

# LOW-GRADE TARIFF

### High-Grade Lumber, They Agree, Would Not Be Affected by Revision.

## WEYERHAEUSER IS GRILLED

### Some Witnesses Leave Bad Impression of Him With Committee. New Schedule to Be Adopted Is in Doubt.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 23.—American lumbermen who recently appeared before the House committee on ways and means, asking that there be no reduction in the tariff on lumber, were concerned chiefly over their low-grade output. There was no alarm felt over high-grade lumber, for the testimony of most witnesses agreed that this market would not be materially affected, even if the present duty should be removed. American manufacturers have always been able to meet competition on this grade of lumber, but on low-grade stock they have sustained losses, and it is contended, would sustain still heavier losses should this class of lumber be brought into competition with the same class imported from Canada. In other words, what the American lumbermen most desire is protection against low-grade lumber from other countries. Going over the testimony of various witnesses, the question of conservation is frequently encountered. Advocates of free lumber, as well as friends of the present tariff, and believers in a higher tariff, all talk of conservation, and the necessity of prolonging the life of the American forests was given as a chief argument on both sides of the controversy. But two distinct methods of conservation were proposed. The advocates of free trade would let in lumber from abroad, thereby diminishing the drain upon our own forests, and in that way extending their life. That is the Pinchot idea, and probably will be the basis of the Conservation Commission. In its report to the President next month.

### Keep Out Low-Grade Lumber.

The American lumbermen, however, have another plan of conservation, and one which they believe more practical and certainly more beneficial to the lumbermen. They would keep out all grades of foreign lumber, particularly that from Canada, build up a market for this lumber at home, and thereby enable lumber mills fully to utilize the forests under their control. It is admitted that, because of the limited market for low-grade lumber, and the high freight rates to distant markets, lumber is not being obliged to leave a large percentage of their low-grade timber in the woods, frequently burning it rather than lose money by hauling it to the mills, where it would only swell the surplus of such lumber now on hand, and for which there is a very limited market. In some parts of the country a small percentage of the lumber is high-grade, as in Eastern Oregon, where, according to the testimony of C. W. Nibley, of La Grande, 26 per cent of the lumber is composed of high-grade. In Western Oregon and Washington the percentage of high-grade timber is considerably higher, but even in that section a majority of the lumber is under clear. But the country over, it would seem from the testimony, the low-grade lumber is much more abundant than high-grade, and the great bulk of the lumber output is in danger of competition if the tariff is removed. Touching on the subject of conservation, T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, one of the largest lumber manufacturers in the United States, had this to say to the committee:

### Timber Left in Forests.

Most of the years that I have been in the business we had no tax on lumber. In order to work against the odds we had to do as they are doing in the South, and as they are doing on the Pacific Coast today, leave more than one-half of the timber in the forests. The lumbermen will have to continue to do this unless there is a change in the methods and manner of dealing with the timber. The lumber business, so as to give it protection sufficient to make it worth while to lumber the timber, and to take out not half or two-thirds, but to take out all of it, and in that way to make the forests last for a number of years, as it cannot do under the present conditions.

### As has been previously explained, the committee on ways and means is overwhelmingly inclined to reduce, if not to repeal the duty on lumber. There are several causes leading up to this, aside from predisposition on the part of several members. One is the prejudice against Weyerhaeuser and other big timber land owners; another is the fact that present holders of stumpage, who bought for a song, are selling their standing timber at prices many, many times greater than the original cost, and still further prejudices seem to be due to the fact that large quantities of American lumber are now shipped to foreign markets, and there is a general disposition to reduce duty on products that are already going abroad in great bulk.

### Dislike for Weyerhaeuser.

In the course of the day's hearing devoted to lumber, Mr. Weyerhaeuser was allowed to frequently by members of the committee, and various witnesses were called upon to state what they knew of his operations. The committee was given an unfavorable impression of the lumber king by T. M. Knappen, of Minneapolis, the conservation theorist, who flatly declared that Weyerhaeuser, together with C. A. Smith and T. B. Walker, owned one-third the timber lands in the United States, and had arbitrarily boosted the price of stumpage out of all reason. Later in the day, when Mr. Walker was placed on the stand, he was questioned by Representative Fordney as to the correctness of Mr. Knappen's declaration. He replied that the Government owns 168,000,000 acres of timber land; he understood that Weyerhaeuser owns 1,500,000 acres; he himself confessed to owning 600,000 acres, and Smith owned a like amount, making 2,500,000 acres in the hands of the three men, alleged by the theorist to hold one-third of the timber land in the United States. Two and a half million acres, against 168,000,000 owned by the Government, and 150,000,000 acres owned by individuals, usually in quarter section tracts. Mr. Walker denounced the statement made by Mr. Knappen as having been made to prejudice the people against the lumber interests. The statement certainly had the effect of prejudicing some members of the committee.

### Stumpage Is Considered.

The question of stumpage was gone into at considerable length, and while it was shown that timber land bought years ago for a nominal price, is today held at ten times the original cost in many instances, yet the lumbermen contended that those who acquired timber when it was cheap are not to be condemned for exhibiting sound business judgment. It was shown that Weyerhaeuser had bought from the Northern Pacific for \$2 to \$3 an acre, and is today holding that

same land at \$50 per acre and higher; and that stumpage he acquired at 15 cents a foot is selling for \$1.50 to \$2, but it was denied that Weyerhaeuser had regulated the price of stumpage; the small owner upon whom the same grade of timber was getting the same price as the great owner king on the same grade of timber. In fact it was flatly denied that there is any trust or combination among the owners of timber land. The rise in value, it was contended, has been natural, yet the fact remains that some members of the committee attribute the great rise in the price of lumber to the increased cost of stumpage, and for this latter rise they seem to blame Weyerhaeuser more than any one else.

### New Schedule in Doubt.

There are members of the ways and means committee who evidently proceed on the theory that protection is not necessary on commodities which are exported in larger quantities than they are imported; that if the United States is able not only to supply the home market, but a surplus to market abroad, no material harm can result from taking down the tariff bars. Such members apply this reasoning to the lumber tariff. It is argued that the lumber trade is in importation in a given year, particularly on grades of lumber produced in large quantities in this country. Therefore it is argued that the American industry, having established itself, is not in danger of competition from Canada or elsewhere. Members holding this view are considering the tariff question largely from a theoretical viewpoint, and it is manifest from their questions that they are little convinced by arguments made by representatives of special industries. Just what is going to happen to the lumber schedule when the ways and means committee gets ready to report is not known, but it may be that a proposition to cut the tariff, and with a strong prejudice against the lumber manufacturers and timber land owners, coupled with a husky demand for free lumber coming from the states of East and Middle West, may result in a revision of the lumber schedule—and revision downward rather than upward.

## LITTLE TOTS DO FINELY

### CHILDREN'S DRILL THRILLS APPLAUDING SPECTATORS.

### Professor Krohn's Classes Give Excellent Exhibition of Callisthenics and Gymnastic Work.

The big gymnasium of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club proved affably too small to accommodate the large throng which sought admission to see the drills, marches and athletic exercises of the "little tots" program rendered by the different classes under Professor Krohn Wednesday night, and many persons were turned away through there being no more space available. While the athletic and gymnastic stunts elicited the most profound attention, the different drills of the classes also proved affably too small to accommodate the throng. First the girls and then the boys would go through their drill formations with the precision of veteran soldiers, and when the crowd got so dense, much more intricate movements could have been given, but lack of space caused the reduction of the number of evolutions.

One bright feature, and one that displayed the master hand of Professor Krohn, was the figure dance given by 16 girls, who, dressed in pure white with the Multnomah colors worn tastefully, first executed a schottische in a graceful and pleasing manner, and then, at a signal from the professor, switched suddenly and most cleverly into various formations.

Then came the apparatus work of the junior girls, which included the climbing a ladder, thence by means of the hand holds on the rather across space to a pole, down which the girls slid, and the apparatus work of the junior leaders' class proved as interesting as the acrobatic feats of a circus or as seen in the vaudeville shows. The boys performed on the apparatus like veterans, and went through the different exercises without a slip. The callisthenic drill of the little or junior girls' class, which the program and was executed with precision and neatness.

In conclusion, Wrestling Instructor Eddie O'Connell, and Edgar B. Frank gave a wrestling exhibition of considerable merit. They went at it as though it were a real match, and many of those present, who had never before witnessed a match of this kind, were furnished with a treat. Parsons Orchestra rendered the accompaniment to the drills and marches.

## VERDICT IS FORECAST

### Judge Root Expected to Be Found Guilty of "Great Impropriety."

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—A member of the bar committee investigating Judge Root, who would allow the use of his name, says: "Great impropriety" will be the verdict. He says nothing has been found indicating that Judge Root received money from the Great Northern, or from Judge Gordon.

## FAVORS UNITED CHURCHES

### Committee Recommends Union of Three Churches.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—As a direct result of the movement to secure unity in the Christian churches by the establishment of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which closed its sessions here Tuesday, a joint committee representing the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Reformed Church and the Welsh Presbyterian Church has recommended a consolidation of the three churches.

### Charged With Assault.

Following a saloon brawl which occurred a few nights ago in the resort conducted by Franquillo Gianoli at First and Taylor streets, Frank Jordan, an Italian laborer, who lives at Williams Station on the St. John carline, was arrested last night at his home by Patrolman Wellbrook on a warrant charging him with assault with a dangerous weapon. He was locked up in the City Jail in default of bail. According to the saloon man, Jordan attacked him with a razor and was prevented from killing him by three other men who were in the place at the time and whom he will summon as witnesses. Gianoli was not even wounded.

By placing small cylinders containing compressed carbon dioxide, with fuse plugs melting at 200 degrees, in coal bunkers, a dangerous combustion, it is said, will be prevented.

## KIERAN'S AGENTS ASSUME DISGUISE

### Try to Compromise Suits, but Can't Head Off Prosecution.

## ONE DRESSED AS BISHOP

### Victimized Catholic Societies Refuse to Interfere With Law's Course Against Head of Broken Funding Company.

## BADLY SLASHED SALOON

### BARKEEPER NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

## Fight in Second-Street Barroom

### Brings Police and Ambulance on the Jump.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—Several men, saying they were representatives of P. J. Kieran, the defunct Fidelity Funding Company, of New York and Chicago were here yesterday attempting to compromise with the several Catholic societies of this diocese which have been made defendants in suits to collect money growing out of loans placed through Kieran and the funding company.

## CARNEGIE TRUST HAS NOTES

### Will Sue Catholics for \$410,000 and Holds Collateral.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Carnegie Trust Company of this city, says it holds \$400,000 of its notes of various Catholic societies which were discounted by the Fidelity Funding Company. These notes, the statement says, are secured by \$600,000 worth of collateral and the trust company is waiting the action of the receiver before attempting to recover.

Thomas F. Gilroy, the receiver, has requested the Carnegie Company to surrender some of its collateral, but the company declined.

## SUITS BY TRUST COMPANY

### Catholic Societies Called On to Pay Double Amount Received.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Dec. 10.—Suits to recover money alleged to be due upon notes which were discounted by the Fidelity Funding Company of New York have been entered by the Carnegie Trust Company of New York against the Society of the Holy Family, St. Vitus Italian Catholic Church and St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church, all of this place.

## MARS FOR PROHIBITION

### Harvard Scientists Discover Water Vapor on War God's Planet.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Professor Percival Lowell announced yesterday that his assistants at his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., have determined that there is water vapor on Mars and that it is measurable. It betrays itself in lines of the spectrum.

## PROHIBITION IS RECEDING

### Reports of National Liquor League Allege Change in Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—That the wave of opposition throughout the country to the liquor traffic seems to be receding was the keynote of the report of the various state organizations at the closing of the National Liquor League. The consensus of opinion was that the best interests of the hour would be served by conserving by having the number of saloons limited according to population.

## CLAIMS ROGERS AS UNCLE

### Guilty Man Says He Is Related to Oil Magnate.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 10.—C. A. Rogers, who claims to be a nephew of H. H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was sentenced to serve a year in the State Penitentiary yesterday. He was indicted on two counts for passing fictitious checks on a hotel and gambling parlor, pleaded not guilty when arraigned, but later changed his plea to one of guilty.

## ADMINISTER HUME ESTATE

### Executors to Take Charge of Property in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—

Mary M. Hume and Charles H. Warner were today granted special letters of administration in the Superior Court over the estate in California of R. B. Hume, who died in Oregon on November 25. The petition stated that there would be some delay in probating the will and that it was desirable that the petitioners, who are named as the executors in the will, should have the legal right to take charge of the property.

The estate here, according to the petition, consists of real and personal property, including stocks and bonds and horses. The horses are thoroughbreds that are now quartered at the Emeryville track. Judge Coffey granted the special letters as requested and placed the administrators under \$10,000 bonds each.

Amy Crozier, who represents the Humes' attorneys, stated tonight that he had no idea as to the value of the estate in California. He also stated that the will, when it is filed, will be probated in Oregon, and that a copy will be filed in the San Francisco court.

A stabbing affray in the saloon of William Fishbeck, 162 Second street, at 11 o'clock Wednesday night brought the police that report in haste on an urgent call sent in from the saloon for assistance. Patrolmen Burke and Detective Graves found Fishbeck seriously wounded. He had been slashed across the face, head and shoulder with a sharp knife, which left long gapping wounds, and from which quantity of blood flowed. One slash extended on one side of his head from his forehead to his neck, laying bare the bone for its full length. Fishbeck was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital, in the Red Cross ambulance, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Ziegler, the City Physician. He will survive his injuries.

The police started search for a young man named Frank Lloyd, a lather by occupation, who is accused of having done the cutting of the hair of Fishbeck. Lloyd, accompanied by Henry Trobridge and William Holmes, also lathers, entered his place together. Lloyd became engaged in a conversation with the saloon man, who tried to eject him from the resort. Lloyd then drew a long-bladed, sharp knife and slashed it across the forehead of Fishbeck, which severed the face in such a manner that he will probably be scarred for the remainder of his life.

Lloyd made his escape before the police arrived. Trobridge and Holmes, who were with him, were arrested and taken to the police station. A few minutes later a trouble call from a saloon on Third street, near the corner of Pollockman Bpps to this resort, and there Lloyd, covered with blood, was arrested.

## NEW PRESIDENT IS CHOSEN

### MRS. HARRIET M'ARTHUR SUCCEEDS RALPH B. FISHER.

Juvenile Improvement Association Meets and Takes Important Legislative Steps.

Mrs. Harriet M. McArthur was elected vice-president of the Juvenile Improvement Association Tuesday night to succeed the late Ralph B. Fisher, who was shot and killed by Attorney J. A. Finch. The committee to prepare the next year's annual report of the association was appointed to organize clubs in Albina, South Portland and other sections of the city. A committee was also appointed to prepare a report with reference to the untimely death of Mr. Fisher.

## Demand for Hair Ropes.

Milwaukee Sentinel.—There is one thing which we export from this country that is in demand in fact no one outside those in the trade, even know anything about," said S. C. Brown. "That is hair ropes. They are shipped to all parts of the world, and they go any place where poisonous snakes are plentiful. Every cowboy and plainsman learned years ago that if he did not wish to wake up in the morning with a rattler for a bed mate when he had to sleep out on the prairie, he had to be careful before he laid down to see that his horsehair rope was coiled around his neck, so that there was no opening through which a snake might crawl.

"No snake will tackle a hair rope. It is the surest and most effective protection against them. Somehow this idea has permeated the minds of the East Indians, and now they buy these ropes for protection against the poisonous snakes with which that country abounds. Large numbers of these ropes are shipped to India and adjoining countries each year.

## Fire in Boise Home.

A chimney fire occurred Wednesday night at the residence of Whitney L. Boise, 601 Hawthorne avenue. The damages were very slight. The blaze was discovered by Patrolman Gould, who saw flames rushing from the chimney as he passed and ran to box 262 and turned in an alarm. The flames were quickly put out. Showers of sparks were dropped over the shingle roof and a blaze of perhaps serious effects would have resulted had it not been discovered many minutes later.

Straw hats and braids are extensively manufactured in the commune of Formigine Modena, Italy, where the average annual production is about 2,000,000 pairs of braids, measuring from 40 to 30 yards each, besides 30,000 straw hats.

# HALL FURNITURE



Hall racks, hall seats and hall mirrors—splendid pieces that make practical and appreciative gifts. Our line offers variety of designs and finishes from which pleasing selection can be made—in the golden oak, mahogany and the fumed oak. The hall racks combine every convenience—boxseats and umbrella receptacles with mirrors in several shapes and heavy ornamental hat and coat hooks. The hall mirrors are shown in a variety of patterns, and in sizes to meet the demands of any hall.



### Many Small Pieces

—such as stools, tabourettes, etc., make very appropriate and inexpensive holiday gifts. Stools in the quaint designs, in the fumed oak, with leather upholstered tops. Tabourettes in pedestal and other styles, in the mahogany and golden oak, with round and square tops. Attractively priced.

# Navajo Blanket Rugs

A collection direct from the trading posts in Arizona and New Mexico—a careful selection of the best designs and weavings of the clever Navajo Indians—a variety of sizes to select from—suitable for floor rugs, couch coverings, lounging rugs and wall decorations for the den and the various rooms where quaint furniture is used. The most reasonably priced Navajo Rugs ever exhibited in this city. Very appropriate gifts for your Eastern friends. Some are priced as low as \$3.50.

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# TULL & GIBBS COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHERS

Morris Chairs Desk Chairs Ladies' Desks Music Cabinets

# SMITH IS MAJOR

### Incomplete Returns in From Astoria Election.

# AMENDMENTS ARE BEATEN

### City Does Not Want "Port of Astoria," Will Not Build Seawall and Will Give No Money for Advertising Purposes.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Complete returns from six and incomplete returns from one precinct show that the following city officers were elected here Wednesday.

Mayor, A. M. Smith; Auditor, Olof Anderson; Treasurer, Thomas Dealey; Attorney, Charles Abernethy; Street Superintendent, J. P. Kearney; Surveyor, A. S. Tee; Police Commissioner, W. C. Logan; Councilmen, First ward, Charles Wilson and F. J. Carney; Third ward, Chris Leinweber and A. L. Fox; Fourth ward, L. O. Bell and R. A. Stangeland; Councilman-at-Large, H. F. Prael.

The result for Councilmen in the Second ward is very close and still in doubt. Water Commissioner—First ward, Asmus Brix and Frans Kankkonen; Second ward, P. A. Fisher and Isaac Bergman; Third ward, Gust Holmes and James W. Welch; Fourth ward, Peter Gimre and Sotus Jensen. Commissioner-at-Large, J. E. Ferguson.

# Spokane Service

### Two Trains Daily Portland to Spokane Via the O. R. & N.

### The "Spokane Flyer"

Leaves Portland at 5 P. M., arrives Spokane at 7 A. M. next morning. This is a through fast train, Portland to Spokane, via Oakesdale, carrying Buffet Smoking and Library Car, Standard Sleeping Car, Tourist Sleeping Car, Coach and Smoking Car.

### The "Spokane Passenger"

Portland and Spokane via Colfax. Leaves Portland at 6 P. M., arrives Walla Walla at 5 A. M., arrives Spokane at 11:15 A. M. This train has Standard Sleeping Car, Portland to Spokane, Portland to Walla Walla, besides equipment of coaches.

Tickets and berth reservations at City Ticket Office, Third and Washington streets. WM. McMURRAY, Gen. Pass. Agent, PORTLAND

# BEST "FRIDAY BARGAINS"

## Hovenden-Soule Piano Co.

Cor. Morrison and West Park Sts. OPEN EVENINGS

### THE J. K. GILL CO.

The Ideal Gift Store. Third and Alder Streets