

MEAT INSPECTION BILL IS PASSED

House Takes Quick Action on Measure.

PRESIDENT'S IDEAS ADOPTED

Williams Insists That Packers Should Bear Cost.

DISPUTE OVER CONFEREES

Attempt to Shelve Democratic Committee Abandoned—Opposition Leader Bears Testimony to Wadsworth's Honesty.

BUSINESS DONE IN HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—With practical unanimity the House today adopted the substitute for the Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill relating to meat inspection, the objectionable features of former amendments being eliminated and the amendment perfected to meet the wishes of the President. An effort was made to extend the time of debate, but Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, declining to get the bill into conference as soon as possible, objected. After the adoption of the amendment the bill was sent to conference, the conferees being Wadsworth, Scott (Kan.) and Lamb (Va.).

A large number of bills were passed under suspension of rules. Through the efforts of Champ Clark, of Missouri, and Williams, of Mississippi, the subsidiary anti-convalescent bill failed to secure enough votes to pass under the rule.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—I move to suspend the rules, discharge the committee of the whole House on the report of the Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, disagree to all the amendments except number 29 (the meat inspection amendment), to concur in amendment 29 with the amendments recommended by the committee on agriculture and ask for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes.

In debate was shown in every part of the House today when Wadsworth made the above motion upon after reporting the agricultural bill with the compromise amendment relating to meat inspection.

Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, sought to have the time of debate extended to 40 minutes for each side instead of 30, under the rule. Wadsworth said he regretted that he could not comply with the request and the reading of the meat inspection amendment was begun, nearly every member present following the reading with bill in hand.

How Farmers Are Exempted.

Wadsworth, in explaining the changes made in the substitute for the original amendment, said that the changes were mostly in verbiage and then took them up seriatim. He called attention to the elimination of the court review and date of inspection.

Clarendon called attention to one section of the amendment providing that the carrier shall transport or offer for transportation, and no carrier of interstate or foreign commerce shall transport or receive for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia "any carcasses of meat or meat food products uncleanly slaughtered and passed," and in another portion of the amendment, that the provisions of the act requiring inspection, "shall not apply to animals slaughtered by any farmer on the farm and sold and transported as interstate or foreign commerce." He wanted to know how these two sections harmonized.

Wadsworth replied that the common carrier could inquire. He knows whether a farmer gives him a carcass for shipment that the inspection feature of the amendment is waived. Wadsworth then facetiously took up small changes in the verbiage, inadvertently saying: "They inserted" in one or two cases, but amid laughter changing the statement to, "we inserted."

Explain Changes in Bill.

"If it soothes the feelings of certain individuals, I am perfectly willing that they shall go in," said he. He explained that the civil service clause was put in the original House bill to expedite the work, but it went out because it was not thought necessary. Continuing, Wadsworth said: "The paragraph in the original Senate amendment made the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture mandatory and final. That clearly was unwise and unjudicious, if not unconstitutional. The committee, in order to make matters entirely fair and inserted in the bill a clause giving the right to appeal to the courts, which, the ablest lawyers on the floor claimed, is granted under the Constitution and the existing general laws. Therefore, I say the clause was entirely eliminated and the passage of the slaughterers in Chicago, if they consider any of the rights of their property are injured in any way by the operation of this law, can invoke the jurisdiction of a United States judge in St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, St. Joseph or any other place where these slaughtering and canning establishments are located. (Applause.)

FAVOR PURE FOOD BILL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—The executive committee of the Kentucky Distillers' Association today adopted the following resolution and ordered its communication to the National House committee having charge of the pure food bill:

Resolved, That the Kentucky Distillers' Association, comprised, as it is, of bona fide distillers and bottlers in bond, does not and has always earnestly favored the pure food bill and heartily condemns the mislabeling, misbranding or adulteration of whiskey or any other food products. This association is not in sympathy with the alleged efforts of a National Wholesale Association to defeat the pure food bill.

TESTIMONY IS FALSE, SHE SAYS

Dr. Hampton Takes Gas Men to Task.

EMPLOYED BY THE COMPANY

Reasons for Poor Quality and Bad Odor.

TESTS DETERMINE CAUSE

Declares W. S. Dole Knew and J. N. Teal Knew That He Knew This Reason as She Was Employed to Ascertain.

Dr. Victoria Hampton, a Portland chemist, flatly contradicts statements made by W. S. Dole, superintendent of the Portland Gas Company, before the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of that concern. Her remarks also refute the testimony of all other officers and employees of the gas company who testified that there was nothing the matter with the gas except the irregularities due to the rebuilding of the works.

On the witness stand Mr. Dole swore that the gas was all right, and that it was not good at any time it was due to the changes at the works. Dr. Hampton says this is not so. She says that the gas gave off a very offensive odor, which was caused by the petroleum.

Dr. Hampton Was Employed.

And Dr. Hampton ought to know, for she was employed by the gas company to make repeated examinations of the petroleum. She says that Mr. Dole knew, too. He it was who employed her. Moreover, he knew the results of the her analyses when he swore that the trouble came from alterations of the plant. He also had employed Dr. Hampton to analyze the petroleum when he swore on the stand that she had analyzed only coal and coke for the company.

In fact, Dr. Hampton goes still further. She says that Mr. Teal knew she had been employed to analyze the petroleum when he questioned Mr. Dole on the witness stand. But it will be remembered that Mr. Teal did not attempt to bring out this point. The policy of the gas company all the way through was to deny that the gas was bad, and yet here comes Dr. Hampton with statements that the corporation knew it was bad; that Mr. Dole said that the odor from it was so offensive that he could not bear it; that she had been employed expressly to find out what caused its offensive odor. Truly, new light is gathered each day as to the manner in which the Portland Gas Company laid its affairs "entirely open to the inspection of the public and the Council committee."

Assert It Is Falsehood.

Dr. Hampton affirms that the statement of Mr. Dole that she made only analyses of coal and coke for the company is a deliberate falsehood. Furthermore, Dr. Hampton states that Mr. Dole admitted that he was fully aware of the offensive odor of the gas, and was compelled by public and private complaints to try to remedy it.

The statements to which Dr. Hampton referred were brought out in the following examination of Mr. Dole by Mr. McGinn:

Q. You have had a lot of trouble down there (in the gas works) haven't you, Mr. Dole?

A. In what way?

Q. We have worked under some disadvantages there on account of rebuilding the works?

Q. Was it entirely to the rebuilding of the works?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Entirely due to that?

A. Yes.

Q. You have had an expert chemist down there with you, haven't you?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know Dr. Victoria Hampton?

A. Yes.

Denies Her Employment.

Q. She has been employed by your people, has she not?

A. No, except to make an occasional analysis of coal or coke.

Q. What was the object of the analysis?

A. To see what the material was like.

Q. Is she constantly in the employ of the company or was she?

A. No.

Q. What was your object in trying to find out what coal and coke were like?

A. Well, if you try a new kind of coal you want to know whether it runs high or low in ash, and high or low in fixed carbon.

Q. Were you switching from coal to oil or to another coal?

A. We have tried several varieties of coal.

Q. If you get one that gives good service why don't you stick to it?

A. Because we were not satisfied with the coal we had. This is merely the coal we were using for making steam. You know, not the coal we used for making gas.

Q. So that Dr. Hampton's services were simply had to test those materials which you were using?

A. Yes.

Q. Nothing else?

A. Nothing else.

On Redirect Examination.

On redirect examination by Mr. Teal the following questions were asked:

Q. Mr. Dole, I wish you would state to the committee if the kind of coal or coke has anything to do with it excepting as it may produce more or less heat in the manufacture of gas? Does it enter into the manufacture of it?

A. Well, the kind of coal is used to disassociate the steam, for heating purposes, isn't it?

SLEECE BROKEN BY COUNT WITTE

Says Duma Is Becoming Revolutionary.

JEWS BRING OWN TROUBLES

Provoke Black Hundreds by Leading Revolts.

WOULD DISSOLVE DOUMA

Ex-Russian Premier Denies Patriotism of Revolutionists and Excuses Perpetrators of Massacres on That Score.

OPINIONS OF COUNT WITTE.

Parliament is doing its utmost to develop into a revolutionary body and not only delays reforms which it advocates, but contributes to maintain a state of chaos.

Revolutionists under the pretext of patriotism serve the interests of the enemies of their country by transforming Russia into the powder-magazine of Europe.

He strongly condemns the Jews for placing themselves at the head of the revolution and thinks that, if they fall, they will be more oppressed than ever, while, if they succeed, the rest of the population will make them free the country.

He excuses the massacres on the plea that they are reprisals by the conservative element, known as black hundreds, for resorts to violence by the Jews.

He excuses the possible dissolution of Parliament by saying it is legally subject to dissolution on condition that a new Parliament be convoked within six months.

He cautions wholesale executions and imprisonment as preventing inconclusive action of revolutionists.

Nominated for Congress.

Eighth Missouri—Dorsey W. Shackelford, Democrat, renominated.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER.

The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 74; minimum temperature, 45. Precipitation, none.

TODAY'S—Fair and warmer. Northerly winds.

Russia.

Witte expresses opinion condemning Duma and excusing massacre of Jews. Page 1.

Steven garibonni mutiny against police duty. Page 2.

Newspapers suppressed for printing news of Bialystok massacre. Page 4.

Foreign.

King Haakon arrives at Trondheim for his coronation. Page 2.

Easton denounced by Dreyfus lawyer. Page 2.

Great fire in Sweden makes thousands homeless. Page 2.

Japan's plans to monopolize Oriental trade. Page 2.

Spread of revolt in Korea. Page 2.

National.

House passes new meat-inspection bill. Page 1.

Conferees fail to agree on rate bill. Page 3.

Erwin's cabinet defeats bill to recoin dollars. Page 5.

Commissioner of Education Harris resigns. Page 5.

Politics.

Hearst or McCallan for Bryan's running-mate; no chance for Chamberlain. Page 5.

Platform of Republican Club League. Page 5.

Opening of campaign in New England. Page 5.

Domestic.

Kean, the kidnaper, in penitentiary within day after capture. Page 2.

Marriage postponed on account of marriage to Senator Platt, and will sue for wife's rights. Page 1.

Campaign for long shirttails in Kansas. Page 3.

Prison in denies George Washington's claim to fame. Page 2.

Sport.

Beavers and Seals play peppy ball, Portland winning by score of 6 to 2. Page 7.

Pacific Coast.

Daggett family dipped deep into Spokane's city treasury. Page 10.

Old soldiers at Grant's Pass enjoying reunion during fine weather. Page 6.

Jewett land-traded case in before the Oregon Supreme Court on appeal. Page 6.

Two men drowned in the Snake River at St. Anthony's Falls, Idaho. Page 6.

Indian desperado caught asleep in woods by British Columbia Constable. Page 6.

Commercial and Marine.

Lemons will be high this season. Page 15.

Shary's stock prices. Page 15.

Chicago wheat market dull and weak. Page 15.

Twenty cents average price at Shaniko wool sale. Page 15.

Salters in optimistic mood today. Page 14.

P. A. Kilburn's sale for San Francisco. Page 14.

Portland and Vicinity.

Dr. Victoria Hampton gives reasons for poor quality and offensive odor of gas, says company officials knew as they employed her to find out and that testimony to the contrary was false. Page 1.

New law regulating building permits is recommended by Word. Page 10.

Dr. Hill will take chair in McCormack Seminary, Chicago, and return from his church here. Page 9.

Citizen of New Zealand gives his impression of Portland and the country in general. Page 11.

One juror excused in the Sellwood precinct vote investigation. Page 11.

Court ready for the recount for Sheriff deeder. Page 10.

Mitwaukee men sue S. A. D. Pater, alleging fraud on his part. Page 14.

Detective Reilly, of the O. R. & N., visits many prisoners in the East and recognizes old offenders. Page 10.

Pole appeals to police, saying local nihilists have marked him for death. Page 9.

Dental Examiners stand by Grundy in the charges preferred by Dean Miller. Page 10.

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PERSECUTED FOR YEARS

Aged Senator's Nemesis Appears Again in Michigan With Claim to Maintenance—Says Roosevelt and Others Hounded Her.

COLON, Mich., June 19.—(Special.)—

Mrs. Mae Catherine Wood, who since the marriage of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt to Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway announced that she would publish a work called "Love Letters of a Boyer," has turned over to her attorneys, O'Flaherty & Fulton, of Richmond, Va., what she insists is a marriage certificate. By this she will seek to establish her marriage to Mr. Platt. Letters requesting her presence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on November 9, 1901, the time of the alleged marriage, will be shown as additional evidence.

She claims that she is the second wife of Mr. Platt and was never divorced from him. She contends that the marriage to Mrs. Janeway is unlawful. Arrangements have been made with two Chicago attorneys to bring suit for separate maintenance on behalf of Mrs. Wood-Platt in Colon. The action, it was planned, would be started simultaneously with action in New York State, the nature of which is to be determined by O'Flaherty & Fulton, of Richmond.

Mrs. Wood has arranged, after a silence of more than two years, to make public relations which she asserts existed between herself and the New York Senator. She declared today that she had been persecuted by agents of the Senator and that she had been sent to Europe for the purpose of settling her out of the country previous to the time when Mr. Platt and Mrs. Janeway announced their marriage, October 19, 1903, so she could make no "scene."

Circumstances of Marriage.

According to the statement of Mrs. Wood and the marriage certificate produced by her, Mr. Platt and Mrs. Wood were married by Edward W. Rice, an ordained Episcopal clergyman, and the witness to the ceremony was J. V. Jones, a retainer or employe of Mr. Platt. Mrs. Wood asserts that the marriage was entered into November 9, 1901, a dark, gloomy Saturday afternoon, in suite 158, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and that Mr. Platt had exacted a promise from her at the time to keep the marriage a secret until he should wish to announce it.

Subsequently, Mrs. Wood declares, she became involved in several quarrels with Mr. Platt because of his attentions to Mrs. Janeway. In April, 1902, there came a parting of the ways, although, she declares, Mr. Platt still kept surveillance over her through officials of the Postoffice Department. In a detailed announcement of her plans, Mrs. Wood said:

"I have remained quiet as long as I propose to. I have been ill for nearly two years. I was persecuted. I was put through the 'third degree' by Abe Hummel and J. Frank Miller and emissaries from the President and from Platt in October, 1903, at the Victoria Hotel and Abe Hummel's office for the purpose of making me endorse this same marriage certificate and letters which indicate what happened at the Fifth Avenue Hotel late that November Saturday afternoon in 1901."

Mrs. Wood declared that she had been made a physical wreck by persecutions directed and executed by great political powers. She said that she has now fully recovered her health and is ready to begin a fight for what she terms her rights. She is too impatient, she says, to wait until the Senator dies and then proceed to establish the fact of her marriage and lay claim against the Platt estate for a legal share of it.

She says that political intrigue of a complicated nature, into which the name of President Roosevelt was brought, together with plots and mysterious agencies, have conspired to defeat her in her attempts to establish her claim to the name of Platt.

Often Lived With Platt.

Frequently, the complainant says, she had occupied with the Senator suite 158, 159 or 160 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and she declared that, when she came here from Washington, she came by Platt's orders as transmitted through the Postoffice Department, and "reported" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where her apartments were usually provided in her absence. Before the marriage that Mrs. Wood claims with Senator Platt she had been married to Charles Wood, a Chicago man.

"Were you a widow?" she was asked.

"A grave widow," she replied, laconically. "I was married when very young. After I separated from my husband I studied law and was admitted to practice in Nebraska. Then I went to Washington and entered the service of the Postoffice Department. Senator Platt knew me in Washington."

JUSTICE SWIFT AND SURE

KEAN IN PENITENTIARY WITHIN DAY AFTER CAPTURE.

Kidnaper of Freddie Muth Given Twenty Years and Begins to Serve Sentence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Twenty

years of hard labor in solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary was the sentence pronounced today on John Joseph Kean, the abductor of the Freddie Muth. The enormity of the man's crime, which had aroused the whole city, stirred the officers of the law to quick action and the swift justice which justice moved has never been equaled in this community.

Kean fell into the clutches of the law yesterday afternoon about the time the courts were closing. Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning he was photographed and measured by the Bertillon method. Twenty-five minutes later he had been assigned to a marriage and committed to court without bail. The grand jury quickly found a true bill and at 11:30 A. M. he was in the criminal court awaiting his turn to face Judge Sulzberger. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Judge passed sentence upon him, and at 1:30 the great iron doors of the penitentiary closed behind him.

In his quick trip from liberty to the solitude of Cherry Hill, the institution which Dickens made famous in his "American Notes" by condemning his system of solitary confinement, no friendly hand or voice was raised in the prisoner's behalf. If he behaves himself, his sentence under the law will be reduced to 12 years and three months. The court had the power to give him a life sentence.

Much sympathy is expressed for the wife and children Kean leaves without means of support. Mrs. Kean is prostrated by the shock and disgrace that the abduction has brought upon the family. Kean's break-up her husband and her move to New York, where she has relatives.

REVENGE OF CABRERA

Confiscating the Estates of All Colombian Revolutionists.

MEXICO CITY, June 19.—General

Barria confirms the report of the burning of his coffee estates by order of President Cabrera, in revenge for Barria's taking part in the revolution. The policy of the Dominion Government, on the estates of all participants in the revolution who have property in the country.

Salvador appears to have practically ignored the news coming out of that country, which accounts for the paucity of details of recent engagements. It is reported that Colonel Finera will soon emerge on the scene of conflict with several thousand Indians, who will join the revolutionists.

Gift of Canadian Government.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 19.—The Finance

Minister announced in the House today that the Dominion Government, on the advice of the British Consul at San Francisco, had forwarded \$50,000 of the \$100,000 provided for the relief of the sufferers there from the earthquake, which is more anti-Semitic than in other countries, will oblige them to fly the country.

Excuses Massacres of Jews.

Russian aversion to Jewish proposition, the ex-Premier thinks, about not occasion surprise, because the same feeling exists to a greater or less degree in all countries, including the United States.

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