

SENATE PAYS OFF ONE OLD GRUDGE

Punishes Beveridge for Pushing Himself Forward in First Term.

FORAKER'S BITTER TAUNTS

Defeat of Statehood Bill Intended as Rebuke to Young Senator. His Methods of Fighting Plainly Exposed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU

Washington, March 18.—The United States Senate has an unwritten rule that requires every new Senator to conduct himself modestly and unobtrusively during the first years of his term. He must not force himself into the limelight; he must not attempt to assume leadership at the start; he must sit quietly by while others manage the affairs of the Senate; he himself must be a mere onlooker and a follower. He is privileged to advocate legislation of local interest to his state, but he is not privileged to jump in and shape legislation of a National character.

This unwritten rule is just as sacred to the Senate as any rule that has been formally adopted by vote, and the Senator who allows his ambition to get the better of his judgment and attempts to assume an important position in the Senate during the first years of his term may safely expect, sooner or later, to feel the displeasure of his older colleagues. The mills of the Senate sometimes grind slowly, but they are effective.

Beveridge Violates Rules.

No better demonstration of this fact has ever been laid bare before the people than the recent rebuke and defeat of Senator Beveridge, when he attempted to secure the passage of the joint statehood bill as it came over from the House. He came to the Senate in 1899. In Indiana he was recognized as one of the brightest speakers in the state; he was also credited with being a man of very great ability in many lines.

Plunged to his successful campaign

to Washington and, without waiting to feel his way, at once injected himself into the very midst of things in the Senate. He had hardly taken his seat before he began to speak on every important occasion. The Senate realized at once that Mr. Beveridge was a man of more than ordinary attainments; it recognized in him a fluent and ready speaker and perhaps a good campaigner; it may have seen much to approve in the sentiments he uttered, but for all that the Senate did not like his manner. He had transgressed that unwritten rule, and as a first rebuke he usually spoke in an empty Senate, though to well-filled galleries.

Statehood a Gaffer.

But Mr. Beveridge either ignored the insult or else did not understand. He continued to speak on the ordinary topic of general importance was before the Senate. Every speech he made did him injury. At the end of two years, a turn of the wheel of fortune made him chairman of the committee on territories, and as its chairman he became the manager of the statehood bill, up to that time a dead issue. With his characteristic vim and determination he revived the bill, reported it to the Senate, and started to force its passage. He had it made the unfinished business in course of time, but it became the "buffer" used by older Senators to kill more objectionable legislation, and Mr. Beveridge was not permitted to get a vote. It was the same in the next Congress and, while there were volumes of talk on statehood, there was no vote.

When the present Congress convened

Mr. Beveridge announced that the joint statehood bill (somehow different from the original bill, but probably for two states) would be passed before the holidays. The House passed the two-state bill, Mr. Beveridge reported it to the Senate, and then began his fight, but he was beaten from the start. The Senate owed him a grudge, it was getting tired of statehood debate, so it permitted the fixing of a day for a vote, and, when that day came, the Senate overwhelmingly adopted the Foraker amendment which killed the Beveridge bill. It was the first opportunity the Senate had had to pay off an old score, and it did it handsomely under the leadership of the Senator from Ohio.

Incident to this defeat, Senator Foraker

assaulted Mr. Beveridge as one Senator seldom arraigns another. He actually showed that Mr. Beveridge was making his fight for point statehood by unfair and unjust means; he virtually told Mr. Beveridge to his face that he did not tell the truth. The colloquy was very sharp, it was intensely interesting and was heard by the full Senate and crowded galleries.

Foraker's Cutting Words.

All through the debate Mr. Beveridge had alluded to a horde of telegrams he had received from all parts of Arizona declaring that the people of the territory were in favor of joint statehood with New Mexico. He had charged that the opponents of joint statehood were men employed by the railroads and mining corporations. Mr. Foraker, toward the close of the debate, rose.

Operator Runs Away.

DENVER, March 18.—The police of this city have been asked by the Sheriff of Fremont County to locate Frank Lively, the Denver & Rio Grande telegraph operator, Swallow, to whose negligence is attributed the wreck early Friday morning, which caused such great loss of life and injury to passengers and trackage. It is reported that Lively left Swallow today and joined his brother, also an operator, at Portland, and later both left on an east-bound train.

A subpoena has been issued for Frank

Lively to appear at the coroner's inquest tomorrow. Detectives are scouring the city for the young man.

tion than I have," sharply retorted Mr. Beveridge.

"That may be true," responded Mr. Foraker.

"It is true on this subject," came back Mr. Beveridge.

"Oh, certainly," was the bland reply of the Ohio man. And then, in patronizing tones: "I would not presume to have as much information as the Senator from Indiana has on any other subject." It was a sharp cut and went to the bone. Mr. Foraker then read a telegram received by Delegate Mark Smith, of Arizona, from three of his friends, which ran as follows:

Sheet of Telegrams.

"Say to Foraker telegrams sent here to Tom Schultz today urging that telegrams be sent by anybody who will sign them to Beveridge, urging joint statehood. We know of no one of standing favoring joint statehood."

The only rejoinder which Mr. Beveridge

had to this attack was the statement that Mr. Foraker was using as ammunition a telegram sent to a Democratic delegate in Congress. That was no answer, of course, but Mr. Foraker followed up the attack with another telegram to Mr. Smith, which read as follows:

"John B. Wright on stress last evening

declared he had telegram from Beveridge saying he intended making speech on Friday, and saying 500 telegrams could be used to good effect."

Mr. Beveridge declared he had sent no

telegram to anyone in Arizona asking for anything, but Mr. Foraker relentlessly continued: "I am reading these telegrams to show how the Senator's telegrams happened to be sent." Later Mr. Foraker said the statehood fight would not be settled upon the number of telegrams received, but solely upon the merits of the case.

"We ask nothing better than that,"

cried Mr. Beveridge.

"Certainly; except a few votes thrown in," replied the watchful Mr. Foraker.

And then came the vote which beat

the joint statehood bill, humiliated and humbled Mr. Beveridge and paid off an old score of six years' standing. It was something that had been stored up, and it was the larger for having waited so long. He had been waiting for the time to live down this defeat, for accompanying his downfall was an exposure of his unfair methods of fighting, and that will not help him in the future.

KILLING OF THE MOROS

LIKE SMOKING OUT BEES, SAYS

DR. PARKHURST.

New York Preacher Scores Congratulatory

Message Sent by President to General Wood.

NEW YORK, March 18.—In his sermon

on the relations of so-called Christian nations that are pagan, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst referred today to the attack on Moro and President Roosevelt's congratulatory dispatch to General Wood.

"Consider," he said, "the easy and self-

congratulatory manner in which we regard the mowing down of the savage and the savage in the Philippine Islands, when they stand in the way of the National purpose, or, after eight years of benevolent assimilation, we have murdered a most startling and heartrending example in the bombing to death of 60 men, women and children, collected in a crater in the Moro Islands.

"There are two things to be said about

the jubilant congratulation sent by the Chief Executive to General Wood. The first is in reference to the designation of the performance as a 'brilliant feat of arms.' Having our estimate on the reports rendered by General Wood, it was no more than a feat of arms, but a smoking bees out of a hive or rats out of a nest.

"But a far sadder feature of the Ex-

ecutive's communication to General Wood is that it contained not one word of sympathy, one note of tender distress, in view of the indiscriminate slaughter perpetrated in honor of the American flag."

"We have in the United States," he

said, "a man who believes that the President has a great heart. And so I prefer to think that this cablegram, composed as it was, in the presence of practically no human beings, men, torn women, armless and headless children, I prefer to think of it not as being the expression of the man Roosevelt, but of the President Roosevelt, in whom officially the heartlessness and the greed of unregenerate nationalities is functionally represented. I want to find a way out for Roosevelt for the performance on the Jolo Island has a ghastly look and the cablegram matched it.

"With the exception of the maintenance

of the flag, I do not believe there has been, in my history, nothing sadder in our history than the National attitude as which we today stand as toward the ill-fated people of the Philippine Islands.

LITTLE EGYPT IN MANILA

HORACE M'KINLEY PARTED WITH HER AT SHANGHAI.

Said to Be on His Way to Guatemala Under the Name of A. Osler.

MANILA, March 18.—Eva Rowland,

known on the Pacific Coast as "Little Egypt," who was reported to have eloped from San Francisco with Horace McKinley, who figured in the Oregon land-fraud cases, has arrived here. Mrs. Rowland says that she and McKinley separated at Shanghai and that McKinley is now on his way to Guatemala under the name of A. Osler.

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CAMPAIGN EXPENSE PAID BY COMPANY

President Orr, New York Life, Charged With Using Funds for Personal Benefit.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN RAGE

Through Counsel They Demand That Wasting of Money by Official in Attempt to Re-Elect Himself Must Cease.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Samuel Untermyer,

counsel for the international policy-holders committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, today sent a letter to Alexander E. Orr, president of the New York Life, protesting in the name of the policy-holders against what he terms the extraordinary effort that is being made by the officers of the company to obtain proxies for the annual election, to be held early in April. Mr. Untermyer's letter explains the objection of the committee and declares that no election should be held until legislation affecting the insurance business is passed.

Addressing Mr. Orr, Mr. Untermyer says

that as the representative of upward of 50,000 policy-holders in the company, he has been instructed to protest in their behalf against the extraordinary use that is being made by you and your officers of the agency force of the company, who are being pressed into the service of soliciting proxies for the re-election of yourself and associates as directors, at enormous expense to the policy-holders.

"I am informed," the letter continues,

"that within the past few days you sent out from your head office to your agents throughout the country telegrams urging them to collect proxies. I have before me one of a number of printed letters and circulars issued from your head office, signed by the cashier of the company, with an accompanying form of proxy, addressed to policy-holders, enclosing a biography of each of the directors and officers whom you seek to re-elect, including yourself. This proxy is to Messrs. John Claffin, Oscar R. Strauss and Clarence H. Mackay, of whom biographies are also enclosed, printed at the expense of the policy-holders.

"If these documents have been sent to

every policy-holder, the cost to the company of postage alone would be about \$50,000 and the cost of printing as much more. How do you justify such expenditures in the name of the insurance business, or in the name of the policy-holders, in the attempt to return yourself to office."

"These documents are coming to us in

great numbers from infuriated policy-holders, with the request that our committee take some action to prevent your wasting the money of the policy-holders in the attempt to return yourself to office."

ELIGIBILITY OF THE TRUSTEES

Hamilton Says Those Ousted Should Be Barred for a Year.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—Judge

Andrew Hamilton said tonight that he expected to go to New York tomorrow to remain two or three days. He would not say what were his intentions as to his visit, or whether he would see any member of the Fowler committee, which has been investigating the internal affairs of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Friends of Judge Hamilton here ex-

pressed doubt as to his going before the committee, questioning the propriety of his submitting himself to men whom he has characterized as he did the New York Life trustees in his speech before the legislative committee last week.

Judge Hamilton tonight expressed

the opinion that when the bills proposed by the Armstrong committee are reported they should contain a provision that no trustee legislated out of office next November, as recommended by the committee, shall be eligible for re-election until a full year has elapsed.

"The propriety of this is obvious,"

said Judge Hamilton, "and I believe a

NEW HEAD OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

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EVENTS OF THE COMING WEEK.

Favorable Symptoms at Algiers.

The fact that the International Moroccan Conference at Algiers has adjourned until March 20 has given rise to the hope among the influential neutral delegates that France and Germany will in the meantime reach a basis of accord. At Algiers the symptoms of agreement are considered more favorable, where the representatives of neutral nations are energetically endeavoring to influence mutual concurrences.

Conference with Coal Operators.

Illuminous operators to the number of about 500 are expected to arrive in Indianapolis today to confer with the United Mineworkers of America. The situation in the threatened coal strike appears to be unchanged, the outcome now being in the hands of the miners. The Ryan reaction having been a tickly reminder and the report of the scales committee being favorable, there is every indication that conciliation will govern the final deliberations of the miners and operators.

President James Wilson, of the

American Federation of Labor, has called a meeting of the executive council of the Federation for today in Washington, and though it is not definitely announced that the coal strike will be discussed, it is generally believed that the meeting will consider the situation.

Intercollegiate Chess Match.

The intercollegiate chess match between Oxford and Cambridge and Cornell, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania for the Isaac L. Rice international chess trophy, will begin March 24 and last one week.

Swimming Tourney at Chicago.

The New York Athletic Club's swimming team, which recently made such splendid records in the club's indoor swimming tournament, will, March 21, in Chicago, meet the swimmers of the Chicago Athletic Association in a series of dual events.

Conventions of the Week.

The National Convention of the Association of American Medical Colleges will be held in Pittsburgh, March 19.

From March 20 to 22 the National

Convention of American Railway Engineers of Maintenance of Way Association will meet in Chicago.

The National Convention of the

Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society will be held in Minneapolis, March 21-22.

demand for it is coming to a

head. You know we have adopted from the English common law the proposition that no Sheriff can be re-elected until a term of service has elapsed. The theory is, and it applies equally to a trustee of a life insurance company, that the Sheriff exercises such an immense power that he could always command his re-election. So with these trustees—they are in a position which would enable them by favoring one and persecuting another, to command proxies to secure their re-election if they see fit. This should be prevented by making their re-election illegal.

"I note that some of those gentlemen in New York say they do not know me. It certainly seems strange that any man should be in a position to spend very large sums of money of which they are the legal guardians during a long term of years, and yet be totally unknown to them."

Most's Body to Be Cremated.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—The body of Her Johann Most, the Anarchist, will be cremated here next Tuesday. Mrs. Most arrived from New York tonight.

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FOUR INCHES OF SNOW FELL

Something Unprecedented for This Season of the Year in Portland.

PREDICTIONS FOR TODAY

Weather Bureau Records Show Nothing Since 1885 to Compare With the Climatic Conditions of Yesterday.

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Four inches of snow fell in Portland

and vicinity yesterday, which was the heaviest fall at this time of the year that has ever been recorded by the United States Weather Bureau of this city. The weather bureau in Portland began recording the snowfall in 1885. A peculiar circumstance in connection with the storm of yesterday is that the snowfall was confined almost exclusively to Portland and vicinity. Yesterday morning snow fell along the Columbia River west of the Cascades, but in the afternoon it changed into rain. In Portland, however, it snowed all day.

Friday, the weather was very mild

and delightful and there were no signs of an impending storm. When the people of Portland awoke yesterday morning they were amazed to find the ground covered with snow to the depth of several inches. It began to snow about 2 o'clock in the morning and the fall continued almost without cessation until late in the afternoon.

No Damage Done to Fruit.

One pleasing feature of the storm is that it is not thought that the crops or fruit will be damaged in the least, even though snow at this time of the year is almost without precedent. The snow was so damp and melted so rapidly after it had fallen that it had virtually the same effect upon crops and fruit as would rain.

Conditions were favorable for rain

yesterday and it was expected by the Weather Bureau, but a cold wave swept down the Columbia River and chilled the air. This turned the rain into snow. Yesterday morning there was a heavy snowfall along the Columbia River from the Cascades to the ocean, but only in the lower end of the Willamette Valley did snow fall in the afternoon. At Salem there was rain nearly all day, but no snow. The reports received by the Weather Bureau did not show the division point of the snowfall between Portland and Salem. In Southern Oregon there was a slight rain, but in Central Idaho there was a snowfall much heavier than that in Portland and vicinity.

Prediction for Today.

Either snow or rain is predicted for Portland today. The temperature is fluctuating between 22 and 28 degrees, and as no immediate change in the weather conditions is expected it is just as probable that it will snow as it is that it will rain.

Although four inches of snow fell

yesterday, at 6 o'clock there was but two inches of snow on the ground. Owing to the high temperature it melted very rapidly and the sidewalks and streets in the business districts were covered with slush.

Many Trains Delayed.

All of the through trains which were to arrive in Portland yesterday were delayed by the snowstorm with the exception of those on the lines of the Southern Pacific, all of which reached the city on schedule time. Trains No. 1 and No. 5 on the O. R. & N., which were due yesterday, are indefinitely late, being snow-bound near Glenn's Ferry, between Huntington and Pocatello, on the Oregon Short Line. A make-up train started from Huntington to Portland last night.

On the Northern Pacific, train No. 13

from Seattle reached the city on time, but in the through train, No. 3, due to arrive at 6:30 o'clock last evening did not reach the city until an early hour this morning.

First Real Snowstorm of Season.

Yesterday was the first time this winter that the people of Portland had an opportunity to enjoy a real snowstorm as before the fall remained on the ground only a very short period. Hundreds of persons found pleasure in going out of doors, as such winter weather is rarely experienced in Portland. The snow covered the ground and the fall was so heavy that the trees also received a coating of white.

The small boys and girls revelled in

the snow of yesterday and coasting and snowballing was all the rage. The children engaged in snow fights and snow forts were erected, the same as is done in the Eastern cities in the winter. Immense snowballs were conspicuous in many of the Portland yards. Coasting was not as universally indulged in as was snowballing, as sleds are scarce in Portland. Some of the boys made sleds themselves.

SUICIDE OF DIVORCED WIFE OF

A GERMAN BARON.

Mrs. Von dem Bussche Lived With

Her Son, an Officer at Fort Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 18.—Caroline von dem Bussche, said to be the divorced wife of Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, a German baron, of Berlin, committed suicide by shooting at the home of her son, Second Lieutenant Carl Frederick von dem Bussche, of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth today. Lieutenant von dem Bussche is a cousin of Freiherr von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, first secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, D. C.

No cause, except that possibly of

melancholia, is known for the woman having taken her life. The officers at the fort decline to make known any definite facts regarding the affair.

Mrs. von dem Bussche killed herself

by shooting. Firing a bullet into her head in her room, adjoining her son's private room, where she had lived with him for some time past. She is known to have been treated last Summer for a nervous disease at Denver, where the family formerly lived.

Baron von dem Bussche and his wife

are said to have come to the United States from Prussia, where he was believed to have owned large estates several years ago. He was a mining engineer, and for many years lived at Denver, where the son was born.

The son, Carl Frederick, in 1888

enlisted in the Sixth Infantry, and in 1891 was commissioned a Lieutenant. He was married to a daughter of the Bussche family, who was born in Prussia. She was believed to have owned large estates several years ago. He was a mining engineer, and for many years lived at Denver, where the son was born.

Six months ago her husband visited