PROXIES OF DEAD MEN ARE VOTED

Sensational Charges of Fraud Are Made in Report of Policyholders' Committee.

LAW EVADED EVERY TURN

Department of Insurance Charged With Responsibility-Inspectors at Election Made One-Sided Rulings Entirely.

NEW YORK, April 7.-The Interna tional, Policy-Holders' Committee Issued statement today pointing out alleged violations of the present insurance code

statement, "has maintained for the in both the Mutual and New Life canvass a force of watchers translators and every effort has been made to protect the interests of policy-

and faith in the American standard of fair play have led them to expect." holders at Albany which contained thouseands of incorrect names with false and sands of theorest names with raise and misleading addresses, while they have given to agents and canvassers, not alone the correct names and addresses but the policy numbers of the insured."

The statement sets forth the various forms of irregularities charged and de-

clares it was practiced on a wholesale scale. Illustration is given of a family which was recorded as casting five votes, the statement adding: "Investigation showed that not a memher of the family voted in the recent cleation and that they had not resided at the stated address in over two years. "Numerous instances developed where agents had sent in proxies and ballots bearing the names of pollcy-holders who had been dead for years, while many ballots were cast bearing the names of former policy-holders who had allowed

their policies to lapse The officers of these companies and. Department of Insurance are re-maible for this condition of affairs."

OVERSTEP BOUNDS OF LAW

Cleveland Renders Opinion on Proposed Insurance Legislation.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, counsel for the Ameri-can Association of Life Insurance Comparies, has just submitted to that as-sociation a brief in relation to the matter of salaries paid life insurance companies. The occasion for its presentation, it is stated, is the fact that certain Western states have now pending before their respective Legislatures bills that would limit the salaries of life insurance officers to \$50,000 a year, while in others the limit

to \$0,000 a year, white in others the limit is fixed at \$25,000 a year.

The brief, it is announced, will be filed tomorrow with the Wisconsin Legislature by Robert Lynn Cox, who will appear as attorney for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in opposition

largely increased taxation of premium receipts and other subjects.

After calling attention to the fact that insurance companies are private corporations, Ma. Cleveland says:

"Whether these companies are classed as stock corporations or mutual corporations, in either case their business interests are confined to contract relations, and other incidents attaching exclusively to the individual policy-holders in each corporation. It has been judicially determined beyond the reach of controversy that in legal contemplation these companies are within the definition of persons, and so far as their rights are conceined they are on the same footing as in the said and a half, and he gets \$9 a dozen for them. The way he he health he gets \$9 a dozen for them. The way he he he gets \$9 a dozen for them. The way he he he dellar, of which the syndicate afterwards the policy of the health he gets \$9 a dozen for them. The way he he heldelar, of which the spectral the bear of he cont of the road the secured by the syndicate afterwards the helder of the reach of an interest \$9 feet on the

of corporate citizens of the United States of corporate citizens of the United States by imposing upon them limitations concerning the compensation to be paid their officers and employes, in the face of the law of their creation and domicile, which makes them free from such limitation. A law which forbids the possession and employment of property by life insurance enloyment of property by life insurance companies which go into the finds that the 450 exgs which go into the finds that the 450 exgs which go into the incubators every day easily net 300 permember. interests in common justice to which they are entitled, cannot be regarded otherwise than bold, unequivocal and unmitigated deprivation of privileges and property without a chance for escape. "Legislation of this character is new and startling as to indicate a disposition to depart from all conservative and steady sentiment touching state supervision and regulation of life insurance companies."

He then quotes from several de-cisions of the Supreme Court of the

United States, and says:

"Measured by the standards fixed by
the adjudications of the highest tribunal of the land, it seems quite certain that the legislation we are considering would amount to an unconsti-tutional use of state legislative nu-therity. It cannot be claimed that it would promote either the health, peace, morals, education and good order of the people,' or 'increase the industries of the state, develop its resources and add to its wealth, and prosperity. It does not proceed within reasonable limits and general usage, but goes far beyond all former excesses of state legislation and results in clear and hostile discrimination against particular persons and classes. Instead of a fair, reasonable and appropriate exercise of the states police power, it assumes the complexion of an unreasonable, unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the rights of the individual to his perbonal liberty, or to enter into those

100,000 green ducks being grown each a son within a few miles of their liberty for the individual to his perbonal liberty, or to enter into those

100,000 green ducks being grown each a son within a few miles of their liberty for the individual to his perbonal liberty, or to enter into those

contracts in relation to labor which may seem to him appropriate or neces-

then considers wice-presidents in lents and first vice-presidents in ading companies and adds: om this examination it appears that the total premium receipts of the 29 companies amounted to \$440,665,908; that the percentage of these receipts paid to presidents and vice-presidents by all the companies was 29-100 of 1 per cent, that their percentage of their recent, that their percentage of their recents are received by the per cent, that their percentage of their premium receipts so expended by the 24 companies paying salaries less than \$50,000 was 51-100 of 1 per cent; by that the percentage of premiums receipts so expanded by the five companies paying to their presidents and vice-presidents \$50,000 per annum or upward amounted to only 19-100 of 1 per cent. In view of the universally conceded solvency and saundness of all per cent. In view of the universally conceded solvency and soundness of all companies paying these larger salarles, no one can have the hardihood to claim that the small percentage of their premium receipts thus expended could by any possibility impair the absolute security of their policy-holders' contracts, which phase of the subject might properly be considered a legitimate subject of state solicitude, and these considerations of solvency and absolute security gain conclusive force absolute security gain conclusive force from the fact that the admitted assets of these five companies amount to more

than \$1,500,000,000.
"It seems quite plain, therefore, from a statement of actual conditions, not only the payment of the salaries con-demned by this threatened state legis-lation does not in the least impair or put in jeopardy the security of the in-sured, but that its effect on their right by the companies in the recent election to premium dividends, or participation of officers and the alleged inefficiency of the Department of Insurance in conducting the supervision of the election.

"The International Committee," says

sured, but that its effect on their right to premium dividends, or participation in accumulated assets may well be regarded in individual cases as a negligible factor."

After arguing that the doctrine of

After arguing that the doctrine of comity forbids one state seeking to interfere with the internal affairs or citizens of other states except where absolutely necessary for the protection

made to protect the interests of policy-holders who have voted against the old managements, but the rulings of the impectors have been uniformly against us, and being fully satisfied that it is impossible under the present conditions to secure a fair count of the votes as cast, we withdrew our watchers.

"From the beginning the companies, with the assistance of the Department of Insurance, have evaded and nullified in every way possible the law as enand faith in the American standard of of its own citizens, he concludes:

SCIENCE BEATS THE HEN

(Continued from First Page.) this country since 1882 and is getting to be a very profitable business, single feathers being worth from \$1 to \$7 as taken from the bird. The owner will realize about \$100 a season from each bird. It is said the average age of the ostrich is \$0 years, and that the value of matured birds averages about \$500. The incubator has made estrich-farming the incubator has made estrich-farming the season of the owner as a transport when it would in this country a success when it would otherwise have been impossible, for the reason that the habit of this strange fowl is to sit upon its eggs at night and turn them over to the sun's rays during the day. This works all right in the warmer countries of which the ostrich is a native, but our sun is not warm enough to hatch the eggs.

Incubators are also successfully used in the care of bables prematurely born. A special kind is made with a crib, automatically ventilated, resting over a hot water tank. The temperature of the interior can be kept absolutely even, which is one of the conditions under which child life is maintained. Nearly every well-equipped child hospital in the country is now supplied with a baby

One Machine Holds 340,000 Eggs. The largest incubator ever built in America was on a duck ranch at Strouds

Life Insurance Presidents in opposition to the bill providing for compulsory investment of reserve funds in the state, largely increased taxation of premium receipts and other subjects.

After calling attention to the state of the state of

sons, and so far as their rights are concerned they are on the same footing as citizens of the United States and of the several states. The fourteenth amendment to the Federal constitution provides that 'no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any persons of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"It is clearly the intent and inevitable effect of the contemplated legislation to abridge these 'privileges and immunities' of corporate citizens of the United States by imposing upon them limitations con-

Makes them free from such limitation. A law which forbilds the possession and enjoyment of property by life insurance companies, except upon a condition which involves the abandenment of their right to contract for the equipment and management of their business—a right inherent to their organization, permitted by the law of their creation and necessisty to the protection of the interest them. fect brollers at the coops, which are shipagement of their business—a right inberent to their organization, permitted
by the law of their creation and necessays to the protection of the interest they
have in charge—and a condition which
exacts as the price of doing business a
surrender of the suidance of sound judgment and safe experience in its prosecution, under a penalty of forfeiture of
interests in common justice to which they
the eggs. But he gets to market with eggs tied up in the incubators or the great flock of laying hens that supply the eggs. But he gets to market with his daily order just the same. This man is cleaning up a profit of \$25,000 annually, and there are many others who are suc-ceeding splendidly at the business.

ceeding splendidly at the business.

The "green duck" industry is largely dependent upon the incubator. Green ducks mean Imperial Pekins which were originally imported from China. They are raised by the thousands and tens of thousands by artificial means, fed scientifically and marketed when they are from eight to ten weeks old. This is just before they molt their first coat of teathers at which time they weigh from feathers, at which time they weigh from eight to ten pounds per pair. Some of them are fed upon celery seed to give their meat the flavor of the famous Southern Canvass Backs, and so successfully that the difference cannot be derelity that the difference cannot be de-tected. Separate duck ranches on Long Island, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Trenton, New Jersey, Dallas, Pennsylva, nia, and elsewhere produce annually from March 1st to August 1st from 20,000 to 20,000 green ducks, marketing them prin-cipally in New York and Roston, This cipally in New York and Boston. This annually. Two of the largest of these are located at South Easton and Wren-tham. Spoenk Long Island, is the cen-ter of a large annual production, fully 100,000 green ducks being grown each sea-

son within a few miles of their little village.

Civil Action Only Remedy for Fleeced Stockholders.

HARRIMAN OUT OF REACH

Illinois Attorney-General Advises Deneen-If Charter Were Revoked, Burden Would Fall on the Stockholders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—Attorney-General Stead, in an opinion submitted to Governor Deneen today, expresses doubt as to whether it is the province of the State of Illinois to proceed against E. H. Harriman and his associates for the sibeged manipulation of the Chicago & Alton Railway properties. If the state should revoke the company's charter the loss would fail on the stockholders, the Harriman people already having disposed

of a large portion of their holdings.

The Attorney-General concludes therefore that the best plan would be for the company itself to seek a remedy for the situation, or even for one or more stock-holders to act. At the same time Mr. Stead assures the Governor that should be become convinced on further investi-gation that the state can relieve the road's conditions he will make the neces-

Notwithstanding his convictions as to the wisdom of immediate action Mr. Stead Insists there is not the least doub but that a civil remedy exists against the "financiers who have wrecked this presperous railroad company, and at the expense of innocent stockholders and bondholders have gathered to themselves

a harvest of millions of dollars."
Attorney-General Stead reviews th testimony given by Harriman recently before the Interstate Commerce Com mission at New York, and from the re ords of the Illinois Railroad and Ware ords of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission obtained the various resolutions, certificates and documents pertaining to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the Chicago & Alton Railway Company and the Consolidated Company, all of which figure in the manipulations. The profits made out of the Alton deals by Mr. Harriman and his associates are placed by Mr. Stead at \$34,245 000. 648,000.

bankruptey.'

The indebtedness of the companies, as shown by the figures in the opinion, has been increased to a total of \$80,69,218 since they fell into Harriman's hands. Of this amount only \$22,500,000, according to Mr. Harriman's own testimony, says Mr. Stead, was incurred for improve-ments, betterments or extension of the

concludes the opinion, "or more than 70 per cent of the entire indebtedness created by this syndicate upon the properties of these capital, were not created in furtherance of any legitimate purpose for which a railroad is or can be held good under the statutes of the State of Illinois."

Mr. Stead takes up the Alton deal in great detail, bringing out the fact that great detail, bringing out the fact that in 1898 the company paid all its operating expenses and a 7 per cent dividend on its common and preferred stock and had \$200,000 left. The company's credit was good and then the syndicate took hold, purchasing \$4,722 shares of preferred and 183,224 of common stock, distributed as follows: George J. Gould with an egg-testing room 10x12 feet in size adjoining. It cost \$3000 and held 20,000 eggs at a time. The yearly capacity of this monster hatching machine was 340,000 eggs.

With the aid of the incubator the promise with the aid of the incubator the promise with the aid of the incubator the promise. H. Harriman 54,535 including smaller numbers of shares taken by others.

ties from 1899, when its new owners ordered the issue of \$40,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds for improvements. Of these bonds \$32,000,000 were subscribed

ments and which by order of the board of directors had been charged upon the books of the company to operating expenses, and consisted in part of losses sustained by the stockholders of

other companies.

The next step was to declare a 30 per cent dividend on May 31, 1990. The cent dividend on May 31, 1990. The dividend on the stock owned by the syndicate paid by check to Kuhn Loeb & Co., amounted to \$6,669,180 and was charged upon the books of the company against "construction expenditure capitalization."

The syndicate's profits up to this time all told, were \$14,993,000, when followed.

the lease of the Chicago & Alton Rail-road Company's property to the Chi-cago & Alton Railway Company and the syndicate estensibly transferred its stock to Louis L. Stanton, a dummy "Louis L Stanton" then sold to the syndicate the stock transferred and the short railroad lipe which necessi-tated the issue of 22,000, 3 1-2 per cent

gold bonds, amounting to \$13,000,000. This made the syndicate's profits \$24.-When the syndicate gained control in 1832, says Mr. Stead, the road's lia-bilities amounted to \$29,000,000. In 1906 the liabilities of the consolidated company reached \$119,046,218, representing an indebtedness of \$80,046,-218 created by the syndicate. Only \$22,500,000 of this was created to im-

\$22,500,000 of this was created to improve the expenditures. But in addition to the company's bonded indebtedness, which amounts to over \$59,000 a mile, its capital stock liabilities are over \$45,000 a mile and its present outstanding indebtedness account of the equipment, trust obligations, is over \$3000 a mile. As to a possible remedy, Mr. Stead says:

"Even if the company's charter should be revoked by the state the innocent stockholders would suffer most. I am inclined to the opinion that the remedy lies with the company itself, or in the event of listed to act, with someone or more of the stockholders. Or should I become satisfied, however, upon further investigation that an effective reminvestigation that an effective rem-edy can be enforced by the state, I shall not hesitate to institute proceed-

"Whether or not the members of this syndicate are criminally liable un-der the statutes of the state of Illinois I express no opinion at this time.

JEWS FEAR MORE ATTACKS Odessa City Elections Carried by Order of True Russian People.

in a victory for the next union of True Russian people. Out of 72 members of the town council, 67 are now members of the union. The previous liberal council was regarded as the only safe-guard against anti-Jewish disorders, and the only body capable of interceding with the authorities against the black hundred. The Jawa are in fear of fresh outrages and believe these will occur if Parliament is dissolved.

PROTECTION TO IMMIGRANTS

Member of Italian Chamber of Deputies Wants Power Extended.

ROME, April 7 .- Francesco P. Maretines, April 7.—Francesco P. Materi, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has made public a letter in which he urgee the government to extend its protection to Italian immigrants, not only on board steamers crossing the ocean, but even after they have disembarked in the United States. He expresses the belief that emigrants to America are evaluated, and press of the comparation are evaluated. America are exploited and used for work in unhealthy sections of the country. The writer points out that in 1906, \$90,000 Italians emigrated and that 500,000 went to the United States. He estimates the total number of emigrants for 1907 at one million persons.

OFF TO GREET KING EDWARD

King Alfonso and Party Leave Madrid for Cartagena

MADRID, April 7.—King Alfonso, the dewager Queen Maria Christiana, Premier Maura, Captain Nino, Minister of Marine; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Allende Salazar, Sir William E. Debunsen, the British Ambassador to Spain, and Senor Devilla de Urrutia, the Spanish ambassador to Great Britials, left today for Cartagena, where

DARES TO ATTACK CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Attacks Creel's Constitutional Onalification-People Greatly Excited Over the Incident.

EL PASO, Tex., April 7 .- Because he had been arguing that Enrique C. Creek Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, could not be elected, the constitu-tional Governor of the State of Chihua-hua, Silvester Terrazas, editor of E2 Correo, a daily newspaper of high standing published in the City of Chihushua, is in

Mr. Creers tather was an American citizen, which fact, according to the constitution of the State of Chihuahua, renders Mr. Creel ineligible for the office of constitutional Governor. His father-in-law, General Terrazas, has been the constitutional Governor of the state for many years, and Mr. Creel has been "substitute," or acting Governor, and is now an avowed candidate for constitutional Governor.

El Correo is opposing his candidacy and has quoted from the constitution those sections which show his ineligibility. Inclosing an appeal to Mr. Creel to withdraw as a candidate, El Correo, in its issue received here last night, says:

"Will you accept an anti-constitutional overnorship, which is almost treason, or rill you decline such an attack without arallel in your native country?"

Immediately after this article appeared Immediately after this article appeared Editor Terrazas was arrested and thrown into prison. The arrest has caused a profound sensation throughout Northern Mexico, and is being used not without effect by the agitators against the Diaz government, the so-called "revolutionists," on both sides of the government.

GENERAL BARRILLAS IS STAIN

Man Who Might Have Been Presi-

dent, Coldly Assassinated. CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.-General Manuel Barrillas, ex-President of Guate mala, was assassinated here this evening stopped, a young man 17 years of age climbed aboard and rushed up to the Gen-eral and stabbed him twice, the first blow severing the jugular vein, the second cut-ting his face. The General died instantly. The assassin was captured. He gave his name as Jose Estrada, and his home as Ocos, Guatemaia.

Ex-President Barrillas was generally considered as strongly associated to the present government of Guatemals. He was 62 years of age and was a strong pos-sibility for the next Presidency of the country. Members of the Guatemalan col-

LIST OF DEAD IS GROWING Heavy Loss of Life and Property in

Stormswept Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7.—As com-munication is established with the towns in South and West Alabama that were stormswept Friday, the list of casualties

increases and the loss to property is abown to be heavy. In Coffee County the towns of Central City, Clay Hatchee and Waterford were swept away and at least 20 persons were

At Central City a Mr. Odom was killed in the wreckage of his house. At Brock-ton and Enterprise many were hurt by flying timbers. Specials from various parts of Ala-bama say growing cotton has been badly damaged.

ALASKANS WELL PLEASED Governor Hogati Not in Favor o Changing Government.

SHATTLE, Wash., April 7.—W. B. Hogatt, Governor of Alaska, reached Seattle tonight from Washington.

"We got almost everything we asked of the last session of Congress," he said.

"The people of Alaska are well satisfied with Uncle Sam's treatment of them. This cry for a territorial form of government comes from political discontents. To have this change in rule would mean This cry for a territorial form of government comes from political discontents. To have this change in rule would mean an increase in taxation of 25 cents per capita for the small population. Together with the fact that the country is only partly developed this burden is not warranted. We can very well afford to go along as we are, despite the howl of politicians."

MORMONS AID THE CHINESE Twenty Tons of Flour Will Be Sent

to Famine Sufferers

SALT LAKE, Utah. April 7 .- Twenty tons of flour were voted for the relief of the Chinese famine sufferers at the 78th Mormon Conference today. The flour will be taken from the tithing stores and will be turned over to the Red Cross Society.

LIPMAN-WOLFE'S GREAT APRIL SALES See Sunday Papers for Full

Cipman, Wolfe & Co.

100 High-Class Tailor-Made Suits Vals. to \$45, Sale at \$27.50

100 New Tailor-Made Suits in Eton and jacket styles, plain tailor-made and fancy trimmed suits; of plain Panamas, in black, brown and navy, and an endless variety of fancy cloths. The skirts are made in the newest pleated effects. Sold regularly up to \$45.00. Monday

\$5 New Lingerie Waists \$2.98



150 New Lingerie Waists of finest quality lawns and French batiste, made with lace and embroidered fronts and pin-tucked back. New elbow sleeves, with lace insertion trimming, fancy tucked and lace trimmed cuffs. Sold regularly up to \$5.00. Special for Monday sale

April Sale Dress Goods

Offering the Greatest Values Ever Given by Any Reputable Portland Store so Early in the Season. 50c Silk Stripe Wool Challies, new Spring styles at, yard oc Black and White Suitings, plaids, stripes and Shepherd checks, 36 inches wide. 43.6 to Novelty Suitings, black checks, shadow plaids, Scotch tartans and Shepherd plaids at, per April 1988 of the Stripes and Shepherd plaids at, per April 1988 of the Stripes at the Stripes and Shepherd plaids at, per April 1988 of the Stripes and Shepherd plaids at the Stripes and St

yard. 25 All-Wool Taffeta, hemstitched stripe, 44 in black, cream: brown, gray and reseda, at, yard.
\$1.25 to \$1.50 Novelty Suitings, 44 to 54 Inches wide, cloths. Panamas, taffetas and mohair, in all the newest Spring colors, stripes, checks, plaids, etc. for Eton and jumper suits; special at, per yard.

93rd. 98c 1.75 Black French Voile, 45 inches wide, wire finish silk selvedge at yard. \$1.48 \$1.35 Black French Voile, 42 inches wide, wire finish at per yard. \$1.25 Cream English Yachting Serge, 46 inches wide, at per yard. \$1.25 Cream End wide, at. per yard. wide, at. per yard. \$1.50 Cream and Ivory Ocean Serges, 50 inches wide, \$1.20 cream and and suits at, per yard. \$1.29 \$1.50 and \$1.75 Cloths for tailor coats and suits, tan coverts, checks and invisible plaids, 56 inches wide, at, per yard. \$1.35

75 Jumper Waists

Val. to \$5 at \$3.65 Seventy-five new Jumpers of good



and brown; made with fancy straps, tucking, and trimmed with buttons. Sold regularly up day sale \$3.65

Sale \$1.50 Black Chiffon Finish Taffeta \$1.23 3000 Yds. Black and White Silks for Jumpers 85c April Lace Curtain Sale---Sale of Belt Buckles \$1.19 Corset Covers 75c---\$8 Suit Cases \$5.98

Lumber and Shingle Men to Draft New Complaint.

INCLUDE TOO MANY ROADS

Interstate Commission Wants Joint Rate Matter Simplified by Having Hearings on Roads That Are Directly Concerned.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7 .- (Special.)-A new complaint may be drafted by the lumber and shingle manufacturers for entation before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the new draft will affect most of the railroads against which the joint rate fight is directed. The Commission has called attention which the joint rate light is directed. The Commission has called attention to the fact that the present complaint will compel hearings so that each of the 12 railroads involved may be heard, and this would prolong the inquiry indefinitely. The Commission cannot spare time to make such an inquiry and is anxious to limit the suit so as to get through a test case within a reasonably short time and allow the same principle to apply to all similar cases.

It is suggested to the lumbermen that a new complaint be drafted making the Hill and Harriman lines alone the parties defendant. The only question in controversy would then be the matter of compelling the Northern Pacific to make joint rates via Portland with the Harriman lines to points west of the Missouri River which cannot be reached now by Western Washington mills.

Western Washington mills.

To Open Portland Gateway. This is the principal fight that the mills This is the principal fight that the mills have been making and it would meet the demands of the timber interests if such joint rates could be gotten. The fight for joint rates over the others of the 123 roads named in the lumbermen's complaint is intended to open territory that must be reached through a joint rate agreement. It is pointed out though, that if the Interstate Commerce Commission rules the Portland gateway must be opened these smaller roads would hasten to arrange joint rates rather than stand a protracted legal battle with the millmen. ODESSA, April 7.—A sensation has been caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand a protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand as protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand as protracted legal battle with the caused by the results in the municipal stand as protracted legal battle with the caused by the results are stand as protracted legal battle with the caused by the results are stand as protracted legal battle with the caused by the results are standard to the caused by the results are s

state Commerce Commission there has Frazier, A. L. Harvey, J. W. Longcor, C. heen a strenuous effort on the part of the leaders in the lumbermen's fight to learn whether the mill interests would be satisfied with a limitation of the suit. The millmen started out to make a sweep-In a millimen started out to make a sweep-ing campaign against the roads and there is fear among the leaders that if it all simmered down to a hearing on the opening of the Portland gateway consider-able uneasiness would be felt among the rank and file.

Inspired by Railway Interests.

The millmen are a suspicious lot and those who have been let in on the secret of the Interstate Commerce Commission's request have jumped to the conclusion that railroad interests are involved somewhere and that the suggestion from the Interstate Commerce Commission is in-spired by railroad interests.

The complaint of the millmen asking for the establishment of joint rates over 123 railroads and the opening of the Fortland gateway was received by the Interstate Commerce Commission Friday norning. This complaint recites the fact that a large territory is closed to the Washington mills because the Portland gateway is not opened for them. The other roads are involved as an incident.

Want Complaint Amended. After the Interstate Commerce Commis-

After the interstate Commerce Commissioners had made a cursory examination of the papers in the case, a telegraphic request was made of the millmen to modify their compaint so as to involve only the question of opening the Portland gateway. It was shown that a decision in this case would be applicable to all other controversies and argued that too many hearings were involved in the suit against 122 roads to make the case suit against 122 roads to make the cas practicable. The question of changing the complaint has been resting since will the attorneys and the principal officer of the lumbermen's committee.

Fast Time in Auto Car. NICE, April 7 .- A. Sorrell, in a 60-horsepower car, today drove from Paris to Nice in 16 hours and 15 minutes. He averaged 62 kilometers an hour. The run was made for a wager.

Woodmen Elect Delegates. SALEM, Or., April 7.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the Woodmen of the World local lodge last night Salem Camp, No. 118, selected delegates to the district con-

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

A. Williams, Dr. Altman, F. R. Capper J. A. Dickey, J. L. Chapman and Will-iam Delaney. At the district convention delegates will be chosen to the head camp, which will meet in July at Seattle. COFFEE

The dealing is simple. If you don't like Schilling's Best, it costs you nothing. Your grecer returns your money # 700 don't

******************** WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS

W.G.SMITH&CO. WASHINGTON BUILDING

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver IIIs.

Secret of Beauty is health. The secret of health & the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.

Doyouknow this? Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, bilious-

ness and kindred diseases. To purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, create an appetite and give you strength. Liquid or tablets, 100 Doses One Dollar. _____ Tutt's Liver Pills