



COMMISSION BILL PASSED AT SALEM

House Measure Is Indorsed by Senate.

GOVERNOR SURE TO SIGN IT

Interest Now Shifts to Appointments Under Law.

NAMED BY STATE BOARD

Land Agent Oswald West Slated for Place on Railroad Regulating Body by Chamberlain—Republicans Choose Two Others.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Chapin's railroad commission bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and the Governor will probably allow it to become a law. It passed the House last Monday by a unanimous vote. There was only one dissenting vote in the Senate today when it passed that body. When the Governor is not satisfied with the bill, for the reason that it provides for appointment of the commission by a state board instead of by the executive, the bill is in all other particulars the measure he has favored, so it is not thought that he will veto it because it is unsatisfactory upon this one point.

Since the bill has been passed by almost unanimous vote, if the Governor should now veto it and the Legislature adjourn without taking further action, the responsibility for failure of railroad legislation will rest entirely upon the Governor. Hence it is the universal opinion that the bill will be filed within the five days in which he has the right to consider it.

The bill having been passed, interest in the subject has shifted to the probable personnel of the commission. The appointing board is composed of a Democratic Governor and Republican Secretary of State and State Treasurer. The Republican members have the power to select the three commissioners if they wish, but it is pretty generally understood that they will not do so. The Governor will be permitted to name one member at large. Secretary F. W. Benson will name one member from the Second Congressional district. Presumably the member named by Steel will come from Portland and the member selected by Benson from Southern Oregon.

It is reported tonight that Chamberlain, Benson and Steel have already conferred and practically agreed on this course. These reports, while not official, come from what appears to be an authentic source.

Those who are familiar with affairs at the Capitol and with Governor Chamberlain's official relations, feel quite confident that Oswald West, now State Land Agent, will be selected by the Governor as one member of the commission. While West is a young man, he has had considerable business experience in responsible positions, and has always "made good." He carried out the Governor's ideas of reform in the State Land Office and succeeded in uncovering the frauds with which the public is now familiar.

It is known that the Governor has high appreciation of West's ability and the utmost confidence in him. If the Chapin bill becomes a law, as it seems certain to do, West is very likely to become a member of the commission.

State Treasurer Steel will likely consult with Portland shippers before he makes a selection from his congressional district. While it is not to be presumed that he will be governed by the wishes of any number of members of the Chamber of Commerce, it is safe to assume that he will give due consideration to their opinions.

Secretary Benson will consult the shippers in the Upper Willamette Valley and in the southern counties, particularly the lumbermen and fruitgrowers, who are most interested. It is known that neither Mr. Steel nor Mr. Benson has yet decided upon appointments.

A number of men are being discussed and some of them have been recommended to members of the appointing board. Among them are G. A. Westgate, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; T. T. Gear, of Pendleton; T. C. Taylor, of Pendleton; J. M. Keen, of Medford; O. V. Hurt, of Corvallis; H. H. Hewitt, of Albany; W. A. Mears, of Portland; Col. E. Hofer, of Salem, and D. E. Moran, of Eugene.

In an attempt before the passage of the House bill by the Senate to bring the two houses into harmony, the Senate appointed a conference committee of three members. The House did like, wise, after killing the Senate bill.

The conference was held at 1 o'clock in the office of President Haines. After a brief discussion, in which the House members insisted that the appointments should be made by a board controlled by members of the majority party, and in which the Senate members argued that a commission would be more effective if named by one man, a motion was made that the Chapin bill be approved. The vote stood 3 to 3, as everyone expected.

Then a motion was made that the Bingham bill be approved, and the vote

was still 3 to 3. After further informal discussion, the conference agreed to disagree and adjourn.

The fight over the railroad commission bill today was comparatively brief. The House killed the Bingham Senate bill by a vote of 23 to 23, thus putting this measure out of consideration. Though a conference committee was named, there was no possibility of its members getting together, and such was the report made by members from the Senate when the Chapin bill came up as a special order at 2:30.

At that time the bill went to a vote without discussion, and every member of the Senate voted for it except Wheelodon, Johnson of Benton entered a protest upon the records, but voted

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REACH AGREEMENT ABOUT JAPANESE

Roosevelt and California in Unison.

EXCLUSION LAW TO BE PASSED

Abolish Oriental and Open Japanese Schools.

IF ACCEPTABLE TO JAPAN

Congress to Pass Amendment to Immigration Bill Shutting Out Detrimental Aliens—Schmitz Says Bargain Is Not Closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Japanese school controversy is settled in so far as President Roosevelt, Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco School Board are concerned. An amicable adjustment of the question now rests with Congress. If the amendment to the immigration bill proposed by Secretary Root, excluding foreigners who use their passports to gain admission to the United States, "to the detriment of labor conditions in this country," is accepted by the Senate and House, and the immigration bill is passed at this session of Congress, the San Francisco Board of Education will rescind its order establishing the Oriental schools, unless the Japanese government agrees to a proposition to separate schools which will provide equal facilities for the Japanese children.

Terms of the Agreement.

Mr. Schmitz and his associates conferred with the President today and assured Mr. Roosevelt that the amendment to the immigration bill was entirely satisfactory to them. Mr. Root participated in the conference and made a report on his negotiations with the Republican leaders in Congress and the Japanese Ambassador. While the Californians are still hopeful that Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, will agree to separate schools in California, they stand willing to rescind the order establishing the Oriental schools and again admit Japanese children to the white schools.

Mr. Schmitz today pointed out to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root the advantages that will be gained by the Japanese children if the Oriental schools are maintained, and expressed a willingness to give the Japanese equal educational facilities to those given the white children of San Francisco. If the Japanese government will agree to this proposition, the School Board will establish a sufficient number of Oriental schoolhouses to accommodate the Japanese and will give the children individual instruction. The Mayor says the Japanese make faster progress in the Oriental schools than they do in the white schools and that in the

mixed schools the Japanese only retard the white children.

Final Conference Friday.

Another conference will be held at the White House Friday and in the meantime the President hopes to be able to assure the Mayor and his associates that the immigration bill, including the exclusion amendment, will be passed at this session of Congress.

Mr. Root will ascertain Japan's attitude on Mr. Schmitz' proposition for separate schools and the Mayor's assurance that the Japanese are not to be discriminated against, but are to have equal educational advantages with the white children. If the proposition does not meet with Count Aoki's views, the School Board will abolish the Oriental schools. All that may prevent an amicable settlement of the whole question Friday will be the unwillingness of Congress to pass the immigration bill.

In discussing the question tonight, Mr. Schmitz said:

Not Yet Settled, Says Schmitz.

"The proposed amendment to the immigration bill meets with our approval, so far as the question of excluding coolie labor is concerned. It is a step in the right direction. But the school question has not been definitely settled, and I do not want it understood that we have accepted the immigration clause as a price to recede from the school controversy. While, as I have said all along, we are willing to make any concessions that we believe for the good of the country, we want to reach an agreement, if possible, for the maintenance of the separate schools with an understanding that the Japanese are to have the same facilities as white children. We stand willing to build additional schoolhouses in sections of the city where they will be convenient to the Japanese children. We hope to reach an agreement at Friday's conference that will provide for separate schools. One thing is certain: we will never agree to admit adult Japanese to the white schools. I believe an agreement will be reached Friday."

Congress Favors Exclusion.

The provision in the immigration bill conference report restricting the use of passports granted by foreign countries, for the admission of their subjects into the outlying possessions of the United States, including the Panama canal zone, which was intended to aid the administration in adjusting the California situation, is regarded with favor by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that state. However, it is not held that the provision satisfies the demand California has made regarding the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. Nothing in the provision excludes such laborers from ports of the United States.

The Congressional delegation from California is in the attitude of having Mr. Schmitz and the San Francisco School Board as intermediaries in the negotiations with the President. The delegation is keeping in close touch with the situation through the Mayor and Board.

AGREE TO EXCLUDE COOLIES

House and Senate Conferees Adopt Measure to Mollify Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Exclusion of foreigners who use their passports to secure admission to the United States to the detriment of labor conditions in this country is provided for by an amendment to the immigration bill, agreed upon by conferees of the Senate and House today and reported to Congress. The amendment is the result of the demand from the Pacific Coast States for the exclusion of Japanese coolies, and it is asserted that it will aid in securing an understanding between the Administration and the San Francisco delegation now in

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SURVIVORS TELL OF SUFFERINGS

Agony of Castaways From Larchmont.

FREEZE AND FALL INTO OCEAN

Half Those on Board Large Raft Meet Death.

CHARGES OF COWARDICE

Boy Says Captain Deserted Passengers, He Did Duty—Harrowing Scenes on Lifeboats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—The steamer Gluckey, bearing 18 survivors of the Larchmont disaster and 49 bodies of those who perished, reached here this evening. The survivors were taken to hospitals, while the dead were placed in morgues. Physicians, after examining the bodies, said that in numerous instances death resulted from cold rather than drowning.

Crowded on Great Raft.

A thrilling story of the disaster is told by Harris Feldman, of New York, who, with his wife, was saved. After dressing, Feldman and his wife ran to the hurricane deck. They had been there but a moment when the Larchmont began sinking so rapidly that it seemed that they must be lost. A wave struck the top of the superstructure, on which they and other passengers were standing.

As the wreckage slipped off into the sea many of the passengers either fell backward into the saloon of the steamer or were thrown into the water. After the wreckage, which was in effect an immense raft, had been away from the ship a few moments, Mr. Feldman counted his companions. Besides himself and his wife, there were 22 on board, but they were so badly crowded that one by one they began to drop off into the water.

Many Jump Into Sea.

Some, crazed by the cold, jumped from the raft and were drowned. Others, near the edge, were swept away, and still others, frozen to death, dropped into the water. An hour after the raft had been swept from the steamer there were but 16 persons on it, and of these only eight were alive. Mrs. Feldman was slowly freezing to death when he begged her to move her hands and feet to keep her blood circulating. She did not wish to do so, saying that she would rather go to sleep, as she wanted to die. It was only

by constant attention that Mr. Feldman was able to save his wife from death. For thirteen hours the raft drifted about helplessly and, when the schooner Clara E. came alongside and rescued them, every person on board was covered with ice. Mrs. Feldman was the first to be lifted to the schooner, but, half insane, she leaped from the hands of her rescuers back onto the raft, screaming wildly that she would not be separated from her husband.

Says Captain Deserted Ship.

A statement by Fred H. Heirgesell, an 18-year-old boy who was returning to his home after having run away for nearly a year, contained the first direct charges against Captain McVey and his crew. He declares that Captain McVey's boat was the first which left the sinking steamer. He said he saw many women on the hurricane deck running about helplessly and begging for life-preservers. Many women pleaded in vain with passengers and crew to direct them to the lifeboats.

My stateroom was almost at the point of collision, on the port side," says Heirgesell.

"I was in bed with my clothes on and, when I rushed on deck, I found the officers reassembling the passengers and telling them they were in no immediate danger. The Captain left the steamer in the very first boat. The second boat was taken possession of by a gang of negro waiters. These seemed to have lost their heads, and so many of them crowded into the boat that it capsized as soon as it struck the water. I believe all were lost.

Swam Ashore With Frozen Hands.

"I got into the third boat with five other men. There were no oars in the boat and we were obliged to drift with the wind and the waves. We drifted for several hours and, when we were near the land, a big wave capsized the boat. The five men who were with me were drowned, but as soon as I struck the water I began to swim and, although my hands were terribly frozen and my feet felt like lead, I succeeded in reaching the beach, where some one dragged me out of the water.

"It was an awful sight on the hurricane deck of that steamer. I saw a lot of women running around, helplessly calling for life-preservers and begging that they be directed to the lifeboats, but no one paid any attention to them and they were absolutely neglected.

Exhorted to Pray Amid Storm.

David T. Fox, of Bridgetown, N. Y., pledged his good faith in saving himself and others. Mr. Fox was returning from a bible convention at Beverly, Mass. He was on the same piece of wreckage as that which carried the Feldmans away. He said that his whole experience was so appalling that he found it impossible to drive it from his mind. As soon as the raft reached the water, the despair of all on board seemed to become so general that he spent his entire time begging them to have faith in God. He assured everyone that if they were only prayerful and not give up hope they would be saved. Mr. Fox says that as the bodies slipped into the water those who remained found more room and had a better opportunity to move their limbs and keep their blood in circulation.

Whole Boatload Swamped.

Antonio Rizeuklewicz, of Central Falls, R. I., entered a lifeboat with eight other men. The boat had scarcely touched the water when it turned

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VALENTINE'S DAY FEAST OF LOVERS

Postcard Craze Has Boomed Business.

MILLIONS TO BE SENT TODAY

Original and Tasteful Ideas in Adorning Them.

ANCIENT ORIGIN OF FEAST

Founded by Romans in Honor of Wolf's Cubs and Adopted by Christians—Day When Lovers' Hearts Speak.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—(Special Correspondence.)—The postcard craze has given the Valentine habit a tremendous impetus in this country. Fully 3,000,000 postcard Valentines will be sent through the mails. The idea, proved so successful last year that the card printers and dealers laid in enormous stocks and they say there will be few left over. One drug store in an Eastern city, which makes a specialty of souvenir postals, laid in a stock of 25,000 Valentine cards consisting of 500 different varieties. The demand for these began about the middle of January, and by February 1 there was a steady sale.

In making these postcards, the Valentine idea has been conformed to in every conceivable way. One may have a pretty embossed cupid with a blue ribbon on his quiver, shooting a pale gold arrow through two hearts of coral, all set off with a vast-colored background as vivid as a nightingale, or one may have a selection from Browning printed, sofly and without offensive ornamentation within a simple border of hearts. Charles Dana Gibson and R. F. Outcault have contributed their genius, and we can choose between the ever-stately Gibson girl and the cute flirtations of Buster Brown.

Millions of Picture Postcards.

The United States and Germany each prints 20,000,000 picture postcards a year, and most of the American product, as well as a large percentage of the German cards, are sold in this country. As the souvenir card has made hasty correspondence a joy instead of a burden, so the swain will find the handy postal a convenient means of reminding his sweetheart of his steadfastness. More likely he will find a dozen for a quarter, take the whole pack, invest in 12 one-cent stamps and thereby increase the popularity account of 12 girls instead of one.

Another feature of St. Valentine's Day in America, which would be appalling if it were not confined to a single day, is the production of original poems. There is no question but that the output of pristine sentimental effusions is greater on this day than for the remainder of the entire year. People of all ages, from boys and girls of 12 and 14 to ancient beaux and belles of three-score and ten, sneak off into corners and with much chewing of pencils and much counting of syllables grieve out their rhymed messages of tenderness. Most of these outpourings are never seen save by two persons. Few of them ever get into print.

His Gifts All Anonymous.

St. Valentine was an economical soul, and the practice of celebrating his day by little anonymous gifts has never changed. It is the only holiday that has not become expensive with age. Probably more candy and flowers and books are sent in America than any other country, but here, as elsewhere, it has never been considered polite to attach one's name to any Valentine gift or give any hint of its authorship. The only exception to this rule seems to have been in the olden days, when the practice prevailed of drawing by lot for the name of one's Valentine. In Pepys' Diary is a story of Madam Pepys drawing the name of Lord Something-or-Other one St. Valentine's Day, and that of her husband the next year. Pepys regrets the fact that his name was drawn by his wife, because he will have to spend five pounds on a present for her, which money he would otherwise have been able to spend on himself.

Feast of Roman Origin.

St. Valentine's Day has been a holiday for boys and girls for many centuries and its observance will undoubtedly remain with other institutions of this civilization. Indeed, the day has lived through more than one civilization. Even the Dark Ages could not blot it out, and its number is still red on the calendar. It is a continuation of the old pagan festival of the Lupercalia, which the Romans celebrated on February 15. Christian Rome could not stop the games of the day, therefore it adopted them as Christian rites. In the Lupercalia it was the custom of the young men and women to draw by lots for the names of their sweethearts. There was an organization composed of young men, who carried the carnival into the streets, and it was they who fairly "made Rome howl." It was "thrice upon the Lupercal" that Caesar refused the kingly crown. In those days there was no festival more popular nor one more generally celebrated.

St. Valentine was a Christian presbyter. He was crucified in the Forum at Rome, on February 14, A. D. 270, in

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HARRY MURPHY PAYS A VISIT TO OLYMPIA AND INCIDENTALLY SKETCHES A FEW MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON SENATE



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