Morning Oregonian.

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POSTAL AX AIMED AT DAILY PRESS

Powerful Censorship For the Government.

FIX SIZE AND SHAPE PAPERS

Limit Advertising and Say How It May Be Used.

PROPOSED BY COMMISSION

Policy of Paternalism in Proposed Law More Drastic Than Was Ever Dreamed Of—Would Lop Off All Sunday Supplements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—The bill of the Joint Postal Commission, just completed, if enacted into law, would create a press censorship in the hands of Government employes to determine what information the reading public wants, and extend a paternalistic guardianship over the counting-room by limiting the amount of advertising and specifying just how it shall be printed in the pages of daily newspapers.

The joint commission started work on the hypothesis that second-class mail matter is carried at a loss to the Government, and does not pay its proportionate share in revenue. One of the main results of its pondering is the discovery that the newspaper, especially the Sunday edition, has expanded too much in the direction of the magazine. The members of the commission avow that the miscellaneous matter contained in the Sunday issue of a newspaper lacks the "quality to make it socially and educationally valuable." They would reform everything by abolishing the Sunday supplement or else make it so innocuous that nobody would care to read it.

Limit on Advertising Space.

A glance at the above provisions of the bill will fully convince any one of the radical nature of the law the commission proposes. It would limit the amount of advertising; it would eliminate all legitimate advertising matter from supplements, and it would prevent the publication in the supplements of all fiction, of all matter of general and useful information regarding the affairs of the world, and make the supplement merely an overflow for the news of the main sheet.

The thought of the commission in drafting these provisions regulating postal matter of the second class is embodied in a dissertation forming part of the prelude to the bill itself. The commissioners tell the country what a newspaper should be, and, in accordance with these views, they would have the Government adopt a policy of paternalism more pronounced than anything hitherto dreamed of.

Check Use of Fiction.

Instead of proceeding to wipe out the supplements containing fiction and miscellaneous information at one fell swoop, the commission proposes to "check the use of fiction as a masquerade for advertising matter, or matter not periodical in its essence."

It would do this by prohibiting all advertising matter in the pages of a newspaper supplement, whether it knows or not that daily newspapers could not give their readers the interesting and instructive articles that compose the greater part of the space in their supplements, if they were deprived of advertising patronage. The commission proposes a system of penalizing weight to prevent the undue devotion of periodicals to advertising.

It is suggested that the increment of postage for the increment of weight above the first four ounces shall be one-half-cent for each additional four ounces.

SWEEPING CHANGES PLANNED

Postal Commission Recommends Drastic Measures for System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The report of the joint Postal Commission, authorized at the last session of Congress to investigate and report to that body its conclusions on the operation and effect of the existing laws relative to second-class mail matter and what changes, if any, should be made, was made public today. The Commission makes a number of sweeping recommendations looking to a reform in the postal service and has drafted a measure embodying such changes as it thinks ought to be made. Among the most important additions to existing laws as regards second-class mail matter embodied in this measure are the following:

A newspaper or other periodical may be in part composed of advertisements which are permanently inserted in or attached to, but such advertisements shall not constitute more than 50 per cent of the superficial area of any issue of the publication; nor shall any advertisements be printed on card, cloth or any substance other than paper, nor upon paper if any greater weight than the text of such publication.

Freak Supplements Excluded

An issue of a newspaper or other periodical may be composed of parts or sections, but all such parts or sections shall be made of the same size, form and weight of paper, and shall, when taken together, form one complete and identifiable whole. Provision of law applicable to a newspaper or periodical shall apply equally to each and every section thereof.

With a regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical the supplement may be inclosed or folded. The supplements shall not be printed on other substance than paper nor, except in the case of maps and plans illustrative of the text, shall be of different form from the main body of the publication. No supplement shall be composed of or contain advertisements, but the same shall be confined to matter germane to the regular issue and supplied in order to complete matter left incomplete in the main body of the publication.

The proposed change shall refuse the second rate to periodical publications consisting wholly or substantially of fiction.

With each issue of a newspaper or other periodical the publisher may mail at the second-class rate of postage samples of such issue, but "not to exceed 10 per cent of the total number of the copies of each issue mailed by him to actual subscribers, as the same appears by a sworn statement of such issue required to be submitted to the postmaster at the office of mailing."

The appointment of a Postal Appeals Commission in the Postoffice Department is provided for to consist of three members, at least one of whom shall be a person who has had actual experience in the conduct of the publishing business, and at least one of whom shall be learned in the law and a member of ten years' standing at the bar of the highest court of some state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia. The Commission is to enter upon its duties July 1 next.

The object of this Commission is to allow the proprietor or publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication, the application for the admission of which to the second-class mail matter has been denied by the Postmaster-General, to appeal to it, and which Commission shall hear, consider and determine such appeal with respect as well to matters of fact as matters of law.

Authority is given the Postmaster-General to require an opinion of the Commission regarding questions of law, regarding the classification of mail matter and the right to admission to the second class.

If, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, the class privilege of any publication should be suspended, revoked or annulled, he must submit the case by petition or by information to the Commission. Publishers and proprietors are to be given due notice of application to the Commission, together with the grounds on which such suspension, annulment or revocation shall be made. Persons to whom such notice is given are required to answer such rule, petition or application, and the Commission is empowered to hear the case and render a decision.

Its Decisions to Be Final.

The findings decision, determination or judgment of the Commission on any appeal from the refusal to admit second-class publications, or for the removal from the second class or the suspension, annulment or revocation of its second-class privilege, shall be final and conclusive.

The construction or application of any law or statute relating to classification of mail matter made by the Commission

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Emperor William II of Germany Who Celebrated His 48th Birthday Yesterday.

CANAL CONTRACT GOES TO OLLIVER

Is Officially Announced From White House.

IF HE GETS THE RIGHT AID

Required to Complete Plans in Next Ten Days.

BANGS IS NOT INCLUDED

Partner's Financial Standing Insufficient—McArthur and Gillespie Asked to Join Olliver in Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Following a conference at the White House tonight it was officially announced that the contract for building the Panama Canal would be awarded to William D. Olliver, who, with Anson M. Bangs, was the lowest bidder in the recent competition, provided that within the next ten days he and his associates, with at least two independent contractors whose skill and experience are known, shall cover the entire field of the work to be performed under the contract.

The official announcement tonight confirms the Associated Press statement of last Friday night. President Roosevelt then took the position that since Mr. Olliver had met all the requirements of the Government, it would be unjust to reject his bid of 6.75 per cent of the construction of the canal, or even to require him to submit a new bid for the contract. Mr. Olliver had informed the President that it was his desire to submit an independent bid for the work, and that when the canal Commission officials informed him that it would be necessary to form a partnership with some other financially responsible contractor, they even went so far as to suggest that he enter into an agreement with Anson M. Bangs of New York City. Mr. Olliver said that after receiving this suggestion from Chairman Shonts, he visited the War Department and was informed that Mr. Bangs would be entirely satisfactory to the Government. Mr. Olliver told the President that with this assurance as to the reliability of Mr. Bangs, he immediately entered into an agreement with the New York contractor.

Effort to Get New Bids.

Powerful influences were brought to bear on the President and Secretary Taft to reject all bids and advertise for new proposals, but the President insisted that Mr. Olliver should be given a reasonable time in which to make a satisfactory attempt to substitute some other contractor or group of contractors to take the place of Mr. Bangs.

At the White House conference on Saturday night the friends of the McArthur-Gillespie syndicate argued that the contract figure should be increased to 9 per cent of the total cost of construction, and that the contract be awarded to Olliver, McArthur and Gillespie. This suggestion, however, did not meet with the approval of the New York firm, who insisted that they could not undertake the work for less than 12.50 per cent of the total cost, the figure mentioned in their original bid. The President, Secretary Taft and the Canal Commission officials then decided to award the contract to Mr. Olliver, provided he could make satisfactory arrangement with at least two other financially responsible contractors.

Conference at White House.

Secretary Taft and R. R. Rogers, general counsel to the Canal Commission, were in conference with the President for two hours tonight and the whole matter was again gone over. At the direction of the President, Mr. Rogers prepared the official statement for the press.

When informed of the statement issued

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EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

Much of the business of the Senate which was scheduled for last week was necessarily postponed on account of the death of Senator Alger. Included in the deferred business are the speeches of Senators Carter and Heyburn on the public land question; the eulogies on the late Senator Gorman and the continuation of Senator Beveridge's speech on the child-labor question. Mr. Beveridge will resume his remaining remarks Monday.

Heyburn Announces Speech.

Tuesday, Senator Carter will make the speech on the public land question, of which he had given notice last week, and if he concludes in time he will be followed by Senator Heyburn and by other Western Senators on the same subject. Several of them will discuss the Administration's policy on the withdrawal from entry of public lands for forest reservation and other purposes, and some of them will express sharp opposition to that policy.

In addition to these questions, the Senate will have under consideration during the week the fortifications and diplomatic appropriation bills, and it is probable that there also will be some discussion of Senator Lodge's Congo Free State resolution. It is expected that if there should be debate on the Congo Free State resolution it will take place behind closed doors.

Wants Vote on Smoot.

Senator Burrows has given renewed assurance of his intention of asking that time be fixed for voting on the Smoot resolution, and this will probably be done before the close of the week.

The principal subject for consideration in the House during the week will be the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, and it is expected to consume several days' time. The naval appropriation bill will be taken up next, but it is somewhat doubtful whether that order of business will be reached during the present week. Some of the time Monday will be devoted by the House to the consideration of legislation pertaining to the District of Columbia, and the agricultural appropriation bill will be disposed of Monday or Tuesday.

Noted Murder Trials.

The trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White will be resumed Monday in New York City. So far, seven jurymen have been sworn, and it is thought that the taking of testimony will begin this week.

Another murder trial of interest, that of Dr. James W. Simpson, a New York dentist, will be begun at Riverhead, L. I., on Monday. He is charged with the murder of his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, a wealthy resident of Northport, L. I., on December 27, 1905.

FIND EVIDENCE OF A BLACKER CRIME

Police Suspect Prisoners of Murder.

LIGHT ON JOHNSON TRAGEDY

Charles Anderson and Frank Wane Stumble Into Net.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY

But Rumors Are That Detectives Will Attempt to Lay Diabolical Killing of Prominent Physician at Their Door.

Charles Anderson, one of the ten men caught in the police dragnet recently in a raid on a Front-street lodging-house, and Frank Wane, under arrest for the Sellwood postoffice robbery, are suspected by the police of being the men who murdered Dr. Phillip Edwards Johnson and threw his body from the Ford-street bridge. It leaked out yesterday, in spite of the efforts of Captain of Detectives Bruin and Detective Hellyer to keep the matter secret, that when Anderson's room was searched evidence was found that points to Anderson as one of the men who committed the fiendish crime.

Just what this evidence consists of is not known, but from all accounts it must be strong, for both the officers have striven ever since Dr. Johnson's body was found under the bridge to prove that he committed suicide. The fact that the friends of the murdered physician have increased the reward for the arrest and conviction of the men who committed the crime from $1000 to $2000 may have had something to do with the activity of the police.

Anderson was removed from the city jail and placed in the county jail, together with F. S. Rankin, another of the suspects. It was given out by the police that Anderson and Rankin, whom Sheriff Taylor, of Umatilla County, had failed to identify as men he wanted for a crime committed in Eastern Oregon, were taken to the county jail at the request of the Federal authorities. This may be true, for Anderson was identified by Conductor L. L. Morgan, of the Oregon Water Power line, as one of the men who rode on his car on January 18, the night of the Sellwood robbery.

The fact that Assistant District Attorney Cole, together with Postal Inspectors O. C. Riches, E. C. Clement and Camp, had Captain Archie Turnbull, another suspect, brought from the county jail yesterday and "sweated" him from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until after 6 would indicate that they wanted Anderson and Rankin. At the same time, however, it does not mean that the police are not trying to connect Anderson and his "pal" with the murder of Dr. Johnson.

Even since the men were arrested in the lodging-house, Anderson and Rankin have been held at the city jail. It was not until very recently that the police learned where Anderson roomed. They knew, however, that he had a mistress and she had been constantly under surveillance by the police ever since the arrest of the men.

Evidence Was Found Later.

The fact that Wane, because he claimed to be a steamfitter in hard luck was released, would indicate that at that time the police were not in possession of the evidence that they now say they have against Anderson. The search of Anderson's room placed this evidence in possession of the police, and the fact that Anderson was Wane's partner and that Wane is the leader and the "brains" of the gang, has led the authorities to believe that the pair were implicated in the murder of Dr. Johnson.

The mere fact that Anderson was turned over to the Federal authorities and that Wane is already in the custody of the Government agents, does not prove that the two are not suspected of the murder. All that will be necessary in case the police evidence is strong enough to convict the men, is to present it to the Federal authorities and the prisoners will be turned over to the police.

Whether the sweating of Captain Turnbull yesterday afternoon threw any light upon the murder case, or whether the member of the fire department has confessed his connection with the robber gang is not known. The request of the Government officials for Rankin and Anderson would indicate that perhaps Turnbull has told all he knows. If he has not, another ordeal such as he underwent yesterday afternoon is likely to make him tell.

Turnbull Breaks Down.

When Captain Turnbull was first taken before the officials, he was inclined to be stubborn and indignant. But he was not bullied or threatened. He was informed as to his rights, but he was subjected to one of the most rigid cross-examinations imaginable. For two hours Turnbull stood up under the searching cross fire. Several times he lost his temper and showed fight, but finally he broke down, and when he did the collapse was complete, for he wept bitterly and his voice, shaken with emotion, could be heard in the hallway outside the investigation chamber.

From all accounts, Captain Turnbull is not connected in any way with the highway robberies that have taken place in and around Portland. Of late, he has been investigating fires that have occurred in the North End, and it is believed by the authorities that while making these investigations he fell in with the gang headed by Wane and Anderson. A man like Captain Turnbull, who had full run of the Police Station, would be a valuable man for the gang.

Liquor Causes Downfall.

It is understood that they became aware of Captain Turnbull's fondness for liquor, and after providing it for him, suggested that he dispose of the stamps which they had secured in the Postoffice robberies. It is said that on account of Captain Turnbull's excellent reputation in the Fire Department, there is no disposition on the part of the Federal authorities to punish him in case he will tell what he knows of the thugs he followed. The fact that Turnbull has never been in trouble before and that he has a wife and an aged mother is much in his favor.

Turnbull's father, Tom Turnbull, was a pioneer. Before his death, about ten years ago, he was one of the best known of Portland's contractors. He also served a term in the City Council.

Banker Gave the Tip.

The arrest of the men now in custody was undoubtedly due to a visit Charles E. Rumelin paid to Postmaster Minto several days ago. Mr. Rumelin called upon the Postmaster and asked if it would be a crime to buy stamps for less than their face value. He was told there was no law against it, but that it was not customary. Mr. Rumelin then told of the offer made him of about $200 worth of stamps for $160. Rumelin is one of the partners in a Stark-street bank.

Mr. Rumelin is not the only man to report that stamps had been offered for sale to him for less than their face value. The agent of the Southern Pacific, at the foot of Jefferson street, reported that a man had tried to sell him stamps. The moment this was learned Postal Inspectors Riches, Clement and Camp were notified and began working on the case.

Turnbull is said to have been the man who offered stamps at the bank of Ashley & Rumelin and he was shadowed by the Federal authorities. Because of the good record that Captain Turnbull had made in the fire department the Postal Inspectors moved slowly in the case and no arrests were made until they were thoroughly convinced that Turnbull and the others in the case were guilty, not only of the Sellwood robbery but of others, and they hope before they get through to connect the men with postoffice robberies that have been committed in Falouse and other Washington towns.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Who Advocates a Free Synagogue in New York.

THEIR MARK LEFT ON OUR HISTORY

Work of the Catholics in America.

CONQUERED WITH THE CROSS

Carried Early Civilization to the Indians.

LEADERS IN REVOLUTION

Catholic Architects Planned the Capital City—Prominent Men in the Senate—Numerical Strength of Church in United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(Special correspondence.)—Some one has said that if America ever had a monument to religious enlightenment it should be the figure of a lone Catholic priest with bared head, cassock faded by wind and rain, and sandaled feet torn and bruised from contact with briers and stones. From the worn, wan face, the eyes should look out, determined and unafraid, as when they gazed into the dangers of untried forests and unexplored plains. At the base of such a statue might be set a tablet containing the names of the early evangels of Christ who came this way when wilderness was king; who entered eagerly and fearlessly upon the long marches through a primeval land where only too often the way led on to death. On such a list the names would be legion. It would include the zealous but misguided seekers for the Seven Cities of Cibola and the wonderful Fountain of Youth; it would include scores of princely adventurers and hundreds of ardent crusaders who met their fate while carrying the emblem of the Cross into the new world.

What a story it is! At first it is almost as dim and incredulous as mythology. In the old Segas there is the story of pious St. Brendan who sailed with his followers from the west coast of Ireland across unknown seas to find and Christianize other races. Their boats were fashioned of wooden frames and ox hides. They met wonderful floating palaces in which all the rooms were crystal, but in which no one lived. They landed on a small flat island, which resented the lighting of a fire and immediately sank, hardly allowing them time to re-embark. At length they landed on another island which hurled fire at them and emitted streams of hot water from fissures in the soil. Later they returned to Ireland and astounded and delighted the credulous people with these stories of their wonderful voyage. In the light of today we can see nothing in these fantastic accounts but the meeting of icebergs, the possible landing on the back of a resting whale, and the seeing of volcanoes, geysers and hot springs in Iceland.

Catholic Priest Came With Cabot.

It is claimed that a Catholic priest came over to the new world in John Cabot's fleet in 1498, but the first record of the recital of the Catholic liturgy in America was when the priests of Ponce de Lion's party said service amid the everglades of Florida in 1521. A colony was established there, but the Indians attacked it so fiercely that it had to be abandoned. The very year the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock a Franciscan priest crossed the Niagara River from Canada and preached to the Indians of Western New York. Two years later there were Jesuits as far west as Sault St. Marie, and the Capuchin Fathers in the early seventeenth century had preached from the Kennebec to the Gaspe.

In the far West there were Viscayno and his Carmelite monks, the Jesuits, and then Father Junipero Serra traveling overland from Mexico to found the mission of San Diego. Soon there was a string of missions set a day's journey apart, reaching from the Mexican border to San Francisco. The enterprise of Father Junipero is shown by the story that he once captured a redman from the forest and forcibly baptized him into the new faith. The bell that rang out the tidings was suspended from the branches of a tree, and the only church was the open air.

First Colony in Maryland.

The first English Catholic settlement in America was in 1634, when George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, established a colony in Maryland. He not only guaranteed religious freedom to all, but built chapels for whatever denomination asked for them. The first Catholic church was in charge of Father Andrew White, a Jesuit. It is claimed that this was the first American colony that offered religious freedom to all and kept its word, although the same has been claimed for Roger Williams' Baptists. Previous to this settlement there had been English Catholic services among the settlers on St. Clement's Isle, and in 1796 the German Catholics celebrated mass in Philadelphia. In 1755 the remnants of the exiled Acadian colony, driven from Nova Scotia by the British King, found refuge in Baltimore, some going on further to Louisiana to be the progenitors of the Cajans there today. At this time the Catholics in Baltimore were

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GIVE HIM THIS MEDAL AND THEN LET US FORGET THE INCIDENT

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