

MANLY LAWS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

President May Insist on Action Before Congress Adjourns.

WOULD PROLONG SESSION

Roosevelt Desires Passage of Currency Bill, Employers' Liability Measure and Amendment of the Anti-Trust Law.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 23.—If the President becomes involved in a controversy with Congress and insists upon legislation more than the necessary appropriation bills, adjournment will not take place by the middle of May, as had been planned by the leaders, but will be postponed into June. The leaders in Senate and House, as is their custom in the session preceding a Presidential election, favor early adjournment, as that enables them to shut off legislation and thereby prevent the enactment of laws that might be attacked in the coming campaign.

But the President takes a very different view. He believes that the Republican party will be stronger before the people if it enacts certain legislation for which there is general demand, than if Congress adjourns, leaving this legislation for future consideration. The President thinks it wise to pass a currency bill; he is equally anxious that an employers' liability bill should be enacted, conforming to the outlines laid down by the United States Supreme Court and he also wants the Sherman anti-trust law so amended as to make it more effective and less abusive. There are other bills pending in Senate and House which he wants to see enacted through. He has the belief that this legislation is right, and being generally favored, should be enacted without unnecessary delay. He properly insists that there is no lack of time in which to consider and perfect such legislation, and therefore no legitimate excuse for refusing to act.

Certain it is that unless the President does take hold and insist on action, Congress will adjourn at the earliest possible day, after enacting the least possible legislation. The view of the leaders does not coincide with the view of the President, but the President reflects the sentiment of the country, and therefore his position is strong. Once the President insists upon action, there will be activity in Congress, for the people will back the President and will be very likely to punish those men who may be responsible for the failure of those bills which are almost universally desired.

The Aldrich financial bill, as amended, will probably become a law, whether the President insists or not. He has let it be known that he wants this bill passed, not because he believes it a perfect measure, but because he believes it a step in the right direction, and probably the only financial bill that can be enacted this session. The Senate will pass it, and the House will follow suit, though it may make some minor amendments. The bill is committed to the Aldrich bill, and the Speaker has the power to put it through the House. Few men in the House are sufficiently educated on the financial question to determine whether the Aldrich bill is good or bad, and once it is made a party measure, it can be railroaded through in short order.

Just what would happen to an employers' liability bill, if the President said nothing, is a matter of conjecture. There has been little interest manifested in such a bill, though several are pending, and House and Senate committees have been giving them some consideration. The probabilities are that such a bill would be lost in the House unless the President came forward and insisted upon its passage. In the Senate committee, the La Follette bill is being shaped up, and if it can be reported, without being smothered with amendments, it may go through. The House committee is making slower progress, but it can be jogged into activity if the President deems it advisable to take a hand.

There are other labor bills which the President would like to see enacted before adjournment, among them a bill making the Government liable for the injuries of its employees. In view of the fact that the railroads of the country contemplate making a general advance in freight and passenger rates, unusual importance attaches to the Fulton bill, providing that no interstate rate shall be advanced, where no complaint is made, until the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have such advance to be reasonable. In view of the fact that the Commission has not yet passed on this bill, with an amendment giving them discretion in determining what advances shall be allowed without hearing, and that shall be suspended pending determination of their reasonableness, the President also favors the bill, and would like to see it enacted.

If this bill is not passed, and the railroads undertake a general advance in their rates, they will attribute the advance to legislation enacted under the Republican administration, and this assertion will be upon the basis of the Democrats for political purposes. The fact that the railroads are prospering under present rates, but want to embarrass Roosevelt, and would go to any extreme to accomplish their purpose, from a political, as well as a practical standpoint, the Fulton bill becomes a measure of the utmost importance, and with Presidential backing, may become a law if Congress is kept in session until it "does something."

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, headed by Senator Elkins, is unable to advance railroad legislation, and will undertake to block the Fulton bill, along with all other railroad legislation. The attitude of this committee raises the question, whether the railroads or the people are to dominate in the future. The President realizes the seriousness of permitting Congress to be dominated by the interstate carriers, and in view of his anxiety for the nomination and election of Taft, it is reasonable to expect him to "get busy" and apply pressure to the railroad-ridden Interstate Commerce Committee. Stephen B. Elkins, chairman, is a red-hot message body, and has the desired effect; therefore a red-hot message is looked for in the near future. The minute that message goes in, the foremost Stephen B. Elkins will begin to declaim that he is under the domination of the railroads, and will look about for ways of securing action in his committee. Elkins is a tool of the railroads, but he cowers when President Roosevelt goes after him with the big stick. Once Elkins puts grease on the wheels of the Interstate Commerce committee, he may get action on the Fulton bill; on a bill modifying the Sherman anti-trust act so as to permit the formation of combinations which are not in restraint of trade, but are really in the interest of the public, and he may add to the list

a bill increasing the power of the Federal Government over interstate roads. The leaders in Congress are all-powerful under the average administration. They frame up such legislation as they themselves favor, and kill off everything else. But under President Roosevelt, their powers are somewhat curtailed, and whenever they undertake to block desirable legislation, either because of their own biased views or for some ulterior motive, they find themselves crossing swords with the most fearless fighter who ever went into the White House. The President is eternally fighting on the side of the people, against the interests. That is what makes him strong, and that is why, in the long run, he gets what he goes after. If the President determines to force a fight with the Congressional leaders, Congress will remain in session until some time in June, and it will not adjourn until it "does something."

SUIT'S OBJECT NOT MONEY

Official Says State Seeks to Cancel Irrigation Contract.

T. W. Clark, vice-president and manager of the Columbia Southern Irrigating Company, yesterday made the following statement in regard to a suit filed by the state against its predecessors in interest, the Three Sisters Irrigation Company, the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company and W. A. Laidlaw:

In yesterday morning's issue of The Oregonian, it is stated that the suit is brought to recover \$200,000, of which it is charged the farmers in Crook County have been defrauded by these irrigation schemes, and stating that the demurrer to the complaint of W. A. Laidlaw was overruled by the court.

The latter statement with reference to the overruling of the demurrer is true, but the suit is not to recover \$200,000 or any other sum, and it is not charged in the complaint that the farmers of Crook County or any one has been defrauded of that sum or any other sum. The suit is to set aside the contract between the state and the irrigation companies for alleged fraud in one of the companies in procuring it, and there is no charge in it that any one had been defrauded of any money at all.

There is a vague allegation in the complaint that Laidlaw had received large sums of money, amount not stated, and from whom or what source is not stated, which he should have applied to irrigation purposes but did not. This latter vague statement is the only thing in the complaint said about money.

It is further stated in the published article referred to that the "state allowed \$14.75 per acre for putting water on the land." That the "promoters had sold \$18,000 on this basis," when the farmers had the court stop the sale, two years ago, claiming only \$10,000 had been spent for their benefit. These latter statements are all true, with the exception that the state did not allow a charge of \$14.75 per acre for putting water on the land. The charges or lien, allowed under the contract was \$10 per acre, and that the promoters had sold 18,000 acres on this basis.

In fact they never sold or pretended to sell or could have sold any of the land, because they did not own any of it and could not sell it. What they did do was to accept applications for the purchase of these lands as the law and the contract with the state, under which they were acting, provided they should do. The purchase could only be made from the state after the applicants had paid the charge of \$10 per acre for reclamation. The farmers did not have the court stop the sale two years ago, or at any other time, and the court never did stop anything at any time, and there never was any claim in court that only \$10,000 or any other sum had been spent for the benefit of the farmers.

As I am now the vice-president and manager of Columbia Southern Irrigation Company, I deem it my duty to the company and to the public to make this statement, correcting the misstatements in the article referred to, and to ask the public to withhold its opinion until the suit now pending is disposed of.

OFFICIALS MAKE DENIAL

Police Head in New York Says Liquor Law Not Violated.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York, today filed with Governor Hughes their answers to the charges recently filed against them by the Rev. Charles R. Parkhurst, as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime of New York City. Both officials entered a denial of the charges, which alleged that they permitted flagrant violations of the liquor law.

Commissioner Bingham, in his answer, denies "each and every allegation of misfeasance, neglect or dereliction of duty or violation of oath of office."

Should the Governor think that the Commissioner has done his duty, the Mayor asks him to dismiss the charges against both, and add:

"Should you, on the other hand, believe that he has failed to do his duty and that I have had knowledge of that failure, then I shall have no disposition to shrink my share of the responsibility."

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Roy is a Frenchman, who married an American woman known as Glacia Calla, and who has been accused by the latter of killing her brother, George A. Carkins, on January 21 at Newington, N. H. After the death of Carkins Roy returned to Paris, where he still resides. The answer of France has not yet been framed.

ASK EXTRADITION OF ROY

Husband of Glacia Calla Must Answer to Charge of Murder.

PARIS, March 23.—A formal request for the extradition of Paul Roy to the United States was received at the American Embassy this afternoon from Washington. The request was subsequently turned over to the French Foreign Office.

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Moyer and Pettibone Better.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 23.—According to reports from San Jose, Sanitarium, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is slightly better, and danger of pneumonia is past. The condition of George A. Pettibone, who has been a patient at St. Joseph's four days, was reported as improving.

Oklahoma Robbers Arrested.

ENID, Okla., March 23.—Jim Lee and Lee Kierckel were arrested here last night on the charge of robbing the Hoffman Bank at Huffman, Okla., last Thursday night. At the time of the robbery it was supposed to have been done by the same men who robbed the Taylor (Kansas) Bank.

Rockefellers Start for Richmond.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by his wife, secretary and other members of his family, left Augusta today for Richmond, Va.

Victoria, B. C.—Letters of administration were granted today to Mrs. Charles Freedman, widow of the gambler murdered two weeks ago. The estate is valued at \$100,000, half of which goes to the widow, who is a French Canadian, and half to the dead man's father in Boston.

CAR HAS LEAD OF 800 MILES

American Machine in New York-to-Paris Race Far Ahead of Competitors.

ITALIAN CAR BREAKS DOWN

Must Go Back 100 Miles to Ogden to Have Break in Frame Repaired—French and German Cars Are in Wyoming.

OGDEN, Utah, March 23.—The American New York-to-Paris car left Fresno, Cal., at 2:35 P. M. and intended to stop for the night at Gilroy, 80 miles from San Francisco.

The Italian car, although 36 miles west of Ogden, must retrace that distance to have a fracture of its frame repaired. The French car is between Marston and Grainger, Wyo.

The German car passed Rock River at 4 o'clock P. M. and should easily reach Medicine Bow, Wyo., tonight, only 135 miles ahead of the French and 370 miles ahead of the German car, while the American machine has a lead of 800 miles.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 23.—A committee of local automobilists has gone to Gilroy, 20 miles south, in an endeavor to prevail upon the American contestant in the New York-to-Paris race to put up here for the night. The car had not reached Gilroy at 10 P. M.

NO CHANCE FOR THE 12

STANFORD STUDENTS WILL LIKELY BE EXPELLED.

Have One More Chance If Appeal to President Jordan Is Heard Favorably—Committee Firm.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 23.—Little progress was made in clearing up the student situation today. The students presented an apology signed by the 247 paraders. The committee on student affairs completed its investigation and is now considering the testimony of each individual parader. Chairman Clark says there is no chance of a decision being reached before tomorrow on these cases. Today he stated that in his opinion there was no chance of revocation in the case of the original 12 students suspended. Indications are that some of the 247 also will be dismissed. The students will make no action until the committee reports.

The students have not yet played their last card. The 12 men who are already suspended have another move to make just as soon as it is quite evident that the committee headed by Professor Arthur B. Clark does not propose to reconsider their cases and often the sentence, which they regard as extreme. The move they will make will be a direct, positive and legal proposal to the president of the university, Dr. David Starr Jordan. The latter, under the written organization of the faculty, must pass in review the action of the committee and give his own formal answer to the appeal of the students.

Just what action President Jordan will take the petitioners are not prepared to say. Appreciating the fact that in the past his attitude has generally been to uphold the committee, they still claim that the circumstances of the present case are so unusual as to compel him to go over the matter very carefully before announcing his decision.

DECLARES IT A NUISANCE

Another Objector to Proposed South Portland Slaughter-House.

PORTLAND, Or., March 23.—(To the Editor.)—As a resident of South Portland for the past 20 years, and engaged in business there all that time, I know what a packing-plant or slaughter-house means for the district in which it is located.

If, as stated by the representative of the Schwartzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company, that they will slaughter 25,000 cattle every week, the refuse from this enormous number of cattle—more than 4000 daily—(six days per week)—dumped into the Willamette River above the city, will turn the waters of our beautiful Willamette red with gore. All the eddies along the shore will fill with the refuse and the stinking, germ-breeding, death-traps. This refuse will float under the wharves of our city and not only send up a nauseating smell, but will feed thousands of rats, that may at any time spread the bubonic plague throughout the community.

Riverview Cemetery, which is located south of where the new corporation desires to locate, is reached only by passing within a few hundred feet of this proposed slaughter-house, and it would be a great nuisance for these passing in carriages, paying the last tribute to departed friends. Cattle being driven along the road at all times of the day will frighten horses, causing them to plunge, shy and often run away. The driving of cattle at all times of the day would be necessary for the plant only covers about three acres of land, and to kill 4000 cattle daily would require a drove on the road at all times.

For these reasons, our Councilmen should not grant anyone the privilege to maintain a slaughter-house above the city. The city is a beautiful drive-way. Riverside drive is one of the most picturesque in the world, winding along the river, skirting the evergreen hills, and the city is a beautiful drive-way. Riverside drive is one of the most picturesque in the world, winding along the river, skirting the evergreen hills, and the city is a beautiful drive-way.

Don't let us have slaughter-houses among the homes of our fair city.

W. L. MAHER.

Prominent Man Indicted.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 23.—Jackson Hatch, for years one of the most prominent and popular lawyers in Santa Clara County, and grand juror of the 22nd, was today indicted by the Santa Clara County grand jury on charge of embezzlement in the sum of \$5,074.65. The money is alleged to have been obtained from the Sage estate.

Hanan Shows at Rosenthal's

PARADE IN DISFAVOR

Children May Not Participate in Rose Festival.

EXCUSE IS LACK OF TIME

Board of Education Thinks Pupils Should Not Be Taken From Studies to Go Through Necessary Drills.

Director J. V. Beach alone dissenting, the Board of Education last night adopted the report of its special committee which recommended unanimously that the public school children of the city be not permitted to participate in the Rose Festival parade next June. This committee consisted of City Superintendent Higler and Mrs. L. W. Sifton, a member of the Board of Education.

In submitting the report, Superintendent Higler said that the subject of taking part in the street parade had been considered at a meeting that was attended by 38 of the 42 principals employed in the public schools of the city. When a vote was taken, those present voted against parading, two favored the plan and one was undecided. With such a unanimous expression from the school principals, the committee felt that it could make no other report.

District Clerk Allen was instructed to notify the Rose Festival management that its invitation to participate in the parade had been declined. Chairman Wittenberg maintained that it was not within the authority of the Board of Education to require teachers and pupils to take part in any such public exhibition. Director Beach favored a reasonable participation by the school children in the floral parade, but he would not consent to such an extensive and elaborate demonstration as that of last year's rose show.

The members of the Board are not averse to public school children volunteering their services in the proposed parade, but they will not consent to have the work of drilling the children thrust on the teachers and principals in addition to their present duties. No serious objection would be made by the Board if the Rose Festival management can secure the services of the children, provide a drillmaster and train the youngsters outside of school hours and without interfering with their studies.

State Salaries Unchanged.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 23.—(Special.)—The Board of Control today

What the Confidence of Women Will Do

Three times recently has the price of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL been increased; the magazine has passed through a financial depression without harm, yet in not a single month for four years and a half has its circulation even touched the million mark. Each edition has exceeded a million; this

April Number is 1,100,000 Copies

During these four years and a half it has printed and actually sold over 56 millions of magazines. This without sample copies, premiums, gifts or clubbing. Every copy bought at its full price. The reason is simple: THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has the confidence of American women.

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia

fixed salaries for the year beginning April 1, next for all state institutions at practically the same salaries now paid. There are few minor increases. The position of assistant superintendent was created for the state training school on account of great increase in the number of inmates, and it was decided to employ a female night watch at the Penitentiary, particularly to guard women committed under the criminal insane act.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Mr. Sladden Wants an Entirely New Deal for Tollers.

PORTLAND, March 23.—(To the Editor.)—In a lecture the other evening, a celebrated divine gave advice to us, as working men and women that many of us are not ready to accept without controversy. Divine oracles may, perhaps, be best qualified to point the route to the hazy regions of perpetual bliss and steady to the few who are to be chosen, but I maintain that he who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is well able to reason out for himself the correct attitude for his organization to adopt to better material and worldly conditions, without the guidance or intervention of any 20th century Moses to pilot the way and steer a safe course around the perilous rocks of modernism.

If citizenship is worthy ambition, then political action should neither be a danger to an individual nor a collectivity of individuals or citizens. The Standard Oil Company, the railroad corporations, and, in fact, every great industrial organization in the United States, are actively engaged in politics. The Ministerial Association, the Y. M. C. A., the different temperance societies, our mothers and sisters have gone into politics. The Catholic Church has always been in politics. Then, why not we?

The Catholic Church at one time, before the internecine wars, owned two-thirds of Europe. It has shaped policies of Nations and made and unmade Kings, written laws that have been obeyed, and yet is not disrupted.

The ballot is a power which, if properly and collectively used by unions or organizations of working men, will be respected by Legislatures, Congresses and even Supreme Courts, applauded by honest men and feared by rascals. The power of the great corporations to exploit the masses is not to be broken by laws with their legislators, enforce them by their governors (West Virginia, Pennsylvania, etc.) and executives and set them aside when they have outlived their usefulness to them—with their judiciary. An injunction is granted by many courts as an ordinary favor to these corporations.

It has been pointed out by those who have most to gain by the acceptance of this theory that representatives of the wage-workers elected to office would sell them out, betray them. Well, even if they did, that would be no worse than giving themselves away. But I would deny that theory. In fact, the corporations have sent their agents into the parliaments of the nations and without exception these agents have been true to their trusts in the double meaning.

These agents knew that if they wished the position back, or ever expected to rise higher, that they must do the bidding of those who put them there. And so it will be when the unions go into politics.

The church, for many long and weary centuries, has assumed the lead for the poor devil who was cursed with the "ancient taint of labor." Most of the time the supplications of anxious wives and the cries of the babes of the tollers, come the awakening of the need of potential power for the worker. He asks for bread and you hand him a stone; he begs to clean your streets, dig your sewers, do your most menial work to keep him and his family from starving, and your councils turn him down. But "he is many; you are few." His ballot is a power that means peace for his wife, food for his children and justice for all when properly used. He has allowed the statesman, the priest, the politician to lead him long. He must lead himself, vote himself and rule himself.

THOMAS SLADDEN.

USES EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Burlington Inaugurates New System in Hiring Its Men.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 23.—(Special.)—The management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is reducing the employment of its men to an exact science. It has established an employment bureau, the duty of which is to hire or reject applicants for positions with the railroad. It is under the direct supervision of Daniel Willard, second vice-president of the company.

This department was started January 1, and proved a success from the beginning. At first the labor unions were wary of the bureau, but they came to see the benefits, and now have no objections to it. The bureau has charge of hiring all but the unskilled labor, and keeps track of all the applicants on a special blank, giving all the information desirable regarding age, previous experience, etc. If an applicant has already been hired by the employment officer before the bureau has reported on him, it is expressly understood that this employment is only temporary, so that the bureau acts as a sort of court of appeals.

The department is also carrying on another work that is resulting in better service. That is the bringing about of a better understanding between the men and their employers. J. N. Redfern, superintendent of the bureau, has been in the habit of going from one place to another on the line and talking to the men, telling them what the policies of the company are and how

they can help in carrying them out. He is trying to break down the idea that the men may have of a superiority on the part of the officials and to instill into them the idea that they have a part in the success or failure of the company.