RAILROADS TAKE THEIR MEDICINE

Rate Law Accepted With Good Grace, Says Interstate Commission.

TRY TO AVOID LITIGATION

Adjust Disputes Without Trial-To Prevent Advance in Rates Power Is Needed-Car Shortage Obstructs Development,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-More significant and important, perhaps, than any other statement in the twenty-first annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was transmitted today to Congress, is that relating to the attltude of railway officials toward the new railroad law. In a discussion of the operation of the act, the Commission says:
"By railway managers, almost without exception, the amended law has been accepted in good faith, and they exhibit, for the most part, a sincere and earnest dis-

expected that reforms could be brought about without difficulty or delay, but it is unquestionably the fact that great progress has been made, and that further improvement is clearly assured. To a gratifying extent there has been adjustment of rates and of "abuses" by the carriers themselves. Methods and usages of one sort and another which operated to indi-vidual advantage have been voluntarily stopped and it is not too much to say that stopped and it is not too much to say that there is now a freedom from forbidden discriminations which is actual and gen-eral to a degree never before approached. As this process goes on, as special privi-leges disappear and favoritism ceases to be even suspected, the indirect but not less certain benefits of the law will be-come more and more agrarent

Decisions Under Rate Law.

Since the new rate law became effective on October 24, 1906, the Commission has granted relief in the form of corrective orders in many cases. Upon November 4, 1907, the Commission rendered decisions in 165 contested cases. In 45 of these, orders were made against the defendant carriers; in 45 the complaints were dis-missed, and in the remaining cases no or

important subjects are discussed at length in the report, one being the matter of advances in rates, "which the Commisof advances in rates, "which the Commission is wholly without power to prevent," and the other the dreadful destruction of life in railway accidents, "which are now the subject of official investigation under Federal authority." Considering the advance in rates, which rests entirely with the railway under the law, the Commission suggests that when such advance is attacked in a formal complaint, the Commission be given authority by legislation to suspend the operation of the advanced rate until the matter shall have been heard and determined finally.

Cause of Car Shortage.

Respecting the important subjects of congested traffic and car shortage, the Commission says the whole problem may be due to the fact that the facilities of the carriers have not kept pace with the commercial growth of the country. On

the commercial growth of the country. On this subject the report says:

During the past decade the commercial condition of the country has been one of increasing prospectiv. If business undertakings proportionately increase during future years, the railroads of the country must add to their tracks, cars and other facilities to an extent difficult to estimate. The ability of the carriers to transport traffic measures the profitable production of this vast country, with its 90,000,000 of people, abundant the profitable production of this vast country, with its 20,000,000 of people, abundant capital and practically unlimited resources. Manifestly, it is an economic waste for the farm, the mine or the factory to put labor and capital into the production of commodities which cannot be transported to market with reasonable dispatch. If the present output cannot in many instances be transported except after ruinous delays, it is not reasonable to presume that capital will readly seek investment in new undertakings. It may conservatively he stated that the inadequacy of transportation facilities is little less than alarming; that its continuation may place an arbitrary limit upon the future productivity of the land, and that the solution of the difficult financial and physical problems involved is worthy the most earnest thought and effort of all who believe in the full development of our country and the largest opportunity for its people.

The business of the Commission has in-creased enormously in the last year. Dur-ing 1907, 276 hearings were held in various parts of the country against 73 in 1906.
In the course of the year the Commission received 452 informal complaints, an increase of more than 400 per cent over the previous year. Reparation was awarded informally to shippers in 561 cases, the aggregate amount of claims se-

Under an act of Congress the Commission has awarded eight bronze medals of henor to persons who, at grave peril to themselves, saved or attempted to save lives on the lines of the interstate car-

The report further says:

Uniform Rules for Shipping.

A very important proceeding is pending before the commission which is expected to lead to the adoption by the railroads of the country, upon the recommendation of the commission, of a uniform hill of lading. Definite steps have been taken by the carriers in different sections of the country, now operating under the three principal freight classifications, to establish a standard classification, to establish a standard classification, to establish a standard classification which shall take the place of the existing separate classifications. This work is now well in hand, the carriers from the different classification territories having assigned persons especially qualified for the work as their representatives on a committee which has been organized embracing the combined interests.

Limit Issue of Securities.

Limit Issue of Securities.

The time has come when some reasonable regulation should be imposed upon the issuance of securities by railways engaged in interactic commerce. We are aware that in the construction of new lines of railway, developing new territory, it has been necessary in many instances to soil railway securities at large discount, and to sell bonds with slock bonness; and even in such cases it has many times been difficult to raise the necessary capital. Men will not invest their money and take the risk for small railes of interest.

But this principle doses not apply to old-satisfished railway systems having good credit. Such railways should be prevented from infiniting their securities for merely speculative purposes. Ruitroads should be encouraged to ratend their systems and develon the country. It is of the utmost importance, also, that railways securities should be safe and conservative investments for the public, and should yield good and ample rejurn for the money invested. Reasonable regulation will tend to make them safer and more secure investments, and thereby benefit not only the railway companies but the public.

460 per mile. Operating expenses in 1907 were \$1,746,097,122, or 67.52 per cent, against 66.08 per cent in 1906, while net earnings were \$839,815,880, against \$1.87,420,887 in 1906. Other sources brought the total income up to \$397,350,465, out of which \$605,916,745 was naid for interest real better. 745 was paid for interest, rent, better-ments, taxes, etc., and \$259.233.580 as itvidends, leaving a surplus of \$182. 200.140. Dividends were \$29.298,172 more than in 1906.

Mileage and Capitalization.

The final statistical report for 1986 shows that on June 30, of that year, there were 224,363 miles of railroad in the United States, an increase of 5262 over the previous year. Of this, 17,936 was double, 1766 treble and 1250 quadrupic-track line. Companies owning 4951 miles were reorganized, merged and consolidated during the year. These roads owned 51,672 lo-comotives, 42,262 passenger cars, 1,827,-914 freight cars and 78,736 service cars. 314 freight cars and 78.736 service cars, not including private cars. There were 1.521.355 persons on the payroll, an increase of 133.159 for the year, to whom was paid in wages \$900.801.653, besides over \$27,000.000 of which the record was lost in the San Francisco fire. The par value of railroad capital on June 30, 1906, was \$14.570.421.478, of which \$8.802.786.002 which \$6,803,760,093, was stock and \$7,766,661,385 bonds. Of the capital stock, \$2,276,801,333 paid no dividends. The dividends declared were \$272,795, 974, or 6.03 per cent on dividend-paying stock, dividends ranging up to 8 per cent. No interest was paid on mortgage bonds aggregating \$208,060,486, miscellaneous obligations for \$2.827,570, and on income bonds, \$77,066,795, Of railroad stock, \$2,257,175,799, and of bonds, \$641,305,030 were owned by rail-

Rebate Law Is Adequate.

Regarding rebates, the report says: Regarding rebates, the report says. Investigations during the year by the department of prosecutions give warrant for the statement that rebating by the direct payment of money or by billing at less than the published rates is now far less common than ever before. The amendments to the act to regulate commerce and to the Elkins act, made in June. 1906, by which imprisonment as a possible penalty was restored, are chiefly responsible for this cessation in rebating by direct methods.

Preferences are undoubtedly enjoyed by some shippers by which they are given a substantial advantage over their unfavored competitors. The means by which the bulk of these preferences are given are so plainly devices to evade the law that no new legislation is necessary for their suppression.

WARRANTS FOR EVICTION

MORE THAN 500 ISSUED BY LANDLORDS.

Tenants Making Stout Fight and Say 51 Landlords Have Capitulated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-More than 500 warrants for the eviction of tenants par-ticipating in the strike for lower rents were issued today in the Municipal Court. The papers authorize immediate eviction of the tenants against whom they were

drawn. It will undoubtedly take a score of mar-chala nearly two weeks to serve the no-tice.

The tenants are maintaining a stout fight and announced today that the land-lords of 51 houses had already agreed to reduce rents. The East Side was calm today after the riotous disorders of Sunday

ORDERED TO LEAVE MUNCIE

Authorities Expel Strike Leader. Business Men Patrol Streets.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 6 .- This afternoon the authorities gave notice to A. L. Behner, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Rallway Employes, the organization strike leader here, to leave

Cars on the local street railway lines. schedule, manned by local men and without guards. There was no dis-turbance. The 12 companies of in-fantry and one battery of the Indiana National Guard are resting in their quarters. The streets are patrolled by 500 business and professional men, who have been sworn in as deputies. There were no disturbances of consequence at Elwood, Marion or Anderson during the

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6. - Fully 10,000 employes returned to work in Cleve-land today, as the result of general resumption of commercial activity. Probably 38,000 to 40,000 more workers were reassigned in the northern part

More Work at Detroit.

DETROIT, Jan. 6 .- About 5000 men were put back on the payrolls of vari-ous manufacturing establishments here today. A number of other plants an-nounce that they will increase their working forces within the next week.

Ask Aid for Unemployed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-A meeting of union workmen will be held on Wednes-day for the purpose of appealing to the Nation, state and city to aid the 125,009 persons in this city rendered idle by the reduction of prices in various industries

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 6.- More than 500 mill operatives, who have been out of work since Christmas, returned to work today when the Beiding Bros.' slik mill and the Northampton Cutlery Company resumed operations

Steel Plants Resume.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—The plants of the Republic Iron & Steel Co., and the Youngstown Steel & Tube Co., at Youngstown, O., resumed operations today, giv-ing employment to 8000 men.

ALDERMEN ARE INDICTED

Boston Grand Jury Probing Into Various City Affairs.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.-After two weeks apent in investigating purchases by the city last year of a lot of land on Cod-mian street, prizes for athletic events and payments for flagstone, the grand jury reported indictments today against two members of last year's city government the Superintendent of Streets and severa

be safe and conservative investments for the public, and should yield good and ample return for the money invested, Beasenable regulation will tend to make them safer and once secure investments, and thereby benefit not only the railway companies but the public.

Earnings of Year 1907.

The advance report on income for the year ending June 30, 1907, covers earnings, \$2.585.912.002, or \$11,563 per mile, of which \$882.980.921 was from passenger and \$1.826.209.111 from freight service. For the year ending June 30, 1906, gross earnings were \$10,-

TO HAVE NEW TRIAL

(Continued from First Page.) tains the indictment and the admission of evidence other than that relating to final proof, he believes another trial is really

Whether Williamson will be again placed on trial while F. J. Hency is in Portland, or whether his case will be allowed to wait, will probably be determined in the near future.

NO BEARING ON OTHER CASES

Williamson Decision Affords No Comfort to Other Defendants.

In local Government circles it is considered that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Williamson case has no bearing whatever upon any of the other land-fraud cases in this state, and only affects one feature of the cause at issue before the higher tribunal. ernation of perjury was charged in the Williamson case as being committed in connection with the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878. The Supreme Court decision, according to the telegraphic reports, holds that a contract affecting the entry and made prior to the filing is forbidden by the timber and stone act; that the act does not forbid such a contract when entered into after the filing. In cant for land under the timber and store act at the time of filing to the effect that he has made no contract to dispose of the land is perjury in the event such statement is proved to be untrue

In the Williamson case it is maintained that the Government proved conclusively n numerous instances that false affide. vits were made in connection with the filings, but the court also admitted evitending to show that contracts made between Williamson, Gesner and Biggs on one side and various entrymen on the other were entered into between the date of filing and the date of final

The only case in which a conspiracy to suborn perjury is charged in all the landfraud cases, either tried or pending for trial, is the Williamson case itself, and the element of perjury does not enter into any of the other cases, which charge a conspiracy to defraud the Governmen of its public lands under section 546 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Marion R. Biggs and Dr. Van Gesner, Williamson's co-defendants, will not profit by the Supreme Court decision. The three were indicted jointly on a charge of conspiracy against the Government, the specific charge being that they induced settlers to perjure themselves in filing on public land by making oath that the premises so sought to be acquired were intended for their own use, when an agreement existed between them and the defendants by which the claims so acquired were to be turned over for the benefit of Willlamson and his associates as soon as

final proof had been made. Three trials were required to secure a conviction. The first trial began July , 1905, and resulted in a disagreement 15 days later. On the following day another trial was begun, the jury in this case reporting a disagreement on August 4. The third trial began September 5, and resulted in a verdict of guilty against all three defendants. Being a member of Congress, Williamson availed himself of the right and appealed his case direct to the United States Supreme Court. Gesner and Biggs took an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, and in a decision rendered by that tribunal several months ago, the findings of the lower court were affirmed. Gesner and Biggs were immediately delivered to gan their sentences. Gesner recently completed his sentence of 5 months. and upon paying a fine of \$1000, was Biggs is still in jail, having been sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and fined \$500. Williamson was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay a fine of

The Williamson case differed essentially from that of Thaddeus Potter and Willard N. Jones, which is now or appeal before the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco. As has been pointed out, Williamson and his assopointed out, Williamson and his asso-ciates were indicted for inducing oth-ers to commit perjury, while the charge against Potter and Jones, which is the same as the conspiracy charges pending against the other land-fraud defendants awaiting trial, was that of con-spiring to defraud the Government of its public lands.

Since the Williamson case was ducted by F. J. Heney, neither United States Attorney Bristol nor T. B. Neu-hausen, Special Inspector of the Interior Department, would discuss the

decision from Washington,
Judge A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles,
counsel for Williamson, was at the Imperial last night. He was pleased with

"While I have not seen the decision." he said, "I understand the Supreme Court has held that the trial court erred in overruling our objection to the introduc-tion of testimony in support of the altion or testimony in support of the al-icised conspiracy agreement between the entrymen and the defendants from the time the lands were filed on until final proof was compiled. The Supreme Court has evidently followed its former ruling in the 'timber culture' act, when it was held that the entryman had the right to contract and otherwise arrange for discontract and otherwise arrange for dis-posing of his claim, as soon as he had filed on the land, providing he complied with the general provisions of the law and completed the proof regularly.

"At the original trial of the case more than half of the testimony offered by the Government related to the continuance of the alleged agreement from the time the land was filed on until final proof was made. Without this evidence the prosecution will be badly crippled and by the decision of the Appelate Court will be required to prove that the conspiracy existed prior to the time the filings were

FIRE STARTS IN LAUNDRY

Spreads and Does \$125,000 Damage in Montana Town.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 6.-A special to the Record from Culbertson says that a fire originating in the laundry of the Evans Hotel, the leading hostelry of the place, has resulted in the destruction of an entire block, and had not dynamite been resorted to, the loss would have

been resorted to, the loss would have been even greater.

The principal places destroyed were the Farmers & Merchants Bank, the Evans Hotel, Meon's hardware store, a de-partment store, several saloons, a livery, an office building and several others. Loss, \$125,000, with virtually no insurance. Hotel, Moon's hardware store, a department store, several saloons, a livery, an office building and several others, loss, \$125,000, with virtually no insurance. Eye glasses \$1.00 at Metzger's

from the fullbloods.

Mr. Owen will not relinquish his claims without a fight. As he is a rich man, he can afford to conduct lifigation. But it "Gourand's Cream' at the least harmful of all the can afford to conduct lifigation. But it "Gourand's Cream' at the least harmful of all the can afford to conduct lifigation. But it "Gourand's Cream' at the least harmful of all the can afford to conduct lifigation made by the Government inspectors, he was careful not to "HBLI. HDPUIS, Prep. 37 Armi Jazer Street Lee Total Conduction of the conduction of the investigation made by the Government inspectors, he was careful not to the can afford to conduct its propagations. The can afford to conduct its propagation. The can afford to conduct its propagation of the results of the can afford to conduct its propagation. The can afford to conduct its propagation of the results of the can afford to conduct its propagation. The can afford the conduct its propagation. The can afford the can afford the conduct its propagation. The can afford the can afford

French Lingerie-No Store Sella So Much Hand-Made Underwear; No Store in Portland Imports So Much.

Cipman, Wolfe & Co.

Enchanting Paris-Ameri can Underclothes in Varied Designs-Many of the Pieces Are Works



Portland's Greatest January White Sale

And Other Extraordinary Clearance Sale Bargains

GOODS REDUCED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets, Suits, Coats, Waists, Muslin Wear, Skirts, Cloaks, Furs, Petticoats, Millinery, Children's Wear, Towels, Linens, Table Oilcloth, Men's Underwear, Outing Flannels, Lace, Embroidery, Gloves, Ribbons, Veilings, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Un-

Not merely a great sale of Muslin Underwear-but a Sale of the Celebrated Lipman-Wolfe Muslin Underwear - the FINEST, SOFTEST, DAINTIEST Underwear in the market-and the PRETTIEST.

Everybody knows that Lipman-Wolfe's Sale Undergarments are the same well-made kind the store offers the year round; that sweat-shop goods, a menace to health, are barred out. Every garment is made in large, airy, sunny Everybody knows that scratch lots of Underwear made

of poor, coarse, starchy muslin and cheap, forlorn-looking

lace and embroidery are not here at any time or price.

Everybody knows that in a Lipman-Wolfe Underwear Sale prices only are lowered. So we say Portland's greatest sale of Muslin Underwear because it IS the greatest, offering the finest underwear at the Lowest Prices and attracting the Biggest Crowds.

All garments reduced as follows: Chemise 49c to \$11.25 Skirts \$1.10 to \$32.50 Corset Covers 22c to \$9.25 Drawers 35c to \$10.50 Gowns 39c to \$17.50

GOODS REDUCED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Flannels, Linens, Cotton Goods, Wash Fabrics, Kimonos, Shawls, Blankets, Comforts, Suitcases, Bags, Pyrography, Art, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Leather Goods, Pictures, Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Stationery, Cut Glass, Calendars, Books, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Upholsteries.

Goods Reduced in Every Department in This Great Sale

85 Tailormade Suits, Values to \$60 at \$25 Silk, Net and Plaid Waists, Vals. to \$15 at \$6.95 Panama Walking Skirts, \$8.75 Vals. at \$2.95

85 highest-class Tailormade Suits of finest broadcloth in black, 250 Walking Skirts of plain and fancy panama in gra brown, navy, leather, plum and gray; made in the popular long coat styles, with plaited and flare skirts. If you don't say, when you see these suits, that they are the best that the price ever procured, you'll be the first who does not say so. They have made a sensation here even among our own people, who are accustomed to remarkable values. Suits sold regularly up to \$60.00, on sale......\$25.00

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. offer for sale 78 fine Silk Waists of fancy plaid silks, messaline silk and ecru net, in a variety of the newest and choicest patterns and styles, selling regularly up to \$15.00. Your choice at only..... \$6.95

and brown, made in plaited and gored styles, with the effective band trimming. In smartness of style, fullness of cut, excellence of tailoring, they are exceptionally good. 250 skirts, sold regularly up to \$8.75, on sale at

These beautiful Heatherbloom Taffeta Petticoats are the equal of ordinary \$8.00 taffeta petticoats. They will wear longer; they have the same subdued rustle and shimmering luster. Best of all, they can be washed; they never "crack." Elaborately made with a tucked flounce and four rows of tucks trimmed with a ruffle with five rows of shirrings. Black only, Regular \$3.00 values on sale for

GARFIELD WILL SUE SENATOR OWEN FOR RICH TRACTS.

Accuses Oklahoman of Violating the Law, but Case Will Be Fought Through the Courts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- (Spec patch to Los Angeles Times.) Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from the new State of Oklahoma, has been under investigation by the Interior Department. As a result, Secretary Garfield proposes to institute a suit in the Federal Courts to cancel certain deeds held by the Sena-tor in violation, it is alleged, of the law.

or in violation, it is alleged, of the law.

Mr. Garfield is alive to the situation.

Senator Owen has been greatly concerned over the investigation made by the interior Department.

Two inspectors were sent to Oklahoma for the purpose of establishing the facts in connection with his acquisition of 4000 acres of land situated in the richest section of the new state. The report of acres of land situated in the richest sec-tion of the new state. The report of these inspectors is now in the hands of Secretary Garfield, and it has been the subject of a preliminary conference be-tween the Secretary and the Oklahoma

The latter asserts that, in acquiring the land, he did absolutely nothing that was unlawful. He insists that the deeds were obtained legitimately by his agents, he merely furnishing the money, and he does not believe his action can be questioned. In any event, he holds that the law is un-constitutional and he has expressed his willingness to have the matter tested in

The Government cannot attack Mr. Owen because of any land he may have purchased from the intermarried whites or halfbreeds, but it feels it will be able o have set aside those deeds secured rom the fullbloods.

press jegislation which might be opposed.
rightly or not, on the ground that he was
personally interested.

attempting to arrest him and his accomplice, following a holdup on November 39. Both Meskel and his acrightly or not, on the ground that he personally interested. Mr. Garfield feels strongly about the

matter, and is understood to have deter-mined to pursue a policy which will pre-vent the exploitation of Indians. The Secretary now is completing his annual report, and that document will contain the programme which he thinks should be enacted. This programme, in a general way, may be said to extend the safeguards which have been thrown about the Indians in the past, at the same time guards which have been the giving them greater liberty of action.

Mr. Owen has Cherokee blood in his veins. Before he came to Washington in his present capacity he represented the Cherokee Indians in a number of matters pending before the Interior Department pending before the Interior Department that Congress. He is, therefore, thorough the methods of proting the method the methods of proting the methods of proting the methods of

On Trial for Murder.

dustry and perseverance he has be-

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6. — Daniel E. Meskel, formerly of Lincoln, Neb., was placed on trial in Judge Smith's divi-Patrick H. Lyons. Meskel is accused of shooting Lyons while the latter was

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL



CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

vember 39. Both Meskel and his ac-complice, Rolla Robe, were later ar-rested and the latter confessed, plac-

Clark Protege Dies.

partner.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.-Miss May Duffy, a young woman residing with the family of W. A. Clark, Jr.', son of the ex-United States Senator, William A. Clark, who was struck by a Hollywood car while riding at Prospect Park yes-

lly there and after the death of her mother, in Butte, Mont., was taken to

Thirteen Mills in Tillamook. THLLAMOOK, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)

The Board of County Commissioners
has fixed the tax levy at 12 mills.

TEA The English serve tea and a biscuit in business at four o'clock; a nice little break.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Hest: we pay him.

G. P. RUMMELIN & SONS



REDUCED PRICES

BLACK LYNX SCARFS AND MUFFS. SABLE NECKWEAR AND MUFFS, ERMINE NECKWEAR AND MUFFS.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, RUSSIAN PONY COATS, ALASKA MINK COATS, ASTRACHAN COATS, ETC., CHILDREN'S FURS, FUR RUGS AND ROBES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.