

SCATHING ATTACK ON THE FOOD

Atlanta Baptist Ministers Do Not Spare John D. Rockefeller.

A ROBBER AND HYPOCRITE

No Praise Due for \$32,000,000 Gift.
Refuse to Indorse Letter of
Thanks and Put Mi-
nority to Silence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—One of the most scathing attacks yet made in a conference session in Atlanta upon any man, layman or minister, was that on John D. Rockefeller, oil king, when a prominent minister in Atlanta, whose name ranks high in the city, at the meeting of the Baptist ministers of this city and vicinity proposed that the ministers present indorse a letter he had written to Mr. Rockefeller commending him for the gift of \$32,000,000 to education. No sooner had he taken his seat than a dozen ministers were on their feet, clamoring to be heard, and, as one speaker after another had his say, the oil king was held up in a most unenviable light. He was termed a robber of the poor, who took money from those who needed it most and illegitimately held a large part of his wealth through the methods he had used in securing it, and one of the ministers stated that he had no right in the conference. Mr. Rockefeller was called a hypocrite and said to be unchristian. There were present at the meeting some two or three ministers who were in favor of the letter, but they were so overwhelmingly in the minority that they had little chance to express their views. It was the unanimous sense of the meeting that there was no occasion for such a letter to Mr. Rockefeller, and that, moreover, he was not a fit subject for such a letter, as he was only giving back to the people a part of what he had taken from those able to spare it least. As soon as the meeting was over the reporters in attendance were corralled and, under threat of being barred from all future conferences, promised to suppress the story. To make doubly sure, the papers were also interviewed by leading spirits and asked to suppress the item. The story had not appeared locally. Dr. Millard was chairman of the meeting, and opposed the indorsement of the Rockefeller gift. Dr. White introduced the letter and Dr. Broughton led the hostile opposition.

ROOSEVELT OFF TO BOSTON

WILL ATTEND RECEPTION OF
HARVARD UNION.
Makes Speech This Afternoon and
Sees Son Initiated in Porcelain
Club This Evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt left Washington today for Boston, where he will attend a reception of the Harvard Union Saturday afternoon, and Sunday, returning to Washington in time for breakfast Monday morning. The President is accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Representative Nicholas Longworth and M. C. Latta, assistant secretary to the President. The Massachusetts trip is purely a personal one, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt desiring to spend a short time with their sons, Theodore, Jr., at Harvard, and Kermit, in school at Groton. The only function will be the reception at the Harvard Union Saturday afternoon. At that time the President will speak. Previous to his departure for Groton, the President will attend a gathering of the Porcelain Club, of Harvard, to witness the ceremonies attending the initiation of his son Theodore.

SPEAKS FOR STATE RIGHTS

Archbishop Riordan Opposes Roosevelt's Japanese Policy.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 22.—Archbishop Patrick W. Riordan, of San Francisco, of the Roman Catholic Church, who has been in Pasadena for a few days past, is quoted in an interview here today on the subject of the compromise at Washington on the Japanese question as follows: "It appears to me that President Roosevelt has made a serious mistake in his treatment of the question of San Francisco's provision for the Japanese in the public schools. I do not believe that we should be called upon to provide schools for these people. They do not come here intending to become citizens. Their ideals are different. Their morals are different. Let them provide schools for themselves. They say that we must admit Japanese children up to 16 years of age into our schools. I think that our people will not do it. There are 50,000 Japanese in California. They are still coming, and are likely to continue to come. Shall the state not have the right to deal with these people? The prerogatives of the individual state should be kept away from it gradually. But I think that this one we should guard zealously. President Roosevelt is wrong."

Will Come Through Mexico.

NO PEACE WITH CHURCH

Bishops Object to Terms of Leases Dictated by State.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—In an authoritative statement today, the Croix, organ of the church, defines the attitude of the episcopacy with reference to the negotiations between the coadjutor archbishop of Paris, Monsignor Amette and the prefect of the Seine, M. de Selvas, as follows: "The bishops do not accept the contracts which make the parish priests responsible for the structural repairs of the churches or the contracts containing a clause excluding secularized members of the dissolved orders from acting as parish priests, saying that they do so would be a recognition of the law of associations. Further, the bishops look upon the inclusion of a similar embargo on foreign priests as an insult to the former's patriotism." Monsignor Amette will not take the initiative to resume the interrupted negotiations, which he therefore may be said to have terminated until further orders.

EIGHTEEN SAILORS DROWNED

Vessel Goes Ashore and Smashes. Crew All Swept Away.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22.—An unknown three-masted vessel, probably Norwegian, went ashore off Fjalling, upon the west coast of Jutland, today. Owing to the violence of the gale, it was impossible to send out the lifeboats. Five rocket flares were fired at the vessel without success and she broke up completely. Her crew of 18 men clung for a time to the rigging, but when the masts went by the board the sailors were swept away and drowned.

Anarchists Threaten Judge.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The campaign of the anarchists to save Senor Ferrer, director of the modern school of anarchism at Barcelona, who is accused of having aided Morales, the man who tried to kill King Alfonso and Queen Victoria

on their wedding day, has got to the threatening stage, as the date of Ferrer's trial approaches. The public prosecutor, the Judge and some of the Ministers have received letters threatening them with death if Ferrer is convicted. This campaign of violence is being vigorously combated by the police, who have taken various measures to protect those threatened. Ferrer thus far has been unable to secure an advocate to defend him. The trial will begin on April 1.

Panic in Japanese Stock Market.

TOKYO, Feb. 22.—The fall in prices in the stock market, which has persisted for a week past, was accentuated today when quotations showed marked depression. In a trading session held in some quarters to the session held by the committee of the House of Peers yesterday to hear explanations regarding the budget, the members of the government. The relapse is also regarded as recognition of the fact that it is time to call a halt to the recent mania for speculation and the promotion of companies.

Scandal in French Army.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The opposition newspapers are trying to create a scandal out of the loss of the French cruiser Jean Bart, which they claim was notoriously unfit to go to sea. It is asserted that she broke down three times before reaching the Canary Islands, and was forced to stay four days at La Palma, in the order to repair. The only explanation given by the government is that the cruiser was on the way to the West Indies, first touching at Dakar, in order to land a scientific party when she was wrecked.

Ovation to Dead Matador.

CADIZ, Feb. 22.—The body of the famous Spanish matador, Antonio Montes, who was gored to death by a bull in Mexico, arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Manuel from Vera Cruz. A great crowd of sorrowing Spaniards witnessed the transfer of the body, which was in a great, lavishly beflowered coffin, to the railway station, for shipment to Seville, where it will be interred.

Brazil Borrows \$25,000,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 22.—A coffee loan of \$25,000,000, it is learned here, has been negotiated by the government through the Schroeder Banking House of London.

REVOLT ON LAND QUESTION

(Continued From First Page.)
a slaughter-house in Chicago, simply through political influence to investigate the public domain of the country." After further debate the amendment was adopted by a vote of 102 to 88, but this action was followed by the adoption of an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the transportation of fractional silver coin by registered mail or otherwise. Clark of Florida, criticized the management of St. Elizabeth's (Government) Insane Asylum, declaring that the present superintendent "is wholly inefficient." After Clark and his supporters had made a bitter fight on the St. Elizabeth Hospital, an appropriation of \$25,000 to buy property for the hospital, was voted out of the bill, and Clark announced that he would end the filibustering which he had kept up for two days. Kahn of California spoke in support of the appropriation for a store-house at Dover, N. J., for a reserve supply of war material. He urged the necessity of preparing for war in time of peace, and mentioned the war now on in Central America as an indication that this continent cannot remain permanently at peace.

DO NOT OVERDO LEGISLATION

Archbishop Ireland Pleads for Liberty and Justice to Capital.
ST. PAUL, Feb. 22.—Archbishop Ireland, in an address today at the Association of the American Revolution celebration of Washington's birthday, spoke of a tendency to over-legislation. He said: "It was the intention of the fathers of the republic that political liberty was to be the guardian and the protector of civil liberty. We have so many laws that we are too anxious to increase the bulk of the statute book. The mania for legislation frequently shatters itself under the name of moral reform. Far from me to oppose moral legislation for the betterment of the people, but I am far from approving the moral legislation which at best promises no results to compensate an abridgement of public civil liberty, which assumes so to cover the ground of morals that no room remains for the free-willed citizen of conscience, which by its penalties and narrowness annoys and irritates and defeats, rather than corrects the very purpose it proposes as its correction." Today another form of legislative mania arises from the industrial restlessness into which our times have brought us. Heretofore let there be laws to punish injustice and wrong doing, whereas now we have the weakening of the strong, on that of the laborer or the capitalist. Let there be laws to foster the just and the equitable, to the bidding high of the fair vision of legitimate democracy, equal to the rights for all, equal opportunities for talent and for energy. But let us be on our guard in the pursuit of justice we do not bring on injustice, that in coveting social prosperity we do not encounter social disaster and chaos. Above all other things, let us be sure to dispel ourselves of all their envy, jealousy, hatred, in our clamoring for industrial legislation. There is in the land today the illusion that many men may become rich through legislation in lieu of toil, talent and economy, that to build up one class naught else is needed than to pull down another, and there is growing up among us a hatred of success in others, however much that suc-

PIERS THE CRIC

Governor Higgins Finds Flaws in Washington.

AS STATESMAN, SOLDIER

Says He Was Surpassed by Others in
Both Fields, but Speaker Burchard
Quotes Frederick in
Washington's Defense.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—Governor

James Higgins addressed a joint session of the Legislature today on "Washington and His Times," and was severely criticized by Speaker Burchard. Mr. Higgins referred to Washington's great abilities as a leader, and said that he was born at an opportune time and that he seized opportunities at the right time. "It has been pointed out," he said, "that in no walks of life did he ever rise to the immense proportions of a genius. It would be unfair to compare him as a statesman with either Benton, Clay or Sumner. As a soldier he is surpassed by Napoleon, Caesar and Alexander. Even in our country his ability on the field of battle perhaps did not approach the mastery strategic powers of Robert E. Lee or Phil Sheridan or U. S. Grant." Mr. Burchard in reply said: "Even in his excellent address, the Governor could not refrain from picking holes out of the sunbeam of George Washington's memory, most respectfully say to his excellency that on the trifling points which he has seen fit to produce I must differ. It is no evidence of George Washington's greatness that he did not spell in the manner of today. In military affairs it is a great mistake to think that Washington was not present at a strategical battle. To the effect we have the evidence of the greatest general of Europe, Frederick the Great of Prussia, who wrote of Washington as the greatest soldier of his generation. I will not admit that any of the generals of the Civil War were his superiors in military art."

TAKE AWAY NURSING BOTTLE

Tariff Revision Cure for Trusts,
Says Schurman.
OMAHA, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed in Omaha by a suspension of business and appropriate ceremonies. The most notable event in honor of the day was the annual dinner of the Omaha Club, at which the principal speakers were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, and Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, Corporation Counsel of Chicago. Dr. Schurman discussed "Some Present Day Problems," referring to the tendency of the present time to create trusts, the fixation of capital and the accompanying danger of trade monopoly, he said: "There are remedies within reach which may be used at any time. In the first place, trusts which are monopolistic and oppressive may be deprived of the advantages which they now enjoy as a result of tariff or other legislation. If any tariff schedule does actually enable a trust to exploit the people for its own enrichment, that tariff schedule is doomed, no matter how much talk there may be of the necessity of the tariff or the solemn duty of standing by it. A second remedy is a better regulation of corporations and trusts in the interests of the public. Perhaps we may see the big corporations legally enjoined from charging markedly different prices for the same commodity in different parts of the country for the sole purpose of freezing out independent rivals. The speaker then went on to discuss recent revelations of corrupt practices in business and official life. He argued that the fault lay in the fact that the leaders of great industries have not developed as rapidly in their moral nature as in their economic and financial capacities. Dr. Schurman did not, however, consider this a hopeless condition. He said: "In the ancient world traders and merchants were despised and associated with robbers and pirates, but in the modern world of today is one of the very best types of our civilization and in the modern development of our affairs and high finance I doubt not we shall ere long have a moral principle which already dominates the ancient avenues of trade and commerce. The speaker then referred to the more radical remedies proposed for existing trusts and official life. He said that so far as experiments in state and municipal ownership of public utilities had resulted in any appreciable benefit, he did not oppose that system. He said, however: "I dread the bureaucracy which Government ownership of American railroads (as proposed by J. B. Hays) would create. No government in the world is qualified to go into the railroad business, and least of all the Government of the United States, which draws its support from the party politics and in which all administrations are necessarily short lived. The speaker said he could not agree with President Roosevelt as to the threatened danger from "swollen fortunes." "The danger I see," he said, "comes not from swollen fortunes, but from stollen fortunes."

DO NOT OVERDO LEGISLATION

Archbishop Ireland Pleads for Liberty and Justice to Capital.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 22.—Archbishop Ireland, in an address today at the Association of the American Revolution celebration of Washington's birthday, spoke of a tendency to over-legislation. He said: "It was the intention of the fathers of the republic that political liberty was to be the guardian and the protector of civil liberty. We have so many laws that we are too anxious to increase the bulk of the statute book. The mania for legislation frequently shatters itself under the name of moral reform. Far from me to oppose moral legislation for the betterment of the people, but I am far from approving the moral legislation which at best promises no results to compensate an abridgement of public civil liberty, which assumes so to cover the ground of morals that no room remains for the free-willed citizen of conscience, which by its penalties and narrowness annoys and irritates and defeats, rather than corrects the very purpose it proposes as its correction." Today another form of legislative mania arises from the industrial restlessness into which our times have brought us. Heretofore let there be laws to punish injustice and wrong doing, whereas now we have the weakening of the strong, on that of the laborer or the capitalist. Let there be laws to foster the just and the equitable, to the bidding high of the fair vision of legitimate democracy, equal to the rights for all, equal opportunities for talent and for energy. But let us be on our guard in the pursuit of justice we do not bring on injustice, that in coveting social prosperity we do not encounter social disaster and chaos. Above all other things, let us be sure to dispel ourselves of all their envy, jealousy, hatred, in our clamoring for industrial legislation. There is in the land today the illusion that many men may become rich through legislation in lieu of toil, talent and economy, that to build up one class naught else is needed than to pull down another, and there is growing up among us a hatred of success in others, however much that suc-

Olas. Wortman & King

5th St. Washington St. Sixth St.

PORTLAND AGENTS ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

Shop Here Saturday

Men's Wear Saturday

MEN'S NIGHTSHIRTS, made of medium weight outing flannel, in neat stripes, pink or blue; well made. Regular 65c value. Special **39c**
BOYS' V-NECK SWEATERS—In navy, gray, cardinal and white; some button down front and some plain; they are wool Sweaters and worth \$1.25 each. Special **92c**
MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—A good showing of patterns; have cuffs attached, and they are the regular \$1.50 quality; nearly all sizes. Special for **97c**
Men's Fancy Hose—In the newest effects; splendid Spring patterns to wear with low shoes; reg. 35c grade; special for pair **25c**

Hose and Underwear Spcls

WOMEN'S VESTS, plain white woven cotton, with high neck and long sleeves, neatly made and trimmed; worth **25c** each; special **25c**
WOMEN'S VESTS, white Swiss ribbed cotton, low neck, sleeveless style; worth **35c** each; special **25c**
WOMEN'S VESTS, white lisle, high neck, long or short sleeves, knee length pants to match—worth **25c, 35c and 50c**. Special, garment **18c**
WOMEN'S HOSE, fast black cotton, seamless foot and fashionable ankle; embroidered in assorted colors; Hose that sells regularly at 50c the pair; special at **35c**
WOMEN'S HOSE, fast black cotton, seamless foot and fashionable ankle, made with double sole; regular 35c value; special **23c**
Children's Hose are selling at very special prices today.

Royal Society Embroidery Floss Here

This new embroidery cotton is manufactured from mercerized sea island cotton. It's made in the same sizes, the same twist, the same luster and the same line of STRICTLY FAST COLORS as wash silks, and the skeins are twice as large, for half the price.
"Tis a perfect substitute for silk, and comes in six sizes, in hard twist and three sizes in the softer twist, as well as two large sizes for Kensington, satin stitch, Biedermaier and Venetian or shadow embroidery.
The price of this floss is moderate indeed—30c the dozen skeins, and in smaller quantities than a dozen, for 3c each.
Complete Outfits as Follows:
NO. 69 ALL LINEN PILLOW TOP and back, for Biedermaier embroidery, with Royal Society Floss enough to complete it; complete with diagram and full instructions; all for **50c**
NO. 77 FINE LAWN BABY PILLOW TOP AND BACK—Size 10 1/2 x 16 inches, with hemstitched ruffle, for shadow embroidery, with Royal Society Embroidery Floss enough to complete it; price of all **50c**
NO. 76 ALL LINEN DRESSER SCARF, with pin cushion to match, for Biedermaier embroidery, with Royal Society Embroidery Floss enough to complete the embroidery, instructions and full diagram, all **75c**
NO. 68 STAMPED DRESSER SCARF, HANDKERCHIEF CASE, GLOVE CASE AND PIN CUSHION—For shadow embroidery, with floss enough to complete the design, with instructions and diagram, for **75c**

Children's Day in the Shoe Department

No part of our shoe business is given more attention than we give our Children's Shoes. We make it a point to see that we have the proper lasts for growing feet.
OUR "FRIEND-MAKER" line of Children's Shoes comes in four styles, made of splendid material throughout, and thoroughly dependable; one of patent stock, Blucher cut, with mat calf top, medium extension sole; another of fine black kid, lace, Blucher style, with dull calf top and small extension sole. Another for dress wear of fine kid, lace style, with patent tip, good weight sole, mat calf top. And still another of soft kid, Blucher style, dull mat calf top, and patent tip; no extension on sole. All styles at one price. Sizes 3 to 8, worth \$1.49, special, \$1.29; sizes 8 1/2 to 11, worth \$1.79, special, \$1.59; sizes 11 1/2 to 2, worth \$2.19, special, pair, \$1.89.
BOYS' SHOES, made of Norwegian calf, Blucher style, with half double sole, steel-quilted, will turn water, and is built for extra hard usage. Sizes 9 to 13 1/2, \$1.98 value, \$1.69; sizes 1 to 2, \$2.39 value, \$1.89; sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, \$2.89 value, \$2.29.
"Our Leader" Shoes for Boys and Girls
"OUR LEADER" LINE FOR GIRLS—Made with medium extension soles, on a very neat-fitting last with patent tip. The soles are of Eastern Oak, and they have solid leather counters. This sort of finish costs 25c extra the pair, and is not usually found in this sort of shoes. Priced as follows:
Sizes 5 to 8, worth \$1.19, pair **98c**
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.39 value **\$1.09**
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.69 value **\$1.29**
Sizes 2 1/2 to 7, \$1.89 value **\$1.49**
"OUR LEADER" SHOES FOR BOYS—Of Milwaukee satin calf, lace style, fitted with heavy soles and brass quilted, "S" style. Made with a soleleather inner sole and counters, fastened with brass nails that go clear through and clinch. The tops are of pebble goat, and they are made with English backstay. Where can you duplicate this shoe for the prices we mention here?
Sizes 9 to 13 1/2, \$1.60 value **\$1.39**
Sizes 1 to 2, \$1.80 value **\$1.59**
Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, \$2.00 value **\$1.79**

Swollen Fortunes in Ways that will most benefit the community.

Swollen fortunes in ways that will most benefit the community. American Flag Flies in Paris. Senate Hears Farewell Address. Ambassador Francis Receives.

ROSENTHAL'S REMOVAL SALE

We are selling everything in the store at reduced prices. When you stop to consider that we carry reliable merchandise only, this opportunity to save money on your footwear becomes an unusual one. On your Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes we can save you a considerable amount. We carry such well-known makes as Brennan & White's Steel-Shod Shoes for boys and girls. We are selling Waterbury & Sons' Infants' Patent Leather, Cloth and Kid Top Button Shoes at 75c a pair, regular price of which is \$1.25 all over the country. A large assortment of Child's White Shoes; in fact, shoes for everybody at removal prices.
CALL, INVESTIGATE, SAVE MONEY
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS
ROSENTHAL'S 149 THIRD STREET
Portland's Best Shoe Store