

DISPUTE ON COST OF BIG HILL LINE

Engineers Say It Is \$62,570 A Mile

"PADDED," DECLARES ADAMS

Lawyer for Spokane Interests Thinks \$27,000 Enough.

RATE CASE ON TRIAL HERE

First Sitting Monopolized by Railroad Experts, and Portland's Side of Controversy Will Have Its Innings Today.

PROGRESS OF SPOKANE HEARING
Chief engineers of Great Northern and St. Paul roads testify to cost of reproducing systems.
Estimates are declared to be twice that of original cost by Spokane attorneys.
Sensation promised when railroad expert is brought to controvert this line of testimony.
Portland jobbers will testify in case today, giving reasons why Portland gets a lower rate from East than cities not on deep water.
Spokane will offer rebuttal testimony on Wednesday, when hearing is expected to conclude.

Railroad engineers monopolized the witness stand yesterday, in the hearing of the Spokane rate case before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty. They continued testimony begun at the Chicago hearing, which dealt with the cost of duplicating the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads. Their statements showed it would be very expensive to rebuild these two transcontinental lines. Chief Engineer Hogeland of the Great Northern said it would cost on the average \$62,570 to replace each mile of main track on that system.

Brooks Adams, counsel for Spokane, created a mild sensation when he openly avowed that the estimates were purposely made as high as possible and declared the original cost of the Great Northern was less than half that figure, or about \$27,000 a mile.

Before the hearing is concluded, Spokane will put H. P. Gillette, a railroad expert, on the stand and will endeavor to show by his testimony that there is as much inflation in the estimates of the railroad engineers as there is water in the stock of the corporations which own them.

Mr. Gillette is an engineer of New York City. He is engineer for the Washington Railroad Commission, and is said to possess a great fund of information relating to the construction and maintenance of railway systems. He has carefully gone over the Washington railroads and is said to be able to tell how much the properties are worth.

Will Refute Darling's Testimony.

Spokane will place him on the stand tomorrow to the close of the case and his testimony is expected to be extremely damaging to the statements of Chief Engineer Darling, of the Northern Pacific, who testified at the Chicago hearing; Chief Engineer Pierson of the St. Paul, who was on the stand yesterday, and testified to the same thing, and A. H. Hogeland, chief engineer of the Great Northern, who submitted estimates yesterday as to the cost of rebuilding that system.

It is believed the testimony of Expert Gillette will be about the most sensational feature of the present hearing. He will probably not go on the stand until tomorrow, when Spokane is expected to present its case. The railroads and the Coast jobbers will continue their innings today.

Experts promise to play a large part in the present hearing. Construction engineers are asked their qualifications to give expert testimony when they go upon the witness stand. In a moment of pluck yesterday, Attorney Adams, for Spokane, denounced Chief Engineer Pierson as lacking knowledge of railroad construction, and said he was not an expert.

There was an imposing array of legal talent when Commissioner Prouty took his seat yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock. Brooks Adams is assisted in the prosecution of the case, which is entitled "City of Spokane vs. The Northern Pacific," by H. M. Stephens and Alexander Winston. W. W. Cotton appears for the Harriman line, and J. N. Hall represents the St. Paul road. L. C. Gilman, general counsel for the St. Paul lines in the Northwest, is coming for them and is assisted by Charles Donnelly, division counsel for the Northern Pacific at Helena, Mont., and A. M. Cannon, attorney for the Northern Pacific at Spokane.

Cost of Duplicating Great Northern.
At yesterday's hearing A. H. Hogeland presented a carefully tabulated estimate of the cost of reproduction of the Great Northern. The total estimate calls for the expenditure of \$415,577,616 to duplicate 625.34 miles of main track, with 1480.24 miles of sid-

ings, or a total mileage of 8113.58, together with the present equipment of all kinds.

This estimate includes among a number of smaller items the following expenditures: Right of way and station grounds, \$87,067,532; engineering, 3 per cent of all construction requiring supervision; grading, \$32,090,899; tunnels, \$7,447,626; bridges and trestles, \$17,955,028; ties, \$18,024,731; rails, \$31,343,000; switches, \$304,000; ballast, \$10,509,900; track-laying and surfacing, \$6,988,408; crossings and cattleguards, \$1,922,160; telegraph system, \$2,198,233; station buildings and fixtures, \$3,276,330; shops, roundhouses and turntables, \$5,667,900; water stations, \$1,533,225; fuel stations, \$375,703; shop tools, \$1,739,003; grain elevators, \$2,708,100; docks and wharves, \$1,224,900; miscellaneous structures, \$3,194,850; track and bridge tools, \$142,877; stores and supplies, \$1,000,000; contingencies, \$15,291,252; equipment, \$40,940,184; general and legal expenses, 1 per cent.

Build 1000 Miles a Year.
Other smaller expenses are included in the total of over \$415,000,000. Among



Secretary of State Root, who declared policy of United States at The Hague Peace Conference.

these is interest, for the witness says the estimate is based on the reconstruction of the Great Northern system at present prosperity prices and he has provided for the construction of 1000 miles a year. This would require eight years to build the system and would call for the expenditure of \$59,000,000 every year. As it would be about two years before the lines built would be earning anything, there would be interest to pay on about \$59,000,000 all the time the line was being constructed.

Attorney Adams was openly incredulous over this statement. "As I understand these figures," he said to Engineer Hogeland, "they are not based at all on the actual cost of the Great Northern."

"No," replied the witness, "we have not the record of the original cost in our department."

"Have you any data of that kind?"

"Very little, if any."

"Will you swear that you have not the original cost of at least 100 miles of the Great Northern on record?"

"Yes. That might be found in the accounting department, although I doubt that it was retained even there."

"We know exactly what the road cost," avowed Mr. Adams. "It was brought out at a former case and the original cost of the Great Northern was \$27,000 a mile."

Charges Estimates Are Padded.

He then sought to bring out that Engineer Hogeland had padded the estimates by repeating construction expenses under different captions. Commissioner Prouty seemed to share this opinion also, for he inquired about the expense of 4 1/2 cents a yard for transportation, which was added to the estimate for grading. Commissioner Prouty said he regarded it as singular that while this item was included in the estimate of Engineer Pierson for rebuilding the Northern Pacific, it is not now being paid by Mr. Pierson in building the St. Paul.

"Now, in the past you have not paid that price, have you?" asked the Commissioner of Engineer Hogeland.

"Yes, we have," he answered.

"What supplies and men could you possibly transport that would cost 4 1/2 cents for each yard of dirt moved?"

"Why, workmen, equipment and supplies."

The case of the Portland & Seattle Railway, now under construction, was cited and the St. Paul Coast extension again referred to. Judge Gilman said workmen were undoubtedly brought West free for the St. Paul work and this is the reason the transportation charge is not made by the contractor.

"The Great Northern was a very different case," he said.

(Concluded on Page 10.)

WHOLE CITIES ARE SHAKEN TO PIECES

Earthquake in Mexico Ruins Large Area

REPORT 500 LIVES ARE LOST

Two Cities Known to Be Destroyed in Guerrero.

SILENCE COVERS OTHERS

Panic Reigns at Chilpancingo and Chilapa—Tixtla and Acapulco Believed to Have Shared Fate. Volcanoes May Erupt.

CHILPANcingo, Mexico, April 15.—This city has been completely destroyed by an earthquake. The known dead number 11 and the badly injured 27. The greatest panic prevails and people are fleeing to the open country. The earth continues to rock at half-hour intervals and many minor shocks are completing the work of destruction begun by the first earthquake.

Word has reached here that the town of Chilapa, 43 kilometers to the north-eastward, has also been destroyed. No details have been received as to the number of the dead and injured.

The population of Chilpancingo is 7488 and until the panic into which the citizens have been thrown abates, it will be impossible to state the number of casualties. The population of Chilapa is 15,000.

No word has been received from Tixtla, and it is feared it also has been destroyed. According to the movements of the earthquake, Tixtla would be in its direct line.

The following message was sent to the Federal telegraph office in Mexico City from Chilapa:

"Our boys are working in a public garden. A terrible panic prevails, as the earth continues to tremble at regular intervals. Send us tents that we may establish our office out in the country. All communication from the coast has been cut off since the movement of the first big shock and it is not known to what extent that region suffered."

"The nearest large town, Acapulco, 131 kilometers to the southwest of this place, has not been heard from. Both the volcanoes of Colima and Popocatepetl are in this region. The earthquake, it is feared, may cause these mountains to become more active and to destroy much property and many lives."

HALF REPUBLIC IS SHAKEN

Report That 500 Lives Are Lost in Ruined Cities.

MEXICO, April 15.—The Federal telegraph office here has informed the Associated Press that last night's earthquake has interfered with the working of the wires in all parts of the republic south of a line drawn from Acapulco on the West Coast to Tampico on the Gulf Coast. From messages received at the telegraph office up to noon it appears that the entire south half of the republic including the lower country and the Mesabla belt felt the shock last night.

Messages from as far north as San Luis Potosi and south to San Juan Bautista in the State of Tabasco report feeling the shock in varying degrees. At no place, however, has loss of life or great destruction of property been reported except in the State of Guerrero. The boundary line of the northern zone of the earthquake extended across the country in a northwesterly direction for over 400 miles and south over 600 miles.

The National Bank of Mexico has received a telegram saying that 500 lives were lost at the destruction of Chilapa and Chilpancingo. In governmental circles the report is not credited. It is admitted that both cities were leveled to the ground, but it is not thought that the death list will even approximate 500, owing to the fact that the houses are built of stone in order to resist earthquake shocks.

The Federal authorities here have been appealed to by the governors of the districts of Bravos and Chilapa for tents, as

the inhabitants are now living in the open. The Governor of Guerrero has dispatched military engineers and troops to the stricken district and the work of rescue and sanitation is being carried on in a systematic manner. Both cities are so isolated that it is impossible to obtain accurate and rapid intelligence of the disaster.

TWO WHOLE TOWNS WRECKED

Eleven Killed at Chilpancingo and Chilapa and Panic Reigns.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—The towns of Chilpancingo and Chilapa, in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, were destroyed by earthquake last night. Eleven persons are known to have been killed and 27 injured. The shocks were continued today and the people of the towns are panic-stricken.

ONLY HORSES AND MULES DEAD

Shock Extended Through Wide Area and Wrecked Many Houses.

LAREDO, Tex., April 15.—The latest reports from Mexico City today confirm the first news sent out last night about a violent earthquake. While damage was caused by cracking walls, killing horses, mules and other animals, no persons are reported killed and only a few were slightly injured.

Word from points south state that while much damage resulted from falling walls, no loss of life is known. The extent of the shock covered a wide area, north from San Luis Potosi to San Juan Bautista, south and southeast to Vera Cruz.

Shock Registered in Germany.

BERLIN, April 15.—The seismographs at Hamburg, Potsdam, Goettingen and Jena registered a severe earthquake shock this morning at a distance of 6200 miles. The heaviest shock occurred at 8 A. M.

BLAME MEMBERS OF PARTY

Lynching Comes to Naught and Five of the Men Are Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Five men were wounded during an unsuccessful attempt to lynch a negro at Bunkle, La., last night. No lights of any sort were burning when the posse took the negro from the jail and members of the posse disagree as to who did the shooting, some declaring that a crowd of negroes did it while others claim that members of their own party are wholly to blame.

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PEACE CONGRESS HAS HIGH HOPES

Root On American Policy At The Hague

WOULD STOP WORLD'S ARMING

Proposed Creation of Supreme Court of World.

ADVANCE OF ARBITRATION

Roosevelt Tells What America Has Done for Its Adoption and Proposes a General Arbitration Treaty—Called Peacemaker.

OPINIONS ON PEACE CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.—More important than reducing the expense of the implements of war is the question of reducing the possible cause of war, which can more effectively be done by substituting other methods for the settlement of disputes.

SECRETARY ROOT.—What we need for the further development of arbitration is the substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action. This and it is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent judges.

SECRETARY STRAUS.—Unrest and dissatisfaction at home breed antagonisms abroad. The much-decried commercial spirit is the surest guaranty for peace.

W. T. STEAD.—Halt this mad haste to increase armaments and still again increase them in a nonsensical degree.

GOVERNOR HUGHES.—We rejoice to think that the time is sure to come when war will be unthinkable.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.—Before resorting to force it would be well to begin by proclaiming nonresistance with the offending nation.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The National Arbitration and Peace Conference today began its real activities. Secretary Root in a speech pointed out the propositions which the United States Government will have to make at the coming conference at The Hague. He warned his hearers not to expect too much at this second conference. The President in a letter to the congress, expressed the hope that the coming conference might result in the adoption of an international arbitration treaty.

Mr. Root in seconding this hope declared the United States thought it proper to urge again the discussion of the subject of the limitation of armaments of the nations on land and sea and the abolition of the practice of using force in the collection of debts owed by one nation to the citizens of another. Mr. Carnegie in an address paid a tribute to Mr. Roosevelt and expressed the wish that Mr. Roosevelt might be the peacemaker of the future. He declared, however, that Emperor William is the man among all men who holds the peace of the nations in his power. Mr. Carnegie said it was unjust to speak of the Emperor as a menace to the peace of Europe, adding that in 30 years on the throne the German ruler had spilled no blood nor called an international war.

Other speakers today were Governor Hughes, of New York, and Mayor McClellan, of New York City. Mr. Hughes declared that war is barbarous and had been robbed of its individual heroism and much of its value. The speakers tonight included Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French Senate and head of the international conciliation committee, and Secretary Oscar S. Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who spoke on "The Peace of Nations and Peace Within Nations." He said:

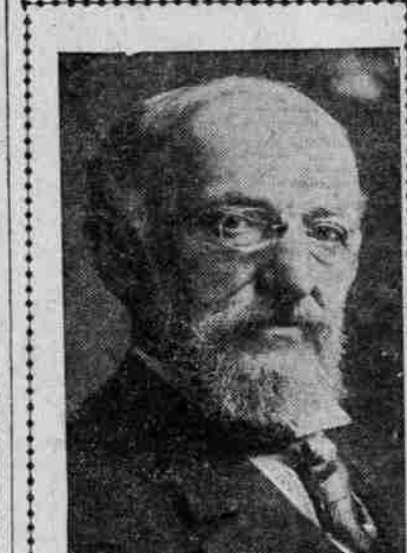
"Unrest and dissatisfaction at home breed antagonisms abroad. The Nation happy and contented within its borders is never a menace to neighboring nations. Its chief danger lies in not being able to protect itself against the discontentment of other nations, and nothing contributes more to peace abroad than peace at home. Often in the past has a nation gone to war or been driven into war by reason of internal discontent, compelling it, as it were, to choose

war without as the lesser evil in order to avert revolution within its borders.

He then dwelt on the award of the noted peace prize to Mr. Roosevelt, saying: "The people throughout this country and from one end of the world to the other applaudingly approved the selection. They recognized that he first, among Presidents, Kings and Emperors, opened the doors of The Hague tribunal; that he, through his tactful initiative and mediation, brought about peace between Japan and Russia, and that he was the first to summon the second great peace congress, and in the interest of international good will resigned the high privilege to the Czar of Russia. By these separate acts he has deserved the gratitude of the peace-loving world and thereby justified the award of the Norwegian Nobel prize to the promotion of industrial peace."

Industrial Peace Important.

Fully as important as peace among nations is peace within nations. People who are subjected to unreasonable restrictions upon "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and who are compelled to live under such conditions that they cannot earn their daily bread become revolutionary. He who has intervened and brought about an equitable adjustment in the greatest industrial struggle of modern times—the anthracite coal strike—dedicated the Nobel peace prize to the promotion of industrial peace.



Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Speaker at Peace Congress.

and by an act of Congress approved March 2 last this foundation for the promotion of industrial peace was made permanent, with the purpose of aiding the industrial forces to arrive at a peaceful adjustment of their reciprocal rights on a basis of humanity and justice. In Theodore Roosevelt are united the historical foresight of a Jefferson with the human consideration of a Lincoln for the welfare of his master.

The growth of commerce and industry which marks our industrial age has contributed tremendously to the community of nations. The growth of commercial spirit is the surest guaranty for peace.

Arbitration of Law.

Equally important, if not more so, than the limitations of armaments is to raise the standard of international morality. Let the nations exact the same standard from one another as they exact from their own subjects, substitute international morality for international expediency, and they will have instead of the arbitrament of war the arbitrament of law. The first step to this end is to enlarge and expand the laws of neutral obligations. Why should a nation be permitted to go to war to collect a debt at the mouth of a cannon when that same nation will not allow its own subjects to collect debts from one another with swords and pistols? The Hugo doctrine in its interest of international morality. The argument that war will kill war is about as good as to claim that contagion will cure disease. The best guaranty for peace is justice.

Straus was followed by Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University, who declared that peace had no more earnest supporter than Germany.

World Will Not Disarm.

Dr. Ernest Richard, president of the German-American Peace Society of New York, also spoke for Germany.

W. T. Stead then said:

There has been all sorts of talk about disarmament, but I have heard it in every country in Europe and I have come to hate it as the devil hates holy water. No government in the world is going to propose any such thing at The Hague conference or anywhere else. What probably will be reached is a halt in this mad haste to increase armaments and still again increase them in a nonsensical degree.

William J. Bryan, who was on the platform, was called for by the audience. He said:

I am on the programme for Wednesday afternoon and then I will be able to say to you what I desire to say. Tonight I wished to have the pleasure of hearing those who have come from foreign lands to talk to us. All I wish to say is that we are drawing arguments from unexpected sources. I have often heard that there should be universal peace, because man was made in the image of God, but this is the first time I have heard it argued that peace should result from his being made in the image of an ape.

The congress was formally opened this afternoon, Andrew Carnegie presiding. More than a thousand delegates are here to take part in the various meetings which will continue for three days. Among them are representatives of the following nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Siam, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Zaire.

(Concluded on Page 5.)

TAFT TO ANSWER THE FIRE-ALARM

Will Speak in Ohio Before He Sails

PLAIN ISSUE ON PRESIDENCY

Foraker Makes Effort to Involve Senatorship.

BUT THAT GAME WILL FAIL

Taft Will Not Abandon Voyage to Philippines, but Will First Tell the People in Ohio How He Stands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—(Special.)—Secretary of War Taft will not give up his contemplated trip to the Philippines and other non-contiguous territory of the United States to engage in a rough and tumble political fight with Senator Foraker in Ohio, but between his return from Panama and Cuba and the time for starting toward the Orient he will make it plain to the people of the Buckeye state that the issue between himself and the Senator involves the selection of the delegation to the next National Convention and the choice for a candidate for the Presidency only. Senator Foraker has been seeking to complicate the situation by forcing the Senatorial succession as an issue co-ordinate with the Presidential.

Will Not Abandon Oriental Trip.

Definite announcement of Mr. Taft's probable course of action with respect to the preliminary campaign in Ohio, was made by a leading administration authority today, and it ought to suffice to set at rest the many rumors and alleged authentic reports regarding the Secretary's plans that have been circulated since Mr. Foraker fired his opening gun at Canton last week. Several of these reports have stated it to be President Roosevelt's wish that Mr. Taft pitch in and mix it up with Mr. Foraker, and that he drop matters that would take him far away from the scene of actual hostilities in order to show his mettle and establish his title to leadership of the progressive forces next year.

It develops, however, that the administration is not disposed to have Mr. Taft neglect his official duties to further personal ambitions and the close friends of the Secretary are sure that he would not take kindly to any suggestion that he do so either.

Will Speak in Ohio First.

A high administration official stated today that Mr. Taft already had arranged for visits to various points in Ohio before he started for the Philippines and that on these occasions he will be able to say all that is necessary about the political situation. It was pointed out that Mr. Foraker is bogging down the real issue by making his campaign to succeed himself in the Senate part and parcel of the proposition as to whom the Republicans of the state favor as their candidate for the Presidential nomination next Summer.

BALLOT FOR SPOONER'S SEAT

Lenroot Leads, With Stephenson Second, Backed by La Follette.

MADISON, Wis., April 15.—(Special.)—The Republican Legislative caucus was tonight unable to nominate a candidate for United States Senator and after taking four ballots adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow night. There were no nominating speeches and little discussion. A resolution was adopted providing that it would require 12 votes to nominate. On the fourth ballot Irvin L. Lenroot, of Superior, led with 19 votes; Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette (Senator La Follette's candidate), was second with 15; Congressman Cooper, of Racine, and Congressman Esch, of La Crosse, tied for third with 17; W. H. Hutton, of Newtendon, was fourth with 15; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Baensch, of Manitowish, was fifth with 5; State Senator Fairchild, of Dodgeville, was sixth with 4; and State Senator Hudnall and J. H. Rogers, of Portage, received 1 vote each.

On the first ballot Lenroot received 18, Cooper and Stephenson 17 each, Esch 14, Hutton 15, Baensch 5, Winckler 4, J. H. Esch, Congressman O'Brien and Assemblyman Estabrook 2 each and Senator Hudnall, Senator Sanborn and J. H. Rogers 1 each.

The votes of Cooper and Hutton remained unchanged during the balloting, while both Esch and Lenroot each gained 1 vote on the final ballot. Stephenson's highest vote was on the third ballot, when he received 25. Baensch's vote did not change during the balloting.

The 30 stalwarts scattered their votes among all the candidates. All of the 103 Republican members of the Legislature excepting Senators Hagemeister and Wolf were present. Senator H. C. Martin, of Burlington, was elected chairman and Assemblyman T. M. Thompson, of Ladysmith, secretary. The general impression is that the contest will be long drawn out.

