Minnesota-and the Sepator will understand that I am making

whether they were brought under Gov- President was without authority to Incrnment protection; he declared no stick chude mineral land in a forest reserva of timber in the Idaho forests would ever tion, and he cited decisions which he al-

### Wrongs of Prospectors.

They disregarded the rule of the decision are unprotected, and followed this with a to this respect, and they have gone ahead charge that the Minnesota lumbermen to Idaho and included within their reserve were preparing to pounce down on the 4,400,000 acres of land that was surveyed. and subdivided, which included 244,441 acres of public school lands. They have included mineral lands of vast extent, and they say that it is entirely at the discretion of the department as to such inclusion; that their

Taking up the regulations governing prospecting and mining in forest reserves. Mr. Heyburn declared that the miner did not have the same rights in a forest reserve that he had on the unreserved public domain; he declared he was seriously hampered by red tape. He continued:

the Government. In creating forest reserves, had taken from the state sections I6 and 35 by including them in permanent and finding mines. He does not go there of reservations. Therein the Senator made his first error, for the title to school sections in forest reserves still rests with the state, and the state has full authors. any time.

### He Calls Down Smoot.

This last statement was so radical that Senators could hardly believe Mr. Heyburn meant it, but in reply to an inquiry he repeated that after a prospector goes on a reserve under a permit and locates his claim, he can be dispossessed, and that he can also be dispossessed after he has discovered ore and established his

Senator Smoot, who had been champloning the cause of the administration interrupted to ask:

Is it not true that many times miners, or alleged miners, have gone upon forest re-serves in Idaho and other states and simply located upon a piece of land, calling it a mineral claim, when there was no other object on earth than to get the fimber within the ciaim and when there was no mifeceal whatever there? Is not the instruction given to obviate that very difficulty rather

than to have a miner expelled from the re-serve for seeking mines? Senator Heyburn replied: Sumitor Heyburn replied:
Such is not the case. There is so small a percentage of fact upon which to base a question of that kind that it is not worthy of being taken into consideration. Men do not subject themselves to the hardships of prospecting except for an extrest purpose. They do not go out into the woods to thust worthless lands. They do not go to the trouble to stake worthless ground. They are there for the earnest purpose of finding valuable mines, in the hope that they may inure to their permanent herefit.

### Thinks Forests Indestructible.

As illustrating his peculiar method of reasoning, Mr. Heyburn made this striking statement:

The forest reserves to Idaho this last produced, as I am informed, less than \$5000, if I have the correct figures of the income to the Government from that source. The mining interests of Idaho the last year produced more than \$22,000,000 into the treasure and scalin of the country from the various channels into which it flows. There is no comparison as to the relative impor-pance of the two. Fureris are not 2 thing

# HAS COLLAPSED

Strain of Work Too Much for Deaf and Blind Mute Woman.

#### HER WONDERFUL POWERS

With No Senses but Touch and Taste, She Has Become Highly Educated and Devoted Her Life to Afflicted.

WRENTHAM, Mans., Feb. 9.-(Special.) -Miss Heien Kellar, the dumb deaf and blind girl, is seriously ill at the home of J. A. Macy, where she resides. Miss Kellar is confined to her bed in a state of almost complete physical collapse, and the doctors say it will probably be months before she will be again able to undertake the work she has mapped out for herself. Miss Keifar had just attended a meeting in behalf of the deaf at Portland, Me, The strain of the journey and the meeting and receptions there tendered her proved too much and on her way back to Boston last Friday she fainted and was uncon

#### Breakdown Climax of Strain.

The severe strain and mental concen tration of the fast two years, it seems, said Mr. Macy. "have been too much for her. Her affliction seems to be the culmination of an illness that has been many months in developing. While Miss Kella has been active lately in attending meet ings and prosecuting her work, she has really been less active and under less strain than during her time at college. The strain to which she has been subject ed for a long time past has gradually brought on her present condition, which, while serious, can hardly be called dasgerous. It is certain, however, that she will be obliged absolutely to abandon al thought of work for a long time.

"Miss Kellar feels keenly the necessity of giving up the meeting at which ab was to have appeared in New York of March 19 in the interest of the adu blind, at which Mark Twain was to have presided and J. H. Choate was to have been one of the speakers. She realizes however, that, if she is to regain her physical strength and to become able to take up her wort again, she must take a long rest, and she has cheerfully consented to be guided by the advice of he physician and friends."

### Wild Animal Made Human.

For more than 15 years, or since death took away Laura Bridgman, the first of Helen Kellar has gained fame wherever the English language is spoken for the Born in Alabama about 30 years ago, she became deaf, dumb and blind while still a baby. When she came north at the age of 9 years and was placed in the care of Miss Annie Sullivan, a teacher in the Perkins Institution, she was literally a young wild animal, devoid of all her

With an amount of labor and an expenditure of patience incomprehensible to those not familiar with the teaching of taught this wild animal to become thinking human being, taught her to read and write and then to speak in a purely, artificial manner, and taught her to bear, that is, with her thumb and forefinger on the threat and lower lip of the person. She can "hear" what is being said to her as certainly as

Passes Severe Examination. Step by step Miss Sullivan took Helen

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GREAT BRITAIN'S RICHEST GIRL ENGAGED TO WED.



The announcement of the engage

est son of the Duke of Mentrose, to Lady Mary Hamilton, only daughter of the late 12th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon and the richest belress in the United Kingdom, who only attained her majority recently, aroused gagement is particularly popular in unon of the two great historic houses. Lady Mary, who is known as the island of that name. The Marquis of keen yachtsman. In the recent elecdate for the House of Commons for Stirlingsbire, but was defeated.

#### Kellar through the studies of the primary, grammar and high schools, and then together they entered Radcliffe College. In taking the entrance examinations, Miss Kellar encountered the opposition of the faculty, who feared they would be required to do a great amount of work to no purpose, should this deaf, dumb and blind girl enter their classes, but she passed so highly that she could not be barred out. In the college she took all the regular courses and graduated with her class two years ago with high honors. She studied mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, German and all the other subjects required for the regular full course, and in her final examination

#### passed very highly. Life Devoted to Blind

After her graduation Miss Keller pur chased a home in Wrentham and has devoted herself to work for the advancement of the blind everywhere, writing



Teacher of the Blind.

and speaking on every possible occasion It is these constant labors which have now caused her collapse.

ACCUSED OF STEALING HUGE PROFITS FROM CONGO.

Belgian Professor Says \$15,000,000 Derived From Rubber Trade Went to King's Enrichment.

-Professor Felician Callier, of the Free University of Brussels, has published a pamphlet on the situation in the Congo Free State, which contains several hitherto unpublished documents showing that the crown domain, which practically is King Leopoid's personal property, consists of 28,375 square kilometers, br an area 15 times the size of England, bringing him profits on rubber alone of \$15,147,000 during the last ten

Professor Callier recalls the fact that Premier de Smet de Martr declared, in the Chamber of Deputies in 1900, that the profits of the crown domain would be exclusively applied to the creation of establistiments of material, moral and intellectual utility, whereas the official documents adduced show that the profits have en used for the acquisition of real estate in Brussels and Ostend alone to the value of \$1,525,000, as well as property in nuny other towns to Belgium. The author foresces, as a result of all this, that grave difficulties will arise when the suc ession to the throne of Belgium and the Congo Free State comes up.

The revelations of Professor Callier have caused a great sensation. The Socialist leader. Van der Velde, will interpelate the Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday night.

STIR CONSCIENCE OF EUROPE

#### London Paper's Comment on Lcopold's Ill-Gotten Gains.

LONDON, Feb. 10.-The Standard this morning draws attention to the revelations contained in a book on the Congo Free State published at Paris and Brussels by the Belgiun, Professor Callier, indicating that during the past decade King Leopold has drawn an amount estimated at \$15,-600,600 from the rubber trade in the Congo crown domain, there being no trace of this in the published accounts of the Congo administration. The newspaper

"If it can be verified that such an income was drawn, while it has been represented that doubtful expedients were employed in the Congo in order to avoid the carrying on of business at a loss, the conscience of Europe will be entired to its depths."

### SCORN RAILROAD PASSES

Judges in Minnesota Send Them Back to Givers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9 .- All the judges in Minnesota will beneeforth scorn railroad passes. A movement started recently by the district bench of Hennenia County has resulted in all the judges to the state sending back their annual

### Roosevelt Dines Political Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-President Roosevelt entertained at dinner at the White House tonight the executive committee and officers of the Republican National Committee. The guests included Chairman Harry S. New, Treasurer Cornellus N. Bliss, Senator Scott, of West Virginia, Franklia Murphy, D. W. Mul-vane, Elmer Dover, Representative J. A. Tawney and First Assistant Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

# AS POLICEMAN

New Solution of the Moroccan Problem is Offered by a British Paper.

#### ONLY IMPARTIAL POWER

Neither France Nor Germany Will Yield, and Commercial Unrest, Not War, Would Result.

Others Powers Busy.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-The Statist, one of the leading financial weeklies of Great Britain, deals this week with the Algeciras conference in a long leader. The article predicts a failure to reach a conclusion satisfactory to France, and consequently continued uneasiness in the comnercial world, while at the same time the writer believes that war will not result. The point of the Statist's conclusions is that President Roosevelt alone can save the situation, "just as he alone was able

#### to bring about peace between Russia and Upholds French Claims.

Japan.

The Statist, after dealing with the crux of the situation, namely, the policing of Morocco, uphoids France's right to demand that she should be given power to naintain order and to maintain a police force. The paper does not believe from present indications that Germany will yield the point, that country preferring to numiliate France, with the result of tying up for an indefinite period the immense sums of money now held inactive in France.

"The small powers," says the Statist, 'are afraid to meddle between Germany and France, and England cannot do anything that would seem contrary either to the spirit or the letter of the Anglo-French agreement. Russia has too much to do at home and Austro-Hungary is too much distracted.

#### Give Job to Uncle Sam.

There remains, then, only the United States. If the United States is willing to undertake the policing of Morocco, everybody will hall with joy her readiness to assume an unpleasant responsibility for the sake of preserving the peace of the world. Nobody would attempt to dictate to the United Stares, yet everybody knows that the United States is impartial and by undertaking the policing would not entangle herself in treaties, would not incut any danger and would not impose upon herself any gratuitous expense.

"In turn, she would sweep away the danger of war between two great Eurowan nations a war which if it broke out, would, in all probability, spread and ultimately become world-wide. We trust world's peace, the United States will willingly depart from its settled policy."

### SULTAN WANTS THE GUNS.

#### Would Confiscate Contraband to Arm Soldlers of Morocco.

ALGEOTRAS, Spain, Feb. 9 .- A plan for the reorganization of the customs of Morocco will be submitted to the confer-

The Moroccan delegates have received the reply of the Sultan regarding the proposed regulations for the suppression of trade in contraband and arms. The Sultan approves of the regulations except wherein they provide for the destruction of confiscated military weapons. He demands that serviceable armament shall be used for the equipment of Moroccan troops and that those uscless for military purposes be sold abroad, the proceeds going

#### KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA. WHO IS REPORTED SERI-



King Charles of Roumania, who is reported seriously III, is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hobensellern. Sigmaringen, and was born April 20, or Lord, of Roumants in 1866, but was proclaimed King on March 26, 1881. His wife, formerly the German Prinknown by her pen-name of "Carmen the beir to the throne is the King's nephew, Prince Ferdinand, who was born in 1865, and who was created "Prince of Roumania" in 1880. The from Turkey was procured through in 1877, when Roumania threw her the Casr in his struggle with the Turks.

#### to the Moroccan treasury. The reply will be communicated to the conference to

#### Firm on Police Question. PARIS, Feb. 9 .- The semi-official Temps this afternoon, referring to the

oroccan situation, said: "There appears no doubt that publie opinion in France is unanimous with reference to policing Morocco. The interests of others having been safeguarded, the hour has arrived for the protection of the special rights of France. No doubt the government, with the knowledge that the whole country is behind it, will take a firm stand during the discussion of this delicate point at the conference."

#### Sends Warships Nearer Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—According to a dispatch from Malta to the Dully Malt, four British cruisers will soon be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and four battle-ships from the Atlantic fleet, and all will be sent to the North Sea. The Dully Mail condition that the reduction of the Medit explains that the reduction of the Medi-terranean fleet is due to the Angio-French entente, and says that it is not unlikely France will follow Great Britain's exam

CALIFORNIA ASTRONOMER WINS HIGH BRITISH HONOR.

Ambassador Reid Receives Royal Astronomical Society's Medal for Lick Observatory Professor.

LONDON, Feb. 2 .- At a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society at Burlington House today Ambasador Reid re-ceived the gold medal for 1905 conferred by the society on President William Wallace Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, California.

The president of the society, in presenting it, lengthily recited Professor Campbell's great success in spectroscopic work, which had greatly increased the world's knowledge of stellar motions. In the course of his speech the President pleasintly referred to Mr. Reid's family relations with the Lick Observatory, through D. O. Mills, who is an active trustee of that institution.

Mr. Reid replied briefly. He said it was a pleasure to serve as a medium for transmitting a mark of the society's distinguished approval to a countryman on the far Pacific Coast, and the personal dreumstances to which such a gracious allusion had been made gave the duty special zest. Professor Campbell certainly would value the decoration as highly as a soldier and a statesman would value one sent by his sovereign. He thanked the society in the name of Professor Campbell, the Lick Observatory and the University of California.

## CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

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## STRIKING PANIC INTO RAILROADS

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**Public Hostility Causes** Fear of Results.

## IN HUMOR FOR SURRENDER

Tell Friends in Senate to Let Rate Bill Pass.

### ATTACKS FROM ALL SIDES

Denunciations of Pennsylvania Railroad Merger and of Pennsylvania Coal Roads Cause Alarm. Elkins for Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 9 .- (Special.) -- It is apparent that certain railroad interests have become alarmed over the decided anti-railroad agitation that is manifest ing itself in Congress and in several states, and that their friends in the Senate have been appealed to to settle upon the best rate bill they can get and get it before the Senate for action. It is said that the railroad interests at large have become astounded over the opposition that has developed to them throughout the country, and that many of them realize that graver problems than the fixing of a disputed rate confront them, if something is not done to allay the spirit

of hostility. Some of the magnates believe that if they can get the members of the committee on interstate commerce of the Senate together on a bill at once it will stop the agitation that is each day growing stronger against what are characterized

as "railroad lobbies" in various states. The denunciation of the railroad trust in West Virginia by Governor Dawson in a letter to the Senate, the offering of a resolution in Pennsylvania to investigate coal-operating roads and the determination of many members of Congress to secure an investigation of the alleged trust formed by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western, have excited fear among the friends of raifroads that a remorseless crusade against them is about to begin.

Chairman Elkins, of the interstate commerce committee of the Senate, who favors the railroad interests, and Senators lliver, who has ing for action, held a private conference of several hours this afternoon. It is believed a basis of compromise is being considered.

### FORCING ISSUE IN THE SENATE

Clapp and Dolliver Charge Obstruction, Aldrich Hotly Replies. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The Senate

ommittee on interstate commerce today began consideration of the Hepburn rate bill, which passed the House yesterday. Today was devoted to the first section. which describes the kind of transportstion to which the act shall apply. Several amendments were suggested by Senators unfriendly to the bill, but none was voted on today.

It became evident during the discussion of the various amendments that the arrangements to discuss the bill next week would accomplish no important result. so great were the differences between its opponents and champions.

### Obstruction Is Charged.

Clapp and Dolliver charged that the amendments were offered to obstruct the perfection of a bill that stands a good chance to become a law. Aldrich replied that the amendments had been offered seriously, whereupon Clapp announced that he would "waste no more time" in the consideration of the bill, but would be present to vote on the measure on February 16. He then left the committee-

After the departure of Clapp, Dolliver took the committee to task for its "lev-ity" in considering railroad rate legislation. He called attention to the fact that the committee had been conducting hearings since last Summer and had not arrived at any agreement. He charged that some members of the committee did

#### not appear to desire an agreement. Aldrich Denies Levity.

Objection was made by Aldrich to the charge that "levity" had been displayed and said that he had been serious in everything that he had offered. ing to the defense of his sincerity. he said that he would talk in any manner he pleased in discussing the proposed legislation and would not be called to account by Dolliver. The Iowa Senator, who is the particu-

lar champion of the Hepburn bill, with emphasis replied that he, too, would choose his own language and characterize as he chose the methods that had been resorted to.

Chairman Elkins, who had participated in the early dispute, rapped for order and a few minutes later the committee adjourned.

### Hill Not Afraid of Rate Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—James J. Hill, when questioned yesterday, said he did not know what chance the Hepburn railway rate regulation bill had of passing the Senate, and would not express an opinion of its value as legislation "I know this much about it," he said.
"Before some of the railroads get down
to the rates the Great Northern is charging now they will all be sick and tired of rate regulation."