CHEERS THUNDER FOR ROOSEVELT

Message Indorsed by Both Parties.

APPLAUSE FILLS THE HOUSE

Bourke Cockran Acclaims the President's Policy.

CRUSADER AGAINST WRONG

Orators of Both Parties Indorse Denunciation of Rich Malefactors and Urge Giving Them a Quick Trip to Prison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Three of the giants of the House of Representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while National politics oc-

cupied the stage. Before the political question cropped out, the House, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with bu one dissenting voice, passed a general widows' pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000 annually.

Claims Credit for Republicans.

The political debate was opened by Townsend of Michigan, who in a prepared speech claimed for the Republican party credit for all National legislation for the last 50 years of vital interest to the public. He rehearsed the history of Republican legislation, which he said he did for the purpose of "disputing the unwarranted claims of our Democratic brethren." He was not, he said, defending the present administration.

"It needs no defense before the American people," he said. "Its record will illumine the pages of United States history and mark an epoch in popular gov-

He declared that the students of the future would point to it as the period when the people came into possession of their own by establishing as facts the heretofore theories of a Republic, whereby Federal law is enacted for no class or financial condition, but for all of the

Panic Not Due to Rate Law.

He said that the legislation of the last two Congresses had been charged with producing the late financial disturbance and he undertook to refute the charge He referred especially to the railroad ticians, finding that the legislation was good, desired to appropriate it to themselves as a political asset in future

Townsend defended the railroad rate low and declared that no single provision An it imposed anything which the very charters of the roads did not contem plate. He said that "he who claims that rate legislation caused the panic or to any considerable extent contributed to it begs the question in his desire to justify his opposition to the measure and to discredit an administration bostile to special interests and favorable to Gov-

Sherwood Attacks President,

Sherwood (Dem.), Ohio, in following Townsend, declared his ideas of the Presient's message, particularly addressing himself to its labor feature. He said: For what reason did the President ex press his views so fully? Was it in the in erest of the candidacy of the Secretary of War? Is it a spectacular and sensationa appeal to divert the attention of the counfrom the Secretary's record? The labor record of his own that is in need of

Sherwood took up the report of the Goldfield Labor Commission made to the President in December and just submitted to Congress, and said that the report itself showed that the sending of froops to Goldfield was clearly against the statute, in that no state of insurrection existed; that the troops were placed at the disposal of the mineowners at the behest of Senator Guggenheim and other mine owners in Nevada, who wined and dined Governor Sparker.

Speaking of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibove case, Sherwood said that when writs of habeas corpus had been unjustly issued to take them from Colorado to Idaho, the President did not interfere. He was as silent as the oysters in Oyster Bay.

Cockran's Vitriolic Words.

Bourke Cockran also replied to Townsend. He denied the accuracy of Townsend's statements and said that since the beginning of the Republic there had not been a single policy prominently incorperated into law that was not of Democratic origin. Coming to more recent issues, Mr. Cockran said:

The message which the President sent here Friday raison a question which goes to the very existence and growth of civil goverument. The first part of the message contains complaints. After we pass that section, we come to the part which we all applauded, and that was the paragraph that i

elated to charges that business distress wa crought on by the Government and that the ottenness. Cockran grew vitriolic in his denuncia

ions of bank presidents and corporation officials who had been guilty of lilegal action. He first referred to the insurance nvestigation and in speaking of the reent financial crisis, said it had beer caused by revelations of depravity in high laces in the financial world. "Was the President responsible for that?" he inquired. The whole thing, he declared, grew out of a quarrel among plunderer; of the insurance companies over the distribution of their spoils. So deeply had he public conscience become appalled, he said, by the spectacle of unpunished crime that never did it seem to dawn on any one, publicists or journalists, or rosecuting officers, or even politicians, that instead of certain corporations eads being suffered to do some house leaning in the corporations they had oillaged, they ought to be sent to do ome cell-cleaning in the penitentiary. He said:

Scores the Plunderers.

These gentlemen, when their rapacities had exhausted the supplys and there was nothing left to steal, did not even surrender control of the corporations they wronged. They do not nee from justice fear



Bourke Cockran, the mous Democratic Orator, Who Made Great Speech Approving of

ing its aword, but they go into a court of justice and obtain its protection to obtain further authority over the very trusts they had betrayed.

Regarding recent bank fallures in New York, Cockran said that not one of them failed through error of judg-ment. "Every one of them," he said, "was ruined by crime." He charged that the officers who were being pursued before grand juries and crimina) courts actually had set themselves to work to raise funds to reopen the concerns and induce depositors to sanction delay in the payment of their money, "and," he said, "they are treated as saviors of society because they have not blown up the building in addition to pilfering the banks."

Message "Inspired Proclamation.

It had been asked, continued Cockan, "Why does not the President pros_ ecute these gentlemen?" but he said he noticed "it was always propounded by those who, if they thought there was any idea of prosecution, would not engage in public discussion on the hustings and in the newspapers, but would be quietly seeking steamship tickets to foreign lands."

He did not believe the President yet had exhausted all his powers, but he

"I do say this message shows he appreclates his duty." Loud Republican applause followed this remark. The message was, Cockran declared, an inspired proclamation to the American people.

Roosevelt a Crusader.

Cockran discussed the judiciary of the country and said he had noticed in his own state Federal and state justices leaving the bench to accept professional employment by corporations. was no wender, he said, that the public conscience should be alarmed. He declared that justice was the foun dation of prosperity. It was, he said, only the ragged, the rotten and the corrupt that had reason to fear light of publicity or the word of jus-

"May the light never be obscured." e exclaimed, "and may the sword never be sheathed."

Cockran referred further to the President as a crusader, "the only one the Republicans have," but he said the

President was disqualified. "His nomination by you or us would be personal dishonor." The President had enounced the field of politics and had taken a noble position before the civilized world. Never before in the history of the country, he said, had a President still in office been the object of the bitterest attacks, hated as no hatred ever before was treasured against a public officer; yet able, while still in office, practically to fix the conditions upon which the

parties will contend. Bryan a Crusader, Too.

Thunderous applause greeted this remark, and one which followed, that there was "a Democrat crusader in Mr. Bryan." He did not think Speaker Cannon was nor was Senator Knox, or Secretary Taft. Referring to Mr. Bryan, Cockran said:

"We have a crusader as to whom there is some doubt as to whether he is not too strenuous. I opposed him in the past, I might still oppose him, but I believe this message has outlined the conditions under which he becomes the foreordained

champion of law and order.' The applause which this utterance evoked among the Democrats was so great that it was some time before Cockran could proceed. Continuing, and still referring to Mr. Bryan, Cockran said that, if he declared himself the champion of the principles which were directly and indirectly embodied in the President's message, "If he represents the determina-

(Concluded on Page 2.)

ANOTHER BLOW

Supreme Court Renders Decision.

GASE IS LOWE'S APPEAL

Unions Not to Interfere With Interstate Commerce.

THREE TIMES THE DAMAGE

Penalty Provided by Sherman Act for Loss Sustained by Restraint of Interstate Trade, Which, It Is Alleged, Boycott Causes.

WASHINGTON; Feb. 3 .- Today for the third time within a month the Supreme Court of the United States promulgated an opinion construing laws adversely to the contentions of organized labor. The first of the decisions was rendered on January 6, in the case of some railway employes who sought to secure damages nder what is known as the employers' liability act, which law the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced January 3, when the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes because they are members of labor unions was also declared invalid. The verdict rendered today was the case of Loewe versus Lawlor, the latter a member of the Hatters' Union and the former a hatmaker of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman antitrust law to conspiracies by labor unions o boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of that provision the complaining party may collect three imes the amount of his loss, if the

The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations; but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, falled to-accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the states. There was no dissenting opinion. After quoting many precedents and re-Justice Fuller continued:

Opinion of Chief Justice.

his here are that there was an existing interstate traffic between plaintiff and citizens of other states and that for the direct purpose of destroying such inter-state traffic, defendants combined not merely to prevent plaintiffs from manufacturing articles then and there intended for transportation beyond the state, but also to provent the venders from reselling the hats which they had imported from Connecticut. or from further negotiating with plaintiffs or the purchase and transportation of such hats from Connecticut to the various places of destination. So that, although some of the means whereby the interstate traffic was to be destroyed were nots within a state and some of them were in themselves, apart from their obvious purpose and effect, beyond the scope of Federal Authority, still, as we

have seen, the acts must be considered as a whole, and the plan is open to condemnation. Notwithstanding a considerable amount of intrastate business might be injured in carrying it out, if the purposes of the combination were as alleged, to prevent any interstate transportation at all, the fact that the means operated at one end before physical transportation commenced or at the other end after the physical transporta-tion ended, was immaterial.

Nor can the act in question be held in-applicable because the defendants were not themselves engaged in interstate commerce. The act makes no distinction between classes. It provides that "every" contract, combination, conspiracy in restraint of trade is illegal. The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt by legislation organization of farmers and in-borers from the operation of the act and that all these efforts falled, so that the act

Statement of Counsel. Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn.



Crown Prince Luis Philippe, of Portugal, Who Was Assassinated With King Carlos.

associated with James M. Beck, of New York City, as counsel for the plaintiffs in the case of Loewe versus Lawlor, today made the following statement regarding the decision:

The United States Supreme Court today, by its decision in the case of Loswe versus Lawlor, decided fliegal and criminal under goods in other states than that of manu-

So long as the American Federation of Labor and other labor unions resort to the boycott as a weapon of attack upon the Word has been recely interstate business of manufacturers they British fleet, the number of vessels not are illegal and criminal combinations and it being stated, passed Oporto this morn-Is the duty of the Department of Justice to proceed against them the same as against lilegal and oriminal combinations of capitallsts. The court holds that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act applies to combinations of working men and of capitalists and for the most important claims in the case of the (Concluded on Page 2.)

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF A COLD DAY IN OREGON

AGAINST FRANCO

New Cabinet Rules in Dictator's Place.

HIS POLICY CAUSED MURDERS

Leaders of All Factions Share in Government.

NATION SUPPORTS THEM

Monarchists Forget Differences and Young King Trusts to Them-Details of Assassination Plot. Dead Lie in State.

LISBON, Feb. 3.-Under a new regime, with a new King and the establishment of a new Cabinet, Portugal seems to be for the moment at peace. There is an underlying current of revolution, however, and the strictest measures are being taken to preserve order. At noon today an official statement was given out that perfect order existed throughout Portugal.

Franco, once dictator, was forced to resign because of the bitterness of the people against him, and the new Cabinet will strive for the welfare of the fatherland under the presidency of Rear-Admiral do Amaral. Another official statement given out was to the effect that the president of the Cabinet would be supported by all the groups of monarchists, who had agreed to forget previous differences.

All Turn Against Franco.

The situation for Premier Franco after the assassination of the King and Crown Prince became impossible. During the days which preceded the tragedy and during the tumultuous manifestations on vast stores of arms and bombs, public opinion backed him in his efforts to maintain order, but the murders changed the entire complexion of the situation. He has not been seen on the streets since his meeting with the King immediately after the latter's arrival from Villa Vicosa, but all possible places where he might have been are closely watched and guarded.

The new Cabinet, which is composed of the strongest members of various fac-tions, but all opposed to Franco, has drawn to it a strong patriotic supportworking men to boycott the interstate ing movement. During the night Admiral business of manufacturers who sell their do Amaral and the chiefs of the monarchist parties held a protracted meeting and laid out a programme looking to the bec. The funerals will be held Febru-

Word has been received here that a ing, bound for Lisbon.

Plot Carefully Prepared.

The investigations of the police show that the murders were carefully same reasons. This decision bears out the planned. On Saturday the asassins met secretly in the back room of a cafe and there laid out every step of the

DANICI

plot, which they were enabled to do as all the details relating to the home coming of the King had been made To each was assigned a position in the work of shooting down the members of the royal family, but lots vere drawn for the selection of each particular victim. Those who drew Queen Amelle and Prince Manuel falled to carry out their bloody task.

The identity of the third dead assassing has been established. He was a Spanjard named Cordova. This man was partially identified soon after the tragedy and his identification now has been confirmed

Owes Life to Brave Soldier.

From an account given by an eye-witess it appears that the Queen owes her life to the courage of a soldier, who grappled with Buica as he was taking careful aim at her, leaning his carbine against the colonnade. The assassin fought desperately to accomplish his purpose. Ap parently there was an interval between the shooting of the King and the Crown Prince, during which the Queen was trying to push from the step her husband's murderer and the Crown Prince was fir ing his revolver at the band. Suddenly Buica stepped out from the colonnade a short distance from the street and shot the Prince. He then prepared to pick off the Queen and Prince Manuel, when he was frustrated by a soldier named Vail



Iowa, Who Declares People Demand Measures Proposed in Roosevelt's Message. b------

ente, whom he wounded, the alde-decamp Figueroa, and a policeman, who dispatched the assassin with revolvers. The chamber in the palace where repose the bodies of King Carios and the Crown Prince has been draped in mourning and arranged to resemble a The biers are surrounded by lighted candles and Queen Amelie widow of the King, and the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, his mother, watch gontinuously at the side of their dead.

Royalties to Attend Funeral.

The body of the King is clad in the ary 8, and the bodies will lie in state, probably beginning tomorrow. It is expected that the funerals will be at-

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BOURNE READY TO DROP SCHUEBEL

Will Suggest His Conditional Withdrawal.

BEGIN ANEW WITH CLEAN SLATE

No Opposition to Schuebel as Assistant Attorney.

DELEGATION MAY CONSENT

New Stumbling Block Is Bourne's Objection to Bingham and Hawley's Loyalty to Him-Action Awaits Return of Hawley.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton. Feb. 3.-The Schuebel case is drawing to a close. The programme is all arranged and, if Mr. Schuebel gracefully carries out the part assigned him and asks that his nomination be withdrawn, the fight in the delegation will terminate and steps will be taken to select another man for the office still held by W. C. Bristol. Mrs. Schuebel appears to be reluctant about relinquishing the office for which he was nominated. for not only was his heart set on becoming District Attorney, but, because of the assurances given him by Senator Bourne, he was cocksure of being confirmed.

Until recently Mr. Bourne believed no erious fight would be made on Mr. Schuebel or, if made, would not be successful, for he felt confident the Senate would not reject a man nominated by the President, Indeed he had an idea that Senator Fulton would not carry his opposition to the point of securing rejection, for he believed Mr. Fulton would not care to antagonize the U'Ren-Schuebel faction. But Mr. Bourne miscalculated. as he realizes after weeks of waiting, and is now anxious to extricate himself and Mr. Schuebel from the extremely embarrassing predicament in which they find

Bourne Names Conditions.

It is understood to have been Mr. Bourne's suggestion that Mr. Schuebel withdraw, but he coupled with that proposition two conditions: First, that no opposition should be made by any member of the delegation to the appointment of uniform of the commander-in-chief of Mr. Schuebel as Assistant District Attorthe army, while the Prince wears the ney in case Mr. Schuebel should desire uniform of a captain of the Second that office; and, second that when Me Lancers. Several masses for the repose Schuebel should be eliminated, the deleof the souls of the departed already gation should begin again with a clean have been said in the mortuary cham- slate and give him an opportunity to participate in the selection of another man for District Attorney.

He is not willing to join Mesars. Fulton, Hawley and Ellis in their rec mendation of George G. Bingham. Should he do so, he would get no eredit for having indersed the winning candidate. Mr. Bourne dislikes to eat crow, but, having consented to io so, wants the dose sweetened by being allowed to have a hand in the choice of a new man, and present indications are that this request will be

Hawley Stands by Bingham.

If the delegation does begin with a iew siate, Mr. Bingham may not again be indersed. Mr. Bourne is opposed to him because he declares Mr. Bingham was formerly Southern Pacific attor-ney at Salem. Mr. Hawley, on the ncy at Salem. Mr. Hawley, on the other hand, sticks by Mr. Bingham and insists that his connection with the railroad was not such as to influence him in any way if appointed District Attorney, and he for one will stand loyally by the Salem man as long as there is a charge of securing his as there is a chance of securing his appointment. Mr. Hawley is now on his way to Oregon to register, and the delegation will take no action, in the event of a new conference, until he can be communicated with.

It is expected that Mr. Schuebel will request the withdrawal of his content.

er or not he cares to be Assist

request the withdrawal of his nomina

tion within a day or two, and at same time inform the delegal whether or not he cares to be Ass

ant District Attorney

CONVICTION OF NICKELL AND HOGE TO STAND.

Circuit Court of Appeals Concludes Hearing In Oregon Timber Land-Fraud Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5. - In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today Charles Nickell appeared as plaintiff in error against the United States of America. Nickell was jointly indicted with Henry W. Miller, Frank E. Kineart and Martin G. Hoge for subornation of perjury in Oregon timberland frauds. Miller pleaded guilty and became a witness for the state, Nickell and Hoge were convicted and Nickell sentenced. He had been a United States Commissioner at Medford, Or. Judgment is affirmed

Kidnapers' Case Set.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2-The case against Porter Ashe and Luther Brown for the kidnaping of Fremont Older, managing editor of the Bulletin, was set for trial on February 17.