

## TAFT HAS ANSWER FOR BRYAN

### Tells Nebraskan How He Would Handle the Trusts.

## PUNISH THE LAWBREAKERS

### Illegal Combinations of Capital Would Suffer the Penalty.

## LARGE CROWD AT THE ARMORY

### Secretary of War Addresses 5000 People.

## IS HEARTILY APPLAUDED

### Bryan's Stand on the Retention of the Philippines Is Shown to Be Inconsistent in Light of His Advocacy of Treaty of Paris.

## ROOSEVELT MAY DIG THE CANAL

The question of what President Roosevelt may do after the close of his term in office was settled by a significant remark in Secretary Taft's speech last night. Secretary Taft said: "President Roosevelt said to me on his return from Panama: 'There are a great many things that I cannot do, but I know if I took charge of that canal that I could build it. And everybody that knows him knows that it is true.'"

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE.

When the Honorable William Howard Taft arose to face five thousand people at the Armory last night he loomed, large, benevolent, but masterful, he loomed, the personification of imperial power which has come to this national Government of ours since the presidential time nine years ago when we became a world-power and the children of men in the uttermost parts awoke to the realization that a new giant had come out of the West to march in seven-league boots the earth over and dominate its policies.

Judge Taft, War Minister, traveling ambassador extraordinary, business manager of the Administration, constructive statesman and probable candidate for the Presidency, is unquestionably the man of the hour. As such he was greeted by an audience which fairly bulged the walls of the Armory last night and by all the signs and tokens that may be expressed in vigorous applause approved the sentiments the Secretary uttered concerning many things of moment to the American people.

It was a fitting close to a memorable day in Portland. The commercial stability, the wit, the beauty and the fashion of the city had surpassed all former efforts to make the visitor within the gates feel that he and his family, and all that he stands for, were to the last degree of hospitality welcome. At night the people, they who make Presidents and policies and free governments, gathered in the big hall to give respectful and kindly hearing to him.

**Band Cannot Hold Them.**  
As usual there was some delay in the arrival of the official party and the audience moved uneasily and declined to fix its attention upon the efforts of a band which probably did the best it could. The edifying array of local celebrities on the platform served to beguile for a time, but even this pleasing prospect failed and the impatience grew into something tense.

At last there was a whirlpool of humanity near the stage entrance and someone recognized the greatest War Secretary since Stanton as a part of the little group that was making its way to the stand. The musicians struck up "Hail to the Chief," and pandemonium, the same pandemonium that used to greet Grant, Blaine and McKinley in the old days, cast reserve out of the windows and made the rafters ring. The applause, by cheers and clapping of hands and stamping of feet continued long after the big man of the occasion had reached his seat. It was an old story to him, but he seemed to flush just a little with the pleasure of the welcome. A smile overspread his face, and he nodded approval.  
Theodore B. Wilcox, who was the Secretary's host and the chairman of the

meeting, made a very happily worded speech of introduction, and again the thousands cheered. At length there was a calm, and Secretary Taft began his address. He speaks slowly, no word going to market unweighed, and gives time for every point to make itself felt.

Those who expected something sensational were not altogether disappointed, for although he did not "skin Bryan alive," as many partisans had dared hope, he paid his respects to the perennial Democratic candidate in no uncertain terms.

### Praise for the President.

His introductory remarks were with regard to the work of the present Administration in general, and an eulogium of Theodore Roosevelt in particular. The President's name brought round after round of applause each time it was mentioned—as was right and proper.

Then the man of the hour reached Colonel Bryan.

"The Republican party," said he, "believes in capitalist and the laboring man just alike. All men are the same under the law. Unlawful combinations of capital in restraint of trade receive the same consideration from Theodore Roosevelt as unlawful acts by laboring men, organized or unorganized."

"I am asked, 'What would you do with trusts?' Mr. Bryan says, 'I would strip them root and branch.' Well, if he means anything more than rhetoric in that matter, I differ with him. It is a question of definition. A combination that reduces the cost of production and the price to the public and are sharing with them such reduction, then that combination of capital ought to be sustained. If they step across that line of legality then those who are responsible for them ought to be restrained by law and injunction and prosecuted by fine and imprisonment. Every man is equal before the law and if he violates the law he must expect to be punished."

### Hot Shot for Bryan.

"Mr. Bryan does not seem to distinguish between the legitimate and the illegitimate organization of capital. Theodore Roosevelt does and the laborer and his employer each rendered justice by him. That is what he means by a square deal."

These were the remarks that elicited the most enthusiastic demonstration that punctuated the speech. Later on he again called Mr. Bryan to account for his attitude on the matter of retaining the Philippines and explained that the famous Nebraskan was responsible for the retention of the islands through his efforts with emocratic Senators in favor of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris.

The Secretary spoke of Bryan with some warmth and it is apparent that the attacks the latter has made upon him are not to pass entirely unnoticed.

### Canal Open in Eight Years.

He is the first man to definitely risk a prediction as to the date of completion of the Panama Canal, which event he places eight years in the future. He knows better than anyone else, being himself an incident in this may be accepted as authoritative, that the isthmus will be bisected with a ship-canal by July, 1915. Taft may be the President then. It is not a daring prediction.

The Secretary has all the qualities which make men popular with their fellows and the impression he made upon the best intelligence of Oregon last night was most favorable.

The War Secretary having grasped the thousands of glad hands extended to him yesterday, and having placed himself on record in regard to matters we take as most important, leaves Portland today with an entire community friendly to him, and a justifying place in history. Within political lines he did a great deal during his brief stay to strengthen the administration and his own personal interests.

Portland wishes him well on his tour of the world, and will watch with the keenest of interest the future of William Howard Taft.

In introducing Secretary Taft, Mr. Wilcox said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have often had occasion to be proud of Portland and of Oregon, but I never wonder more than I am tonight as I look out at this magnificent audience that has come to our country, one of the greatest men of the day of this or any other country. He has given much of his time, much of his life to public service.

Unusual interest in his action is displayed because William M. Iwms, who is investigating the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Railroad, declared yesterday that he intended to call the District Attorney's attention to the fact that the books of the company prior to 1902 have been destroyed, preventing a disclosure of some of the mergers through which that company has passed. Mr. Iwms said he would ask Mr. Jerome to proceed against the company if he found this to be a violation of the penal code.

The time limit set by the Public Service Commission on its order to the Metropolitan Railway to produce before the commission other books than those destroyed expired today without compliance by the company, which is resisting the order.



PHOTOGRAPH OF SECRETARY TAFT, BY AN OREGONIAN STAFF ARTIST.

## HIDING THE TRUTH

### Traction Trust Accused of Burning Books.

## INDICTMENT MAY FOLLOW

### Jerome Calls Grand Jury to Inquire Into Destruction of Records Showing Dark Secrets of Many Mergers.

## ABANDON OLD HOSPITAL

### Extreme Measures to Stamp Out the Plague—May Burn Buildings.

## LET FUNERAL WAIT

### Drivers of Rival Unions Quarrel at Church.

## POLICE INVOKE THE LAW

### Strange Outcome of Labor Bigotry—Is One Funeral Divided Into Three Processions on Journey to the Cemetery.

## NEW REBATE INDICTMENTS

### Standard, Pennsylvania and New York Central Under Charges.

## CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

- The Weather. YESTERDAY—Maximum temperature, 73 degrees; minimum temperature, 58 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair. Northwesterly winds. National. British government will champion Hindoo expelled from Bellingham. Page 1. Postmaster-General will push classification of postal employees. Page 4. Commissioner Lane to inquire into rebating on Western railroads. Page 5. Congress afraid to revive antitrust, lest W. C. T. U. gets angry. Page 5. Domestic. Duchess of Bedford, Arctic exploring ship, wrecked, and three of party lost. Page 4. Jerome calls grand jury to indict traction trust officials. Page 1. Rival unions in New York stop funeral to quarrel. Page 1. Pickpockets rob sleeping passengers on train, fight conductor and escape. Page 2. Ward Vanerbil's Spirituality wife can't get divorce in court. Page 3. Telegraphers' union sued by Postal for telegraph bill. Page 3. Twelve persons killed in railroad wreck. Page 2. Earle's affinity hiding in forest retreat. Page 4. Sport. Results of junior events in athletic meet at Jamestown Fair. Page 7. Portland wins from Oakland by score of 5 to 1. Page 7. Pacific Coast. Irrigation Congress has debate on free lumber. Page 2. J. White Evans causes arrest of Los Angeles doctor for blackmail and reveals life secrets. Page 3. Houlihan murder mystery cleared up by man who confesses he is a hired assassin. Page 6. Judge Dietrich will sit at trial of Senator Borah. Page 6. Luncheon gathering date to aid in their fight against increased rates. Page 6. Commercial and Marine. New-crop rice sells at premium. Page 17. Chicago wheat market closes strong and higher. Page 17. Money more plentiful in Wall street. Page 17. Bubonic plague scare subsides in San Francisco. Page 16. Portland and Vicinity. Secretary Taft addresses an audience of 5000 at the Armory. Page 1. Judge Gantenbein grants six divorces. Page 12. Federated Trades Council planning erection of Labor Temple. Page 13. Eye-witness to Balby tragedy tells story. Page 16.

## PRESIDENTS ARE WORRIED

### Railroad Kings Confer on Reports and Telephone to Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The presidents of several railways met at a hotel today to discuss the new law under which the railroads have been forced to charge to operating expenses certain items that heretofore had been charged to construction account. From their hotel one or more of the presidents is said to have had telephone conversations with President Roosevelt's secretary at Greater Bay.

It is stated that a number of railroads are holding back the July statements of the expenses because of the showing which they are compelled to make under the law.

## Decrease in Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Bradstreet's bank clearings report for the week ending September 5 shows an aggregate of \$246,220,000 as against \$232,358,000 last week, and \$274,229,000 in the corresponding week last year.

## REVENGE ON BOY'S FATHER

### Parent of Kidnaped Lamana Child Found Dead in River.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 6.—When the river steamer Trudeau arrived in New Orleans this morning, its crew told of finding a badly mutilated body yesterday at Jamestown, La., and said that the body answered the description of Peter Lamana, father of the kidnaped Lamana boy. Persons at Jamestown saw a large box floating down the Mississippi River yesterday when they were fishing in a skiff and fished it ashore. It was found to contain the body of a large, dark-complexioned man, who to all appearances had been foully murdered. Friends of Lamana have started for Jamestown.

## SENTENCE ON MUTINEERS

### Russian Soldiers Who Killed Commander Hanged or Exiled.

KIEV, Sept. 6.—A court-martial today sentenced the mutineers of the Twenty-first battalion of Sappers, who on June 17 killed the commander of the Third company and began firing volleys at random and were not subdued until surrounded by five battalions of loyal troops. Two of the prisoners were condemned to death, seven were sentenced to periods of imprisonment in the mines, and 13 received lighter punishments.

## Anger Against Japan Cooling.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Emperor Nicholas has given Premier Stolypin permission to wear the Japanese order of the Sun of Panomenia, bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Japan. This is the first time since the late war that the Emperor has granted such a request.

## LET FUNERAL WAIT

### Drivers of Rival Unions Quarrel at Church.

## POLICE INVOKE THE LAW

### Pays Fine and Will Stay Out

Harvester Trust Submits to Texas Law Against It.

## BREWERIES QUIT KANSAS

### Pay Cost of Suits and Move Out of the State.

## DID NOT COMMIT CRIME

### Wisconsin Woman Released After Serving 16 Years for Murder.

## OLDEST MASON IN THE WORLD.

MOUNT SUNAPEE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—James Bellows McGreggor, who was the oldest Mason in the world, completed his 100th year with a public reception today. He was born in 1807, a mile from where he now lives. His joining of the Masonic order in 1827 makes him a member of 80 years' standing.

## TRI-OHIO STANDARD CASES SOON.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—Assistant Attorney-General Harrison, who went to New York to be present at the taking of depositions in the case of the Government against the Standard Oil Company, arrived home today. Mr. Harrison said that the cases of the

## CLAIMS REDRESS FOR POOR HINDOO

### British Lion Will Roar at Bellingham.

## DEFENDS ALL HIS SUBJECTS

### Government Can Only Ask the State to Prosecute.

## CONSUL TO HOLD INQUIRY

### If State Fails to Right Wrong Done, Congress Must Vote Compensation—Injured Hindoos May Sue Bellingham.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—While no information of an official character has reached the State Department as yet concerning the summary and violent expulsion of Hindoos from Bellingham, Wash., yesterday, it is confidently expected that, if the facts are as represented in the press, Ambassador Bryce will soon be heard from. The British government takes pride above all things in protecting the lives and property of its subjects, so it is expected that as soon as the British consular officer, who is reported to be looking into the matter, has completed his investigation and communicated with the States home of the British Embassy at Intervale, N. H., formal complaint will be lodged with the State Department. It is believed that the task of investigating this matter will fall upon Oscar Klockner, the British Vice-Consul at Port Townsend, as being probably the nearest consular official to the scene of the incident.

Government Lacks Power.

The State Department is always embarrassed in dealing with incidents of this character, owing to the fact, to which the attention of Congress has often been called, that the National Government and even the United States Courts are not clothed with the authority to enter the confines of a state, even to protect foreigners in their treaty rights. All that the state Department can do in such a case as that at Bellingham is to follow the well-worn precedents established in Wyoming, Louisiana, California and elsewhere in cases where foreigners have been mobbed or killed. That is, the Department, in the name of the President, may address the Governor of Washington, transmitting perhaps the complaint of the British Embassy, if there should be one, and requesting him to take steps to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. Such appeals have generally been effective, and doubtless would be in this case, notwithstanding the racial feeling which appears to have been engendered and which always adds very materially to the difficulty of the officials in adjusting matters on a proper basis.

## May Sue City of Bellingham.

Probably in the end claims for damages sustained by the individual Hindoos, who were beaten or driven away from lucrative employment, will be preferred. If the aggrieved individuals care to do so, they may bring civil actions against the municipal authorities at Bellingham in the local courts, just as the Japanese restaurant and bath-house keepers have done in San Francisco, and undoubtedly the State Department would very much prefer that this course be followed. If, however, owing to local antipathy on the part of the white people of Bellingham to the Hindoo colony, it should be found impossible to secure justice at the hands of the local judiciary, then, as was done in the case of numerous attacks upon the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyo., and upon the Italians in New Orleans some years ago, the executive will recommend to Congress that indemnity be paid to the victims.

The British government, for its part, is likely to find itself embarrassed in dealing with the Bellingham incident, because of the ever-present danger of similar attacks upon the East Indians, who are numerous in British Columbia. So that, if this case is pressed, the precedent established might be troublesome to the imperial officials were they in turn called upon to pay damages for injuries to persons and property sustained by the Hindoos who are British subjects at the hands of British colonists.

## Flee From Bellingham to Seattle.

### Los Angeles, British Columbia.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 6.—Practically all of the Hindoos who were driven from Bellingham have sought new locations. About 40 reached Seattle today. A large party left for Los Angeles and other Southern cities and others sought protection in British Columbia. Advice from Bellingham states that the town does not contain a solitary Hindoo at this time.

Bernard Pelly, British Vice-Consul in Seattle, with jurisdiction over the entire state, has not yet been officially notified of the hostility toward these British subjects demonstrated at Bellingham. He stated today that he did not intend even to inquire into the affair unless formal complaint is lodged with him.

## Bonaparte and Morrison Confer.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Attorney-General Bonaparte left today for Mount Desert, Maine, after a brief conference with ex-Assistant Attorney-General Morrison at the Hotel Somerset.

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