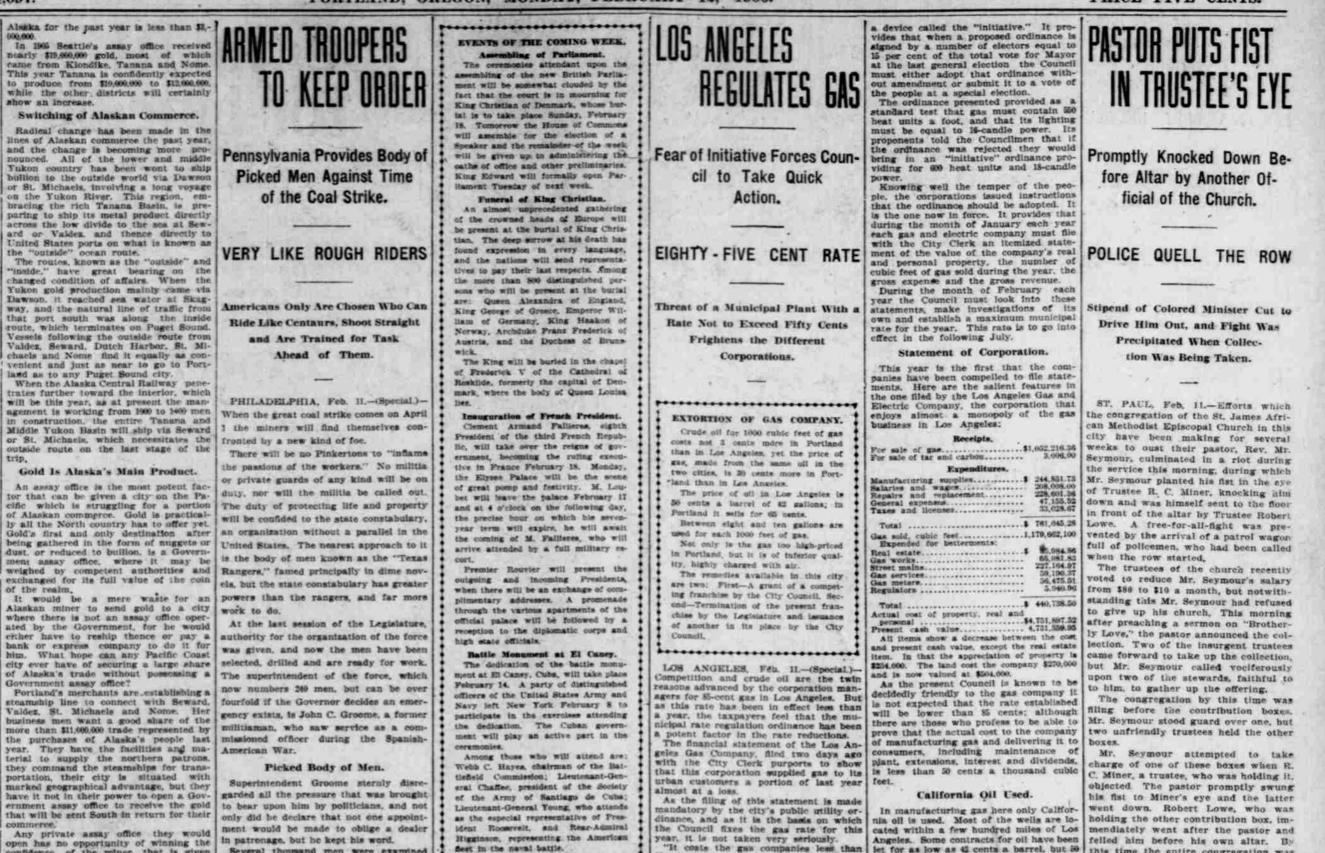


VOL. XLVL- NO. 14.097.

FAIR CHANCE FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



urday. February 17. The cere Protestant Episcopal bishop of Wash

Some civic bodies and improvement as-The

plants they guarantee to consume no more than nine gallons of oil to the thou

Sensational Address Made by Arch-

the Treasury Department of Its Advisability. REPORT TO BE FAVORABLE

Letter to Chairman Aldrich, of the Finance Committee, Gives a Clear Presentment of the Necessity for Passing Bill,

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11-Senator Fulton is workcarnest to secure passage of his bill to establish an assay office at Portland. This is not a new bill in Congress; the late Senator Mitchell had similar bills in practically every Congress of which he was a member, but little progress was ever made, because the Treasury Department has been opposed to it.

Senator Fulton, however, has convinced the department that it is advisable, from many points of view, to establish an ansay office at Portland, and he has promise of a favorable report on his bill, some thing that has never before been obained. Such a report will do much to aid in the passage of the bill, but it will be necessary to enlist the support of Congressmen from neighboring states in order to get the bill through the House,

Letter to Chairman Aldrich.

Senator Fulton, in a letter to Chairman Aldrich, of the finance committee, pointed out the necessity for passing his assay office bill. In this letter he said:

Referring to the bill "to establish assay office at Portland, Or.," now pendbefore your committee, I wish to present to you briefly the reasons why I think the bill should be favorably reported and passed. It will probably be less inconvenient to you and the committee for me to present my reasons in writing, rather than appear before the

committee in person, and I therefore adopt the former course. At present there are assay offices for the Western states at Helena, Mont.; Boise Idaho: Seattle, Wash., and Carson City, Ney., with branch mints where gold is received, as at assay offices, in San Francisco and Donver. "The production of the precious metals

in a few of those states for the year

2901 WA#:		
Contract of the second	Gold	Slive
Contraction of the second s	ounces.	OUDCE
Montane	248,605	18,887,22
ldabo	72,742	7,810.2
Washington	15,863	140.81
OTTENS	63,868	133.10
"The Helena, Mo		office r

ceived in 1904 but 125,874 ounces of gold

AN ASSAY OFFICE Switching of Alaskan Commerce. Radical change has been made in the lines of Alaskan commerce the past year, and the change is becoming more peo-nounced. All of the lower and middle Yukon country has been wont to ship Senator Fulton Has Convinced builtion to the outside world via Dawson or St. Michaels, involving a long voyage on the Yukon River. This region, em-bracing the rich Tanana Basin, is pre-

paring to ship its metal product directl across the low divide to the sca at Sew ard or Valdez, and thence directly to United States ports on what is known as the "outside" ocean route. The routes, known as the "outside" and "inside." have great bearing on changed condition of affairs. When Yukon gold production mainly came via Dawson. It reached sea water al Skag-way, and the natural line of traffic from that port south was along the inside route, which terminates on Puget Sound. Vessels following the outside route from Valdez, Seward, Dutch Harbor, St. Michaels and Nome find it equally as con-venient and just as near to go to Port-

land as to any Puget Sound city. When the Alaska Central Railway pene-trates further toward the interior, which will be this year, as at present the man-agement is working from 1900 to 1400 mer construction, the entire Tanana and Middle Yukon Basin will ship via Seward or St. Michaels, which necessitates the outside route on the last stage of the trip

Gold Is Alaska's Main Product.

An assay office is the most potent fac tor that can be given a city on the cific which is struggling for a portion of Alaskan commerce. Gold is practical-ly all the North country has to offer yet. Gold's first and only destination after being gathered in the form of suggets or dust, or reduced to buillon, is a Govern-ment assay office, where it may be weighed by competent anthorities and exchanged for its full value of the coin of the realm.

of the realm. It would be a mere waste for an Alaskan miner to send gold to a city where there is not an assay office oper-ated by the Government, for he would either have to reship thence or pay a bank or express company to do it for him. What hope can any Pacific Coast city ever have of securing a large share of Alaska's trade without possessing a

of Alaska's trade without possessing a Government assay office? Portland's merchants are establishing a steamship line to connect with Seward, Valdez, St. Michaels and Nome. Her business men want a good share of the more than \$11,000.000 trade represented by the purchases of Alaska's people last year. They have the facilities and ma-terial to supply the northern patrons, they command the steamships for transportation, their city is situated with marked geographical advantage, but they have it not in their power to open a Gov-ernment assay office to receive the gold that will be sent South in return for their

Any private assay office they would open has no opportunity of winning the confidence of the miner that is given the Government institution. Portland is able to share equally in the Alaskan commerce. If given this one small right by the Government. the Gover

Centers of the Pacific Coast.

At the present time there are three great centers on the Pacific Coast com-peting for Alaskan trade-San Francisco, Portland and Puget Sound. Portland is pre-eminently the financial and commer-cial headquarters of the Northwest. It is the greatest wheat flour and lumber mechanics.

Several thousand men were examined before the quota was filled, and there are now on the lists fully 500 qualified men. who can be called upon if an emergency arise

Like Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders

the state constabulary are a mixed lot. Included in the membership are young athletes just out of college, cowpunchers from the Far West, farmers, artisans and

Wedding of Miss Rossevelt, The midding of Miss Allos Des Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Representative Longworth will take place at the White House at moon, Sa which will be performed in the historic east room, will be sole the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee,

inston. There will be no bridesmalds. groom's best man will be Th

Larse Anderson, of Washington, a great grandson of Nicholas Longworth.

fortune: Viscount Charles de Cham-

brun, brother of Count Adelbert de

Chambrun, who married the groom's

youngest eister, and Theodore Roose-

velt, Jr., the oldest son of the Presi-dent, will be the ushers.

One thousand invitations to the wed-ding have been issued. These invited,

exclusive of the wedding party, in-

clude the members of the Cabinet and

their wives, former members of the

Cabinet who are now in the United

States Senate and their wives, the Jus-tices of the United States Supreme

Court and their wives, the official mem

bers of the party which accompanied Secretary Taft to the Orient, the New

York delegation in Congress, the Ohio

delegation in Congress. Later in the

afternoon Mr. Longworth and his bride

will leave Washington on a trip to

Florida, traveling in a special car. Af-

ter the adjournment of Congress they

Meeting of Coal Operators.

cuss the threatened coal strike will be

on February 16 there will be a joint

conference of the miners and operators. Great interest attaches to these meet-

ings, as both the operators and miners

are reported as firmly adhering to their

Strike Will Concentrate Force.

The moment the coal strike takes effect

uperintendent Groome will concentrate

his men at the scene of threatened dis-

a murmur. It is safe to say, I believe.

And we will be there to see that it is.'

constituted, is made up as follows:

The state constabulary, as at present

Payroll of the Body.

trolmen at \$730 per annum. It is a great body, this new-fangled po-

lice, and the Keystone State is waiting

respective demands.

held in New York on February 14, and

A meeting of the operators to dis-

expect to make a trip to Europe.

the founder of the Longworth

the Council fixes the gas rate for this year, it is not taken very seriously. "It costs the gas companies less than is conts a thousand feet for their gas in the tanks." yesterday said an ex-super-intendent of a local company. "If they were not required to carry such a heavy legislative account they could furnish gas to their customers for 56 cents a thousand and make a fair profit. But it costs money to control councils." gas plants guarantee, that their small plants, making not more than 1,000,000 feet in a day will do so at a cost not to con-sume more than 14 gallons of oil to the thousand cubic feet of gas. Their largest

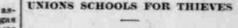
Oregoman.

Cost of Gas Companies.

sand cubic feet of gas. Water gas, the product of crude oil, is only kind manufactured here. oil delivered costs the companies about 50 cents a barrel, that is, 42 gallons. Nelson Perkins, of Boston, a class-mate and long-time friend. Three of Eight gallons of oil will make a thou-mand cubic feet of gas in a large plant, manufacturing as much as 2,000,000 cubic Mr. Longworth's classmates and a college mate at Harvard, B. A. Walfeet daily. In smaller plants, where the lingford, Jr., of Cincinnati, who mar-ried Mr. Longworth's oldest sister;

this time the entire congregation was cents is considered a fair price. Two California companies which build in an uproar and taking sides,

The women rushed in between the combatants and tried to soothe them. but it looked as if a free-for-all fight would result, when the arrival of the police, and their threats of wholesale arrests, brought an end to the affair.



sociations still favor a municipal gas +hat 1 ess to manufacture gas here than in Glasgow, Scotland, and they argue that all in excess of 50 cents a thousand cubic bishop Kane at Dubuque. DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 11 .- From the pulfeet is tribute to the corporations. pit of Straphels' Cathedral, Archhishon On file in the City Clerk's office at the Kane, metropolitan of the Dubuque archpresent time is a proposal that the city note \$1,000,000 bonds at the next city ele diocese, today hit the adherents of uniontion for a municipal lighting plant. ism by declaring that it is a school for Feeling Regarding Gas. thievery. He said: "There are unions which bring com-The following incident typifies the feelpetent men down to the level of working here anent rate regulation: men who are not as well skilled. The Three weeks ago the Council, one Mon-day morning, under pretext of removing an incompetent official, repealed a certain workmen who should receive more do not secause they are bound to hold up the ordinance. A newspaper reporter looked up the number of the ordinance and disincompetents. They force employers to pay poor laborers more than they earn covered that it was the public utility ordi-Their aim is to get shorter hours and do nance that had been repealed. The Counas little work for the employer as poscilmen were told what they had done, but sible.' They do not earn salaries. This they showed no disposition to reconsider practice in unionism is a school for their action. It was this ordinance which thlevery." (Concluded on Page Four.) The speaker then took organized capital to task and said that efforts of the big financiers to deprive man of his natural CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER rights is wrong.

and 26,664 ounces of silver, the total be-ing valued at \$2,521,325. The Boise assay office received during that time 57,864 ounces of gold and 18,560 ounces of sil-ver. The Beattle, Wash., office received during the same second silver. during the same period 1,002,228 ounces of cold and 179,575 ounces of silver.

Receipts From Home Territory.

The receipts at the respective assay offices from local or home territory in 1904 are classed by the director of the mint as follows: Helena's office received but as follows: 19.514 ounces from the state of Montaua and 20,425 ounces of sliver; Bolse's office received from Idaho mines but 28,111 received from idaho mines but 28.111 ounces of gold and very little sliver: Se-attle's assay office received from Wash-ington mines but 4875 ounces of gold and 295 ounces of sliver. All of the remain-der of the bullon handled by these gr-fices was shipped from outside the states in which the offices are slived and in which the offices are situated, and nearly all of the difference between 4878 ownees of gold (the home product) and 1,000,228 ownces (the total bullion handled) at Seattle came from the Alaskan coun-

All of the Oregon territory would naturally ship buillon to an assay office at Portland, because of the convenience in time and distance and the arrangement of transportation lines. A Portland as say office also has equal chance with the Paget Sound country in securing the gold and silver from Eastern Washington, and Northern Idaho, as the Oregon city is the shipping port for much of the products of this country. All of the Western Oregon country at present has to ship bullion 400 to 600 miles whereas the distance wented by 150 to 20 for the distance would be 130 to 240, if an office were created at Portland. The Eastern Oregon district is able to reach Portland in nearly as short a route as lis gold now traverses in reaching Bolse. There is another gold-producing sec-tion of importance which may be proper-ly classed as much Portland territory as t is any other, namely Shasta and Siskia Counties, the principal gold districts Northern California, which could ship llion to Fortland with a less rallway haul than to San Franci

Business for Portland Office,

As stated, a Portland assay office As stated, a Portland assay office the Stat would naturally receive the Oregon pro-elected d duction of gold and silver bullion, the total of which in 1964 was 53,385 ounces of gold and 125,157 ounces of silver. This would insure the new office 6000 ounces A few of gold and 100,000 ounces of sliver more than were handled at the Bolse assay office from all sources in 1904, and within 70,000 ounces as much gold and 100,000 ounces more sliver, than were received at the Heiena office in the same period. The Seattle office, by receiving all of the local production, can get from this source but a total of 15,883 ounces of gold and

149,570 ounces of silver. In the geographical argument alone Portland is able to prove her title to an assay office. She would draw from im-mediately contiguous territory more than either the Boise or the Seattle offices under present conditions. If the past is to be considered, Oregon has produced between \$120,000,000 and \$130,000,000 gold.

The heaviest receipts of gold at any Pacific Coast assay office are now and Pacific Coast assay office are now and will be for many years at least, from Alaska. Last year the Far North coun-try produced a total of approximately \$2,000,000 gold, which would weigh about 1,150,000 fine ounces, Of this grand total for the Alaskan country, about \$3,000,000 is produced on the Canadian side of the boundary, the Klondike district's yield for the preceding year being above \$7.-600,000. Tanana Basin, on the American side, produced materially above \$5,000,000, and Nome sent out to the credit of the Seward Peninsula \$5,000,000. The most optimistic for the Southeast coast of

shipping point in the world, Francisco and Puget Sound have Govern-ment assay offices for receiving the miners' gold. Portland has none. This is a serious handicap, which the Gov-

is a scroots nandcap, which the Gov-ernment ought not to impose upon the citizens of Oregon. An assay office of sufficient size and equipment to receive all the gold pre-sented, retort it, weigh, refine and ship to the Mint, will cost but a triffe for construction and maintenance. It will mean an imperceptible outlay by the Government, but an equalization of favors that I submit Portland may justly expect at the hands of the Government.

Beviewing the situation, we find that Portland would draw from local terri-tory to a Government assay office situated there, more gold than is going to some offices now established, and has an equal opportunity with other Coast cities share the \$23,000,000 gold output that is brought annually from the northerr territory of Alaska and the Canadian Yu-



BAN FRANCISCO, Feb. IL-(Special)-A special from New York says the Standard Oll Company has acquired control of the General Electric Company, of Portland, Or. A. C. Bedford, the son of E. T. Bedford, a director of the Standard Oll Company, and Frederick B. Pratt, the brother of Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, have been elected directors of the Portland General horse's neck, shooting lying down on the horse, etc. Furthermore, two men were Electric Company. This concern controls all the lighting and power plants in Port-

A few weeks ago announcement was made of the formation of a big company to supply electric power to San Francisco and the towns in the Sacramento Valley in which A. C. Bedford and other capitalists associated with the Standard Oil interests had an important part.

LONGWORTH IS ON MEND Fiance of Miss Roosevelt Will Proba-

bly Be Out Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .-- Representative WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Representative Longworth, of Ohio, who has been suf-fering from an attack of tonsilitis, was much improved today. Tonight he ate dinner with the members of the house-hold. He will probably be able to go out

Every Man an American. One requirement was insisted upon:

Every man had to be an American, be tween the ages of 21 and 40, and be a good horseman. Although it was not a requisite that troopers should have seen military service, yet it was found that those who had been in the regular army or the Pennsylvania National Guard best answered the tests, and practically all of those chosen have been soldiers, real or 44tin.77 The instruction which the men have un-

dergone makes interesting reading for their brothers on police forces in the city. Every man was taught, for example, how to make a camp for the night, to tap telephone and telegraph wires, to cross streams where there are no bridges, to cook, to shoot accurately at a moving target from the back of a galloping horse, and a number of other things that would fairly daze a metropolitan bluecoat.

Experts in Horsemanship.

Every man in the corps is an expert rider. They simply have to be, for the test through which they have passed is of the severest. Texas ponies are their mounts, wild, untamed, but full of go and ginger. Every trooper was obliged to break his own horse, and some of the

men had the time of their lives doing it. At this work the cowboys and ranchmen easily took the shine out of their Eastern brethren. The kind of horsemanship that is demanded in the United States Cavalry, only, if possible, a little more so, has been insisted upon. Each man has been required to learn to ride in different attitudes, standing on his mount, swinging from its neck so as to shield his own body from the bullets of pursuing enelice formerly appointed at the request of the

mies, standing in the stirrups, sitting horse, etc., Furthermore, two men were taught to ride on the same horse, so that if one man's mount were shot he could climb behind a brother officer and thus have a chance to escape.

Patroling the Country Districts. The duties of the men, pending the com-

ing of the coal strike, are practically that of mounted patrolmen in the country districts. There are four headquarters in the state-Reading, Greensburg, Wilkesbarre and Punxsutawney-each in charge of a Captain, and from these the enlisted men apread out for distances of as much as 100 miles. In squads of two each they patrol the country roads, keeping a close watch-out for violators of the law. Their powers are far greater than those of the regular kind of police, as will be seen from reading the section of the act which de fines their powers. It is as follows:

fines their powers. It is as follows: The various members of the police force are hereby authorised and empowered to make arrests, without warrants, for all vio-lations of the law which they may witness and to serve and execute warrants issued by the proper local authorities. They are also authorized and empowered to act as forest, firs, game and fish wardens, and, in general, to have the powers and prerogatives conferred by law upon members of the police force of cities of the first cham, or, upon constables of the commonwealth; and are intended, as far as possible, to take the place of the po-

anxiously to see how they will bear themselves in the days of trial that are fast approaching.

run is shorter the amount of oil con-sumed is proportionately greater. A gas company receives several thousand dollars a year for by-products. But the gas in the tank is one of the minor expenses of a gas company. Twenty-five cents a thousand cubic feet for delivering the gas to the consumer, including collecting and maintenance of mains is here considered a conservative rate. To this must be added 19 per cent for apparent waste. Leaking mains and slow meters cause a shrinkage of at least that much. A hundred thousand cubic feet of gas in the tank shrinks to \$0,000 ubic feet by the time it is delivered to the customers.

Percentage for Extensions.

Another 10 per cent should be added for extending and maintaining a system. The average length of usefulness of a main in the ground is ten years; if kept longer than that it becomes honeycombed and the loss from escaping gas is correspond-ingly heavy. One important item is in-terest on the bonds and dividends on the stock.

But all these, it is claimed here, can b brought well within the 50-cent limit.

Only professional politicians, realize how heavy is the political expense of a gas company in a city where competition threatens, rate regulation is required by ordinance and the air is filled with rumors of municipal ownership.

Four years ago but a single company was operating here; then the price of gas was \$1.19 for 1000 cubic feet. Then came the Independent Gas Company, and the rate dropped to \$1 a 1000. The list of consumers of the Independent Company increased rapidly and the old company, seeking to retain its prestige,

dropped the rate to 56 cents a 1600. Even at this rate the Independent Com-pany held its own. Householders who for years had been at the mercy of the

old company remained loyal to the new-comer, though the rate was higher. They recognized the fact that if the news were to be frozen out the gas rate would very likely soar akyward once more.

Municipal Ownership Talk.

order, and is confident that his well-drilled troops will have a better effect than all It was at this point that the municipal the Pinkerton detectives that ever existed. wnership bee began buzzing in the bon-"We will not seek trouble," he said, when nets of a coterie of local reformers. They issued circulars purporting to show that he was in Philadelphia, the other day. if the city owned and controlled its own "But if it is necessary for us to be stern, plant it could deliver gas to consumer for 60 cents a 1000. you will find that we will be ready to act. I have the finest body of men in the

Householders began to sit up and take notice; municipal ownership promised to play a prominent part in the coming city election. Three years before the city had world, and they will obey orders without that the coal strike, if it does come, will taken over its water plant and was mak-ing millions out of it. Just about this time the Gas Company lowered its rate to be conducted courteously on both sides. 90 cents a 1960. The municipal ownership Mayor landed

but the gas and electric con mtrol of a majority of the Coun-

A year ago the municipal ownership advocates presented to the Council an or-dinance providing for the regulation of the rate charged by the gas and electric com-panies; also for a standard test of the quality of gas and electric light and power

The ordinance was not to the liking of a majority of the members of the Coun-cil, but they were compelled to vote for it.

Initiative in Los Angeles.

This statement may sound strange to Portlanders, but it is well understood here. In the Los Angeles city charter is

The Weather.

VESTERDAT'S - Maximum temperature, 48 deg.; minimum, 35 deg.; precipitation, none. TODAYS-Partly cloudy and occasionally threatening; easterly winds,

National.

National. Treasury Department takes a favorable view of Portland's claim for an Assay Office. Page 1. Old treaty with Russia has the most favored nation clause. Page 3. Vote on ship subsidy bill to be taken by the Semite next Wednesday. Page 3. Whipping-post for District of Columbia may come up before House. Page 3. Speech of Senator Heyburn makes forest re-merves a live issue. Page 3. Enceles

Foreign. President Castro, of Venezuela, boasts that he will test the Monroe Doctrine. Page 4.

Germany makes semi-official demand regarding the police system of Morocco. Page 2. Prussian commission gives result of study of American railway systems. Page 3. Viceroy in Southern China said to be stirring up anti-American feeling. Page 3.

Domestic,

Specially drilled constabulary will keep orde in Pennsylvania during the coal strike Page 1. Colored minister at St. Paul starts general fight in church when he assaults a trustee. Page 1.

President Mitchell, of the mineworkers, is second for alleged failures in soft-coal strikes. Page 2. Maskel mob lynches negro'in Alabama, Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

C. S. May is found guilty of wrecking the National Bank of Davenport, Wash. National Page 5.

Fage 5. Standard Oil said to have acquired the Port-land General Electric Company. Page 1. Candidates for Oregon Logislature shy at piedge for Senator. Page 4.

rominent farmer killed near Tillamook. Page 14. forticultural Society organized at Albany. Page 10.

Marine,

British ship Balmore off the bar. Page 15. French bark Jacques makes quick time from Portland to the sea. Page 35. Fine weather draws large crowds to the water-front. Page 13.

Portland and Vicinity California grower tells of dangers to hop in-dustry. Page 8.

What fruitgrowers think of private-car lines, Page 9.

Two Republican organizations work for party unity. Page 8.

Guilder Lake reduced to a bare mud flat. Page 9.

Themes from the pulpits of Portland churches. Page 5.

Page 5. Child rescued from burning building by act of heroism. Page 14. How Los Angeles regulates gas raise. Page 1. Democrats are smoking Word out. Page 3.

"Such organized capital is a school of thievery," he said in conclusion. "The employer who does not pay his employe for the amount of his hire is a thief. The employe who does not give to his employer the labor he is paid for is also

a thief." He made an appeal to men to take an

active interest in politics, adding:

"As your duty to your family is sacred, so it is to your city, country and state.'

PRIEST DRIVEN FROM CHURCH

Angry Mob Fired On by Police and

Three Men Are Shot.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-An attack by a crowd of angry Lithuanians today upon the residence of the Rev. Edward Stafanowicz, a Catholic priest, resulted in the fatal shooting of one, and the serious injury of a number of others. The assailants were all members of the church where Rev. Mr. Stafanowicz presided.

Dissension among the members of the ongregation over the control of the hurch funds culminated in violence during the Sunday service. Women are said o have opened hostilities by hurling a masile at the pastor. Pursued by the worshippers, the priest

retreated to his residence. There he was besieged for more than an hour, in spite of efforts of a squad of police which was hurried to the scene. The police re-peatedly charged the attackers, who had armed themselves with clubs and stones, and only succeeded in dispersing them by firing into the crowd.

John Tammalis, a member of the con-gregation, was shot in the left groin and was fatally injured. Alex Bargas, another of the attacking party, received a builet in the head. A score of others builet in the head. A score of others were injured by flying bricks and stones Fifteen of the ringleaders were arrested

Quakers Employ Regular Pastor.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 11.-Employ-ment of a regular pastor by the East Main-street Friends Church of this city today marks an epoch in the history the conservative Orthodox Quakers. He is the first regularly employed pastor in the history of the church, which has al-ways been opposed to a hired minister, and marks the taking on of modern religious methods as the local congregation is one of the most influential in America

One superintendent, \$3000 per annum deputy superintendent, \$3000 per annum; clerk and bookkeeper. \$160 per annum; stenographer. \$1300 per annum; four captains, each \$1500 per annum; four lieutenants, each \$1200 per annum; 10 sergeants, each \$1900 per annum, and 300 pa-