



WILLIAMS OFFERS PRESIDENT TERMS

Carry Some Measures if He Will Help.

EVEN IF REPUBLICANS OPPOSE

Says Majority Uses Liability Bill as Buffer.

DEFENDS THE BOYCOTT

Minority Leader Asks Roosevelt to Secure Enough Republican Votes to Help Democrats—Condemns Tariff Commission Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, today issued to the press a written statement defining the attitude of the Democratic party in the House toward legislation urged by President Roosevelt in his messages to Congress at the present session. The statement describes what Republican legislation the Democrats will support, what they will oppose and what concessions they demand on the part of the majority as the price of refraining from an organized filibuster throughout the remainder of the session. Mr. Williams says:

“Insofar as the things urged by the President are good things, I would like the country to know that all he has to do is to deliver 20 or 35 House votes in favor of them. These conjoined with the solid Democratic vote will put them through.”

Measures Democrats Favor.

Mr. Williams notes the following measures as the ones which will “command virtually the solid Democratic vote within constitutional limits.”

The complete publication of campaign contributions.

Prohibition of child labor in the District of Columbia and the territories.

An employers liability law, drawn to accord with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

Federal liability to Government employees.

A law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions without notice to the party enjoined.

Removal of a tariff on wood pulp and printing paper.

Imposition of a Federal charge for every water-power right granted on navigable streams.

What Democrats Oppose.

These principles and measures urged by the President with which Mr. Williams as minority leader takes issue are enumerated as follows:

The penalizing of the boycott.

The right of an Attorney-General to nominate receivers when common carriers are thrown into the hands of a receiver.

Modification of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit within limitations the maintenance of trusts and cartels in combinations of capital.

Appointment of a commission to prepare data for revision of the tariff.

Mr. Williams frankly states that he does not know whether a majority of the minority favors the creation of a permanent waterways commission.

Referring to the President's declaration that child labor ought to be prohibited throughout the Nation and his recommendation that at least a model child-labor bill should be introduced in the District of Columbia, Mr. Williams says: “Child labor ought to be prohibited throughout the Nation, but the states are the sole authorities having constitutional power to prohibit.”

Liability Bill Used as Buffer.

Commending the President for his recommendation “for the immediate enactment of an employers liability law,” Mr. Williams says:

“There is no excuse for the delay on the part of the Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee to report an employers liability law. They have had all the time they want if it does not justify a suspicion that they are having a lot of useless hearings simply for the purpose of delaying a bill as a buffer to prevent serious consideration of other bills before the committee.”

Maintains Right to Boycott.

“It is a sad commentary upon this utterance of his that, while the Federal Courts have held that the boycott is a combination in restraint of trade and therefore illegal, they have virtually upheld the employer in his assertion of a right to blacklist. Because the Federal Court went so far as to say that because the employer had a right to discharge without giving any notice at all, therefore he had a right to blacklist because the discharged man was a member of a labor union. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Another decision of a Federal Court, the decision by Judge Grant, has gone so far as to say that a labor man's newspaper should not publish the name of a firm under the heading ‘We don't patronize.’ A man has a right to ostracize or not to patronize anybody, according to his own free will and he, therefore, has the right to publish those whom he does not patronize.”

Criticizes Tariff Programme.

The President's recommendation of a law to place wood pulp on the free list, “with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country” that does not put an export duty on them,” meets with Mr. Williams' approval, except that it does not go quite far enough. Not only wood pulp ought to be placed on the free list, he says, “but print paper ought to be placed there also. The publishers will not be very much benefited by the placing of wood pulp upon the free list if there is only a slight reduction of the duty upon the print paper.” Mr. Williams says:

The President's preparation for tariff revision by consideration at the hands of a commission composed of members of the House and Senate and so-called “experts” is both cumbersome and useless. The very best possible tariff commission is a commission consisting of the representatives of the people selected by the people in the interest of the people.

CANNON ACTS IN GOOD FAITH

Explains Reference of Hepburn Bill to Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Chairman Hepburn of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce called at the White House today and in conversation with the President some consideration was given to the action of Speaker Cannon in referring to the Judiciary committee instead of to the commerce committee the bill drawn by the National Civic Federation and introduced by Mr. Hepburn so to amend the Sherman anti-trust law as partially to exempt labor unions from its prohibitory operation and to permit the forming of combinations of capital and traffic agreements between railroads within certain limitations.

It was supposed by the President and



M. W. Chun, One of the Korean Conspirators, Accidentally Wounded by One of Chang's Bullets.

refer Mr. Hepburn that the Speaker would refer the bill to the interstate and foreign commerce committee, and Mr. Hepburn marked this reference on the bill—as is often done by sponsors—when he introduced it. The fact that this reference was crossed off and that the bill was sent to the Judiciary committee and then referred to a sub-committee whose chairman is Representative Littlefield of Maine, led to a report that this course indicated unfriendliness on the part of the Speaker toward the bill. And this further fact that organized labor and Representative Littlefield are at enmity caused this report to be taken very seriously in certain quarters.

It is, however, said to be a fact that on the day after it was introduced Mr. Cannon told Mr. Hepburn he favored consideration of the bill in good faith.

Speaker Cannon did not decide to send the bill to the Judiciary committee until a conference with Asher C. Hinds, parliamentarian of the House, who is clerk at the Speaker's desk.

Explaining the reference, Mr. Hinds today called attention to the practice of the House as embodied in the digest: “Matters relating to investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary committee.”

SHOCKS IN MEXICO CITY

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE CRACKS WALLS, STOPS CLOCKS.

Fact That City Is Built on Spongy Bed of Ancient Lake Prevents Property Loss.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—Mexico City was visited by two severe earthquake shocks today. The first shock occurred at 2:50 P. M., lasting four minutes and 25 seconds. No lives were lost and the property damage was insignificant, though numerous walls were cracked by the motion of the earth's waves.

The shock was very similar to that felt in this city about a year ago, the oscillations being of a long, swaying variety. At the National Observatory it was stated that the needle of the seismograph traveled the entire distance of the dial. That no property loss resulted is due, according to the scientists, to the fact that the City of Mexico rests on the spongy bed of an old lake.

A second and much more severe earthquake shock occurred at 5:11 P. M., to-night. Walls were cracked and clocks all over the city were stopped. The theater crowds rushed to the streets. The people are considerably alarmed over the repeated shocks. No great damage has yet been reported, though a number of walls have fallen.

For a short time telegraphic communication was interrupted.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PENROSE

Senator's Condition Critical and the Doctors Are Pessimistic.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 26.—The condition of Senator Penrose is said to be very grave, and little hope is held out for recovery. He was conscious during most of the day.

The attending physicians tonight issued the following bulletin:

“Senator Penrose has failed to make any progress toward improvement during the day, and his condition remains critical this evening.”

Virginia District for Taft.

ROANOKE, Va., March 26.—The Fifth Virginia Republican Convention met today at Rocky Mountain and elected delegates to the National convention at Chicago. The delegates were instructed to cast their votes for William H. Taft.

QUIT COLLEGE AS SIGN OF PROTEST

Stanford Students Resist Punishment.

FENTON LEADS THE RADICALS

Asks 250 to Sign Pledge to Leave University.

GETS MANY SUPPORTERS

Declaration of Independence May Be Completed Saturday—Suspensions Break Up Athletics and College Festivities.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 26.—At a meeting of the student body held this afternoon, a plan was proposed which, if carried out, will result in 250 students leaving the University as a protest against the action of the committee in the suspension and punishment of the paraders. This plan, which was proposed by Kenneth Fenton, of Portland, the baseball captain, is in the nature of an agreement which, if signed by 250 or more students, obligates the signers to apply for dismissal cards and leave college in order to demonstrate that the issues between the students' committee and faculty is one of principle for which the students are ready to sacrifice their college career. An additional motive in this proposed action is to call the attention of the University trustees to the fact that the situation here is of sufficient importance to demand their immediate action.

Rapidly Sign Agreement.

The number of signatures on the agreement has not yet reached the required number, but the names are being rapidly added, and it seems probable that before Saturday, which is set as the day for the agreement to go into effect, the 250 will have signed. In case the required number is not secured, it is probable only a few of the more radical will leave.

The meeting today was the most stormy in the history of the student body and lasted three hours.

When the meeting was called, A. A. Murphy, president of the student body, declared that he wished the fullest discussion and hoped no action would be taken until the situation had been thoroughly analyzed. He was followed by Fenton, the acknowledged leader of the radicals, who was greeted with cheers.

Fenton Leads the Radicals.

Fenton's address was couched in the most vigorous terms. He called upon the students to display their independence against faculty injustice and insisted that there was no honorable course open except withdrawal from the University. In conclusion, he offered a resolution which he stated had been prepared by a number of prominent men last night. He pleaded for 250 signers, and many of those present presented themselves at once. The resolution reads as follows:

“Resolved, That we, the undersigned, hereby agree to withdraw from the University and take out honorable dismissals, provided that 250 signatures are obtained.”

Ed Koerner, a football star and one of

CANNON BOOMED BY SUCKER STATE

Sudden Change on the Tariff Question.

CONVENTION IS FOR REVISION

Boutell Causes “Adjustment” Scheme to Die.

NO PROTECTION TO TRUSTS

Hurried Trip of Speaker's Lieutenant to Springfield Brings Change of Front—Roosevelt's Name Is Skillfully Used.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—The Republicans of Illinois today endorsed Joseph G. Cannon as a candidate for the Presidency, declared for a revision of the tariff and elected four delegates-at-large to the National convention. The men chosen are United States Senators Shelby M. Cullom and Albert J. Hopkins, Governor Charles Denen and Mayor Fred A. Busse, of Chicago.

The convention also endorsed the administration of Governor Denen and that of all other state officers. The candidacy of Mr. Denen to succeed himself was not mentioned, it being understood that only matters of National import were to come before the convention.

For the last two days it had been confidently asserted by the platform-builders that the resolutions would favor tariff adjustment instead of revision, it being the idea that revision is generally accepted as meaning reduction, and adjustment might mean the raising of some schedules as well as the lowering of others. In the last moment, however, Congressman Henry S. Boutell arrived from Washington, where he had conferred with Mr. Cannon and other Republican leaders and the plank adopted today was the result.

No Whisper of Opposition.

The Cannon men had things entirely their own way and there was not a whisper of opposition through the day. All motions were passed unanimously and without argument, and the applause that greeted the reading of the plank endorsing the candidacy of the Speaker was great and enthusiastic.

Just before the reading of the platform, the convention took an impromptu and sudden adjournment because of a fire in the Leland Hotel and many of the delegates never returned to the hall. After an interim of an hour the convention was called to order a second time and the final part of the programme was carried out promptly.

The first mention of Cannon was in the prayer of Rev. J. M. Francis, who invoked the divine blessing upon him and his career. He was instantly interrupted by an outburst of applause which put a ten-second halt in his prayer.

At the conclusion of the invocation, Chairman West introduced as the chair-



Thomas Taggart, Chairman of Democratic National Convention, Who Controls Indiana Convention.

not remain in the University. The rowing crew is already disbanded. Tomorrow the varsity track team will meet Pomona athletes. The Pomona team arrived this morning with 15 men.

The 41 students suspended are preparing a petition appealing to President Jordan for final reconsideration of their case immediately. The penalty of added graduation requirements inflicted on some of those participating in the parade is, in result, almost as serious as suspension, as it will necessitate additional months of work before receiving a degree. This affects over 150 students, so that with those suspended almost 200 have been set back a year in their college work.

The boat squad—both varsity and freshman crews—has disbanded, owing to the fact that Captain Gay was among those dismissed. Tennis is at a standstill, with Captain P. B. Delano suspended, and practice has ceased.

No Senior Festivities.

At a meeting this morning the senior class voted to discontinue plans for the customary senior week festivities at the end of the semester, as a protest against the existing situation. The money of the class will be used to pay the salary of Moulton, the trainer, and Murphy, the rowing coach, as the discontinuance of the intercollegiate track meet and regatta will deprive the student body of the revenue usually devoted to these purposes. The only ceremony which the class of 1908 will hold during commencement week will be the laying of the class plate in front of the Memorial Church.

Following are the names of 30 of the 41 students who have been suspended:

H. F. Bruning, junior, editor Quack, '08, Oakland.

T. R. Cadwallader, junior, football in.

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PURSUE ATTACK ON STATE LAWS

Railroads to Follow Up Advantage.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI NEXT

Supreme Court Decision Clears Way for Action.

PENALTIES ARE TOO HIGH

Presidents and Lawyers Confer on Continuation of War—Ask the State Courts to Declare Laws Contrary to Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 26.—(Special.)—At two conferences in Chicago today between presidents of Missouri and Illinois railroads and their general counsel it was decided to attack the constitutionality of the 2-cent passenger rate laws in those states and of the freight law in Missouri. In each state the action will be similar and will be taken as soon as it is possible to prepare the bills.

The proceedings will be upon the assumption that the laws in each of these states come within the decision of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina rate cases. None of the railroad lawyers had received a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court in these cases, and it was decided to await action until the text of the decisions is available.

It was the purpose some time ago of the railroad presidents in each of these states to discuss the advisability of attacking the 2-cent laws, and a meeting was called for the very day that the Supreme Court's decision was rendered. This caused an adjournment until today. It was the general opinion that the decision makes the way plain and easy for a similar court declaration with respect to the laws in both these states, and also with respect to the laws in some other states. It is, therefore, likely that other conferences will be held soon with a view to considering the advisability of starting suits in other states where the laws prescribe excessive penalties.

The petition in each case probably will be to the state courts, asking to have the laws declared unconstitutional on the ground that the penalties prescribed are excessive and amount to a substantial denial of the right to have their legitimacy tested in the usual way. It is stated that the courts will have no recourse save to follow the Supreme Court in the matter and declare the laws invalid.

Penalties Declared Excessive.

The law in Illinois prescribes a penalty of a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense, which means for each and every ticket which is sold at more than a 2-cent rate. The Missouri law, which went into effect on July 15, 1907, prescribes a penalty of a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for a period of a year for a term not to exceed five years. For a violation of the maximum freight rate law the penalty is imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 90 days. In the case of Missouri, the freight law will be attacked as well as the passenger law.

How to Revise the Tariff.

The broadening of the home market and the increased foreign demand for our products have stimulated competition, and this competition has brought out manifold new discoveries and inventions which have materially altered the cost of production both at home and abroad. Almost every article of commerce. The long continuance of the benefits caused by the present tariff has produced an industrial situation which suggests the possibility of securing by the revision of the tariff additional benefits for people of the United States through a wise continuance of the policy of the protective tariff.

It is apparent that in order to maintain the scientific accuracy of the tariff, remove inequities and prevent injustice, some new schedules must be added to the law, some of the present rates must be repealed and some must be repealed together. The very success of the present tariff demonstrates the wisdom of revising it to conform to the improved conditions.

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JUST A FEW THOUSAND MORE PARTING WORDS

