



# CAMPBELL OPENS WITH ENTHUSIASM

## Republican Demonstration Held at Corvallis.

### WITHCOMBE CHIEF SPEAKER

#### Candidate for Governor Is Cheered by Great Crowd.

#### SPEECH ROUSES AUDITORS

#### Other State Candidates Speak for the Entire Ticket and Urge That an Unprecedented Majority Be Given Choice of Party.

I thank them for the many and dignified manner in which their campaigns were conducted prior to the primaries. I want to take this opportunity to thank heartily the friends who so loyally supported me and to whose support I am indebted for my nomination. No man ever had more loyal or generous support at the hands of his friends, and no successful candidate ever appreciated the support more than I do. My nomination is the more gratifying to me because it comes not from the hands of a few, but from the people. I believe in popular government and in the right of the people to nominate their own public officers.

**Favors Direct Primary Law.**

The direct primary law has come to stay, and it ought to stay. It imposes burdens upon the candidates greater than those of the convention system, but it also lodges the ballot with the voters, where it rightfully belongs. I believe the law will be increasingly popular with the people, and while some changes in detail may prove to be desirable in the light of experience, the plan of nominating public officers by direct vote of the people must not be disturbed.

It is my paramount desire to prove worthy as a candidate of the trust imposed in me, and I desire to justify the confidence of the people who have supported me. For 25 years Oregon has been my home. It is with pardonable pride I refer to the fact that I came to this state when a boy. My childhood here spent with the people of Oregon. I believe that I know them and appreciate their needs. I yield to no man in loyalty to the state of Oregon and in my faith in its future.

It is my desire that the campaign which I am to conduct with my Democratic opponent should be dignified, respectful, free from personal abuse. I have no disposition to indulge in epithets. I do claim that the record of the Republican party in the past is the pledge of its usefulness in the present. I believe that its principles make for the welfare of the people and that at this time there is no other party in Oregon which is so important as any question of preference between men.

**Duties of a Public Officer.**

It is proper, however, that I should say that no man has higher ideals than I of what a public officer should be. He should be amenable to reason, but when duty is at stake he should be afraid of nothing. He should, moreover, be a man of clean life, an example to others, to whom the people may look with pride, such in his capacity as a private citizen and in his office as a public official. He should take the people into his confidence.

The government is the government of the people. They are entitled to know what their public officials are doing and it should be the aim of the executive branch of the government to honestly and to enforce the laws which the people have made.

This is a critical time for the Republican party of Oregon. Although the number of public officers of more than two to one, many of our important offices are filled by members of the opposing party. If the Republican organization is to be maintained and its policies are to be supported, Republicans must vote the Republican ticket. I believe the Republican party is the only party in Oregon which is in touch with the people in general and for the state of Oregon in particular. If elected, it shall be my aim to heal the wounds inflicted by the present administration and to do all in my power to strengthen the party organization, with a view to its increased efficiency in the public service.

**Capital Is Seeking Investment.**

We are entering upon an era of tremendous development. The world has awakened to a knowledge of the value of our forests and mines. Men in distant states have been flocking to our soil, the investment of capital is seeking investment opportunities in the development of our varied resources and the improvement of our means of communication. Our public officers should be full of the spirit of progress. The improvement of our rivers and harbors, the building up of new industries, the construction of new lines of railway, all will make for the betterment of the people and all of these new enterprises should be encouraged by the people of the state and its public officials.

In my campaign for the nomination, I support the following measures: Taxation of franchises and gross earnings tax on telegraph, telephone, express and sleeping car corporations; uniform assessment and taxation of railroads; state regulation and examination of private banks, trust companies and savings banks; protection of the state in its ownership of public lands; a board of control for state institutions; one board for management of normal schools; improvement of the Columbia and Coast seaports; National ownership of the Oregon City docks; constitutional amendment permitting the Governor or people to veto individual items of appropriation. An honest and fearless performance of public duty.

**CORVALLIS, OR., May 8.—(Special.)**—The Republican state campaign was opened here tonight in an enthusiastic meeting, addressed by James Withycombe, candidate for Governor; F. W. Mulkey, candidate for State Senator; Frank B. Johnson, Secretary of State, and O. P. Hoff, Labor Commissioner. The meeting was one of the largest political assemblies that has gathered in this town since the big demonstrations of the 1896 Presidential campaign. In spite of extra seating capacity provided, standing room was at a premium in the opera-house.

Besides the speeches, a letter from Jonathan Bourne, Jr., was read by Chairman Westgate, and a brief introductory address was made by the state chairman.

The keynote of all the speeches was that Republicans should support the ticket from top to bottom and be enthusiastic in carrying Oregon in an unprecedented majority, for the effect the result would have in the way of approval of President Roosevelt's policies. All the speeches were punctuated with applause.

**All Rise and Cheer.**

Dr. Withycombe was welcomed by a standing audience, and three cheers for the gubernatorial candidate and the whole ticket. He spoke for 40 minutes, and was frequently and warmly applauded. His announcement that he felt that he owed his nomination to the influence exerted by the young men of the Oregon Agricultural College throughout the state, which influence he had met everywhere was greeted with a hearty and enthusiastic demonstration.

The opera-house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, with flags and bunting draped and festooned in every part of the building. The meeting was heralded by the firing of anvils and the music by the Cadet Regiment Band of the college. A male quartet, composed of Messrs. Johnson, Allen, Cathey and Fulton, gave numerous vocal selections.

**Some Could Not Come.**

Telegrams of regret were read from W. C. Hawley, George Steel and Willis Dunaway. State Superintendent Ackerman was on the platform, but made no address. Others on the program were Judge Eakin, George W. Wright, candidate for Senator in Lane; F. J. Miller, candidate for Joint Senator from Lane and Marion; J. S. Van Winkle, of Albany; S. A. Dawson, H. H. Hewitt, J. A. Wilson, James Ekins, Grant Frohman, all of Albany; Editor Hofer, of Salem; George A. Waggoner and S. L. Kline, of Corvallis, besides many others.

A special train brought a big delegation from Independence, and the evening local brought another enthusiastic crowd from Albany and East Side points. Almost every precinct in Benton County was represented by delegations.

**Address by Candidate Withycombe.**

Mr. Withycombe, the principal speaker of the evening, expressed his sentiments as follows:

I cannot say that the nomination for Governor has come to me unthought. I have been obliged to ask for the nomination at the hands of my fellow-citizens in all parts of the state and it has come to me after a vigorous and aggressive campaign waged by their aspirants. Had any one of the other candidates been successful in the recent primaries he would have been entitled to and would have received my cordial support and I am glad to be able to say that I have assurance of support from all of the gentlemen who were pitted against me in the recent primary campaign.

My thanks are due to ex-Governor T. T. Geer, C. A. Johns, Harvey G. Brown and C. A. Schreiner for their loyalty to me and to the Republican party and the assurances which they have given me, and especially da-

# ROOSEVELT AS PREMIER TO TAFT

## Big Ohio Man for President and Roosevelt Secretary of State.

### PROGRAMME HAS DEFECTS

#### Politicians Say Next Republican Convention Is All Mapped Out, but Third-Term Talk and Other Things May Interfere.

**OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 8.**—According to some politicians in Washington, the work of the next Republican National convention is all mapped out; the result of the next election is known and some other interesting details about the organization of the new administration are already agreed upon. Of course, all such talk is pure fiction, but it is interesting and reflects the sentiments of the men who give currency to such ideas.

The story which started in Washington is to the effect that Secretary Taft will be the next Republican nominee for President, Roosevelt not desiring a third term. Of course, the plan is to elect Taft, and he, in turn, will appoint Roosevelt his Secretary of State. No mention is made of the fate in store for Secretary Root, but it is assumed he is to return to his private practice in New York.

**Third-Term Talk Continues.**

To begin with, it is by no means certain that Roosevelt will not succeed himself in the White House. Very frequently there is talk about a third term, and many enthusiasts of both political parties advocate his re-nomination—the Republicans because they like him; the Democrats because they have no man they can agree upon. With this third-term question yet to be settled, it cannot be said positively that Taft will be the nominee, for, although the President has declared time and again that he will not be a candidate, there is a possibility that he may be forced to accept another nomination.

**Others Beside Taft.**

Then as to Taft. With Roosevelt out of the way, he would not have clear sailing. At the present time Fairbanks could probably command more support than Taft, notwithstanding Taft is the bigger and the stronger man. Aside from Fairbanks, there are such men as Shaw, Spooner, Cannon and Root, all with ambitions and all with their circle of admirers. "Uncle Joe" Cannon is an immensely popular man, though handicapped by his age. He says he would rather be Speaker than President, but he wouldn't, and, if he saw the opportunity opening up before him, he would very quickly accept a nomination.

# LIMITED REVIEW OF RATE ORDERS

## Roosevelt Policy Will Be Supported by Senate Majority.

### FULTON EXPLAINS PROVISIO

#### Great Difference Between Broad Court Review Proposed by Knox and Limited Review Provided by Allison.

**OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 8.**—The Hepburn railroad-rate bill is expected to pass the Senate with the revised Allison amendment presented to the Senate today. Probably all other amendments of importance will be voted down. The Republicans of the Senate are practically unanimous in indorsing the Allison amendment, which "reshadows" the passage of the bill by a party vote, unless some Democrats change their position and fall into line.

There is a vast difference of opinion as to the true significance of the Allison amendment, some interpreting it to provide for broad court review, and others, like the President, maintaining that it does not enlarge the scope of the House bill in the matter of court review. Senator Fulton is one of the latter, and will make a speech in support of the Allison amendment. Explaining the Allison amendment, an important feature of which he himself drew, Fulton said:

**Does Not Allow Broad Review.**

"The contention that the Allison amendment provides for a broad judicial review of orders of the Commission, or in any degree enlarges the right of review contemplated in the provisions of the bill as it came from the House, is utterly untenable. As returned to the Senate today, the bill passed the House, it contained the following provision:

"The venue of suits brought in Circuit Courts to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order or requirement of the Commission shall be in the district where the carrier against whom such order or requirement may have been made has its principal office."

"It must be apparent to anyone reading that provision that the bill recognized the fact that such suits would properly be brought to test the validity of orders of the Commission. It might be contended that a given order was in violation of the Constitution, as for instance, that the rate fixed was so low as to deprive the carrier of its property without just compensation, or it might be contended that in prescribing a certain rate or regulation the Commission had exceeded its authority granted by Congress.

**Only Recognizes Existing Rights.**

"Either of these questions everybody concedes the carrier would have a right to have tested in court and could not do so until the bill provided for the venue of a suit instituted to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend an order or requirement of the commission. It did not specifically provide that the commission might be made a party to any such suit, nor did it specifically state that the courts would have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits. Both of these things always seemed absurd to me, and I did not at all believe that either contention was sound. It did seem to me, however, that I had no objection to inserting a provision specifically providing that the commission might be made a party to any such suit. Nor did I see any objection to specifically stating that the courts should have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits.

"As stated, I have no doubt but that such suits might be maintained without any provision therefore being made, because it is the constitutional right of every person affected by an order of such a body as the commission to have the validity of such order judicially determined. I therefore suggested, and the suggestion was finally adopted in the shape of the Allison amendment, that after the words 'United States' in the provision above quoted from the original bill, the words 'against the commission' be inserted, and that there be added to the provision the words 'jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits is hereby vested in such courts'.

**What Broad Review Means.**

"It is now contended that the amendment operates to give broad and unlimited judicial review of all orders of the commission. The contention is utterly without foundation. It will be observed that the difference between this provision as proposed today and the provision in the Knox bill is manifest. The Knox bill, which is practically the same as several so-called broad review bills, provides that 'any carrier, person or corporation party to proceedings affected by a decision of the commission as to rate or practice covered by a complaint, or by its order prescribing a different rate or practice, and alleging either or both to be a violation of its or his rights, may institute proceedings against the complainant, and the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Circuit Court in any state or district in which any portion of its line of the carrier or carriers that were parties to the complaint may be located, as a court of equity to have such questions determined'.

"Under such provision, it is clear that every order and requirement of the commission would be subject to judicial review, for it is specifically so provided, and therefore the discretion exercised by the Commission would be

# THREE MORE ARRESTED

## ANOTHER BAG AMONG OSKOSH LUMBERMEN FOR FRAUD.

### Accused of Conspiracy With Parker, of Ashland, to Obtain Land in Lakeview District.

**OSKOSH, Wis., May 8.—(Special.)**—Three more Wisconsin lumbermen have been served with warrants charging them with complicity in Oregon timberland frauds, the warrants being issued on indictments formulated by a Federal grand jury sitting in Portland during April. The last men to be served were Joseph Black, John C. Black and August Anderson, all of Shawano. Eight Wisconsin men are now under arrest as the result of Federal capias issued at Portland. The Shawano men were expecting the indictments, and accepted service through their attorney, M. J. Wallich, who furnished bail for their appearance with the Oshkosh men before Federal Court Commissioner McDonald in this city Friday.

In the indictment it is charged that the Blacks and Anderson conspired with Sumner A. Parker, of Ashland, Or., to obtain land in the Lakeview district, and that they conspired with the Oshkosh defendants were members.

# UNION PACIFIC IS GAINING

## Increase in Net Earnings for March and Nine Months.

### Quiet, Orderly Lynching

#### Negro Hanged in Mississippi for Attack on Constable.

**BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—(Special.)**—Union Pacific reports today March operations as follows:

Gross earnings	\$ 5,106,915
Expenses	2,198,927
Net earnings	2,907,988
March, 1906	327,111
March, 1905	43,224
Operating expenses	50,173,521
Expenses and taxes	27,171,921
Net earnings	23,001,600
Increase in gross earnings over corresponding period last year	4,100,857
Increase in net earnings	2,900,229

**Commercial and Marine.**

Hops offered by local speculators. Page 13.  
Boston wool market dull. Page 15.  
Reports of frost stimulate wheat at Chicago. Page 15.  
Stock market strong and active. Page 16.  
Portland firm leases big wharf at San Pedro. Page 14.  
Steamer Breakwater sails for San Francisco via Coos Bay with heavy cargo. Page 14.  
Five large steamers coming from Europe with cement. Page 14.

**Portland and Vicinity.**

Senator Rands admits that Columbia Valley has all public utility franchises. Page 1.  
Arleta and neighboring districts cannot be annexed to Portland at June election. Page 1.  
Exaggerated stories about earthquake injure Southern Oregon. Page 14.  
Republicans feel sure of success. Page 16.  
Sufferers from San Francisco disaster will need aid for months yet. Page 10.

# JOINT CANDIDATE ELECTED

## Rose Wins on Prohibition Issue, Getting Many Women's Votes.

### Nobles Demand Dictatorship.

#### Deaths in Election Riot.

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—(Special.)**—W. W. Rose, who was ousted from the office of Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., by the Kansas Supreme Court for not enforcing the prohibitory law, was re-elected Mayor today at a special election by a large majority. His opponent declared that, if elected, he would close the 150 joints in the city.

Rose was fought by the Civic League and besides his own opponent a large number of Republican majorities. Of the 4300 votes cast by the women, more than 2000 went to Rose.

**Nobles Demand Dictatorship.**

**MOSCOW, May 8.**—The congress of reactionary nobles today adopted an address to Emperor Nicholas, demanding the introduction of a military dictatorship to put a stop to anarchistic attempts and to restore tranquillity to the country.

**Deaths in Election Riot.**

**SARTENA, Russia, May 8.**—Two men were killed and two wounded in the course of an election dispute today.

# RRS COMES OUT INTO OPEN

## Admits Columbia Valley Is Harriman Railway Project.

### FIGHT FOR NORTH BANK

#### Hill Line Submits Its Testimony in the Struggle for Control of Right of Way Along Columbia River.

A railroad company on trial for its corporate life, for the right to exist and enjoy the privileges in the State of Washington of a railway company, is practically what the suits begun yesterday at Vancouver by the Portland & Seattle Railway Company to condemn rights of way across lands belonging to the Columbia Valley Railroad Company, amounts to. Of doubtful parentage, the defendant corporation is laboring under the handicap of repeated assertions cast upon its purposes, but in the suit now being tried, the Columbia Valley has got to "make good." To defend its rights of way against the condemnation suits of the Hill road, the Harriman line will have to establish its good faith beyond question and give up forever its bushwhacking, filibustering tactics along the north bank of the Columbia River. Counsel for the road claims its readiness to do this and began its case yesterday.

**Harriman Its Sponsor.**

If anyone has formerly had a doubt of the interest which brought the Columbia Valley into being, that doubt was dispelled by the testimony yesterday. Senator Rands, secretary, treasurer and trustee of the Columbia Valley Railroad Company, gave the sponsors of the company and the men who now manipulate it. He told this unreservedly on the witness stand and his statements indicate that it is an authorized branch of the great Harriman system, with ample funds back of it, and with hundreds of men already at work on the digging of grades and the blasting of tunnels. That the showing being made by the Harriman interests on the north bank is a strong one is admitted and counsel for the Hill state that the line will surely be built if the court allows the rail its rights. Chief Engineer P. L. Wise says the Harriman road is spending \$1500 a day for construction.

**History of Railway.**

It seems to be true that when the Columbia Valley was first located along the river from Wallula to Vancouver in 1899, the Harriman backers expected to build a line of railroad there at once. At one time it was given out that work would be definitely started within two weeks from a given date. Then followed the Northern Securities merger and the unholy pact between the railroads that parceled out the Northwest as a farmer would send his flocks to pasture. Railroads were built at once in this territory for years and the Columbia Valley shared the fate of all rail projects. Later with the breakup of the former agreements, the Hill interests occupied the route down the river on the north bank. With the announcements of another Hill road into Portland came the resuscitation of the Columbia Valley through the Wallula Pacific, whose organization guarded the rights of the old road down the river. It is asserted that the forming of this company spurred the Portland & Seattle to use all the speed possible and hastened the construction of the Hill line by at least two years.

**Senator Rands' Testimony.**

Testimony of Senator E. M. Rands, who was the star witness at yesterday's hearing, showed that the first definite resolution to build the line was originally laid out by the Columbia Valley in 1899 at a meeting of the directors of the company in President L. Gerlinger's office on April 14, 1895. At the session President Gerlinger, who is also general manager of the road, was authorized to let contracts immediately for the construction of the road and do all things necessary for the speedy completion of the work. The Columbia Valley Railway Railroad is held by Fred G. Reighley and J. F. Boyle, partners with E. H. Harriman in his brokerage business on Wall street. The stock was originally subscribed by W. F. Conner, then an attorney in H. W. Cotton's office.

Senator Rands holds one share of stock, he testified, which was transferred to him when he became secretary of the company in February, 1900. He paid nothing for the stock.

**How He Got Share of Stock.**

"How did the owners come to make you a present of your share?" asked attorney James B. Kerr on cross-examination.

"I cannot say," was the reply.

"What inducements did you hold out to them to cause them to make you a present of one share?"

"I made none."

"Did any money ever come to you as treasurer of the company from the sale of stock?"

"No."

"Was any of the stock ever paid up?"

"Not so far as I know."

The witness said, in answer to questions, that none of the stockholders who held more than one share of stock ever attended the stockholders' meetings, and so far as he knew, none of the Eastern stockholders ever came West to look over the property of the corporation.

Senator Rands was asked if, when he be-

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