

CHOICE OF JUDGE MAY BE DEFERRED

Senators Undecided About Opposing Fulton if He Is Nominated.

FILIBUSTER IS POSSIBLE

Otherwise Confirmation Will Be Prompt—Taft Awaits Wickersham's Report on Heney's Attack on Fulton.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 24.—Unless a new Federal Judge for Oregon is nominated tomorrow, no nomination will be possible before Monday, for the Senate, when it adjourns tomorrow, will adjourn Monday, and nominations can only be made when the Senate is in session. It is considered improbable that any nomination will be made tomorrow, as the Attorney-General, according to the general understanding, has not yet made his report to the President, and the President will not act until the Attorney-General submits his opinion of the Heney charges against ex-Senator Fulton.

May Not Oppose Confirmation.

It is considered significant that both Senators Bourne and Chamberlain are debating with themselves whether or not to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Fulton if he should be nominated. Both Senators admit they are giving this subject careful thought, but each insists he has not discussed it with the other.

Mr. Bourne was in conference with the Attorney-General today, and it was after his talk with Mr. Wickersham that he admitted he was undecided whether to oppose the nomination of Mr. Fulton's nomination, if submitted. Enough is known of the situation to justify the prediction that if Mr. Fulton is nominated, his confirmation will be promptly reported by the Senate Judiciary committee, and, unless a filibuster is inaugurated, he will be confirmed promptly.

BEAN'S NAME BEING URGED

Another Element of Opposition That Fulton Must Face.

In addition to protests by Francis J. Heney and others, which have been filed at Washington, the appointment of ex-Senator C. W. Fulton as Federal Judge is confronted with the further obstacle of a petition urging President Taft to name R. S. Bean, Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court, to that position. Such a petition was being circulated among the members of the bar in this city yesterday by Wallace McCamant and R. W. Wilbur.

Lawyers who were not seen yesterday will be given an opportunity today to sign the petition, which will be forwarded to Washington tonight. Other aspirants for the judgeship are S. C. Lowell, of Pendleton; Circuit Judge George H. Burnett, of Salem, who has been informed by United States Judges C. E. Wagoner and William Gilbert, and Robert Treat Platt, of this city, in whose behalf a petition has been circulated in Portland.

"Many of the lawyers to whom we presented Justice Bean's petition signed the same," said Mr. Wilbur last night. "In fact, we ascertained during the day that the petition was signed by some of the lawyers who signed a general petition relating to this appointment that has been circulated among the members of the bar in this city. We found that some of the lawyers had signed a petition asking that Mr. Platt be appointed to this office, but at no time did we find that any general petition had been circulated in behalf either of Senator Fulton, Judge Burnett or Judge Lowell."

"Some of the legal firms of the city, we learned, already had forwarded their personal endorsement of Senator Fulton, and while there was a feeling in some quarters that an Eastern Oregonian should receive the appointment, we found no concerted action in the interest of Judge Lowell's candidacy."

Delay on the part of President Taft in making an appointment was explained from Washington to be due to his desire to investigate the protests that have been forwarded by Heney. At the same time it is affording other aspirants for the appointment an opportunity to prepare and submit endorsements of their particular qualifications for the judgeship. For a time it was rumored that the name of Fulton would be sent to the Senate by President Taft at the opening of the special session of Congress, March 26. The fact that the nomination has been held up has caused some apprehension among Fulton's friends here in Oregon and at the same time has encouraged the friends of the other candidates to prosecute their efforts against Fulton and in the interest of their own particular candidate. Justice Bean has been a member of the Oregon Supreme Court for several years and his friends urge that from the fact that he has for years not been actively engaged in politics in this state he is admirably qualified for the position of Federal Judge.

SMALL CHANCE FOR TACOMAN

Hughes, of Seattle, Most Probable for Washington Judge.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 24.—President Taft has been making a careful investigation of the available lawyers in Western Washington, with a view to selecting the new Judge recently authorized by Congress, and from remarks he today made to Congressman Cushman, it would seem he is not likely to appoint a man from Tacoma or Southwestern Washington. Mr. Cushman still hopes for the appointment of his brother, E. C. Cushman, but there is good reason to believe Mr. Cushman will not be named. Among all the available men who have been looked up, E. C. Hughes, of Seattle, seems best to meet the high standard of qualifications fixed by the President, and it would not be surprising if he should be appointed, even before the Congressional delegation meets and files the recommendation. It is waiting for Mr. Cushman, willing to endorse his brother. Mr. Taft will appoint him, but Representative Cushman is not yet satisfied his brother is ineligible.

White Salmon to Send Float.

WHITE SALMON, Wash., March 24.—(Special.)—George Hutchin, manager of the Ross Festival at Portland, was in White Salmon today and made arrangements for the White Salmon Valley to be suitably represented by a float at the coming festival in June.

Rosenthal's pumps at the heel.



—Photo Copyright, 1909, by George Grantham Bain.
LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF SECRETARY OF STATE KNOX.
WASHINGTON, March 24.—(Special.)—P. C. Knox, the new Secretary of State, is one of the hardest workers in the public life. He is at his desk in the department usually long before the clerks begin to arrive, and he is one of the last to leave the department. Mr. Knox has always been a hard worker and, as he is systematic, he accomplishes a great deal in a day.

REVOLT ON SIGNAL

"Insurgents" in Congress Only Wait Opposition Move.

WANT TARIFF DISCUSSED

Followers of Murdock Will Oppose Any Effort to Limit Changes in Payne Bill and Expect Ample Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Like a South American revolution, the insurrection in the Republican ranks in the House refuses to be subdued. While there is no apparent indication of any movement on the part of the "insurgents" to reopen their fight, it is known that no rule to limit amendments to the tariff bill has been brought because of the uncertainty of the intentions of Representative Murdock, of Kansas, and the other "insurgents." It is understood that the committee is merely awaiting a favorable opportunity to bring in a rule which will limit the changes in the Payne bill to allow amendments. This rule, which probably will be presented before next week, will not shut off the reading of the tariff bill under the five-minute rule, but is proposed as a means of preventing unnecessary delay in bringing about its passage.

As several Republicans have announced their intention of forcing the votes on certain proposed amendments, it may also be the purpose of the rule to prevent such votes being taken.

The proposed rule would be opposed by a large number of Republicans and Democrats alike, but it would prevent votes being taken for the purpose of putting members on record with regard to certain schedules, it might receive the support of those Republicans who desire to offer amendments to the Champ Clark and the minority members of the ways and means committee. He is seeking reappointment as the "insurgents" to stand by them. The consideration of the rule also would require the Democratic "bolters" to go on record again.

BECKER TRYING TO HOLD JOB

Finds Severe Criticism of Conduct of Oregon Land Cases.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 24.—Track C. Becker, having delivered and backed up P. J. Heney's protest against the appointment of ex-Senator Fulton to the Federal bench, is now devoting his time to his own interests. He is seeking reappointment as the special representative of the Department of Justice in Oregon, but is seriously concerned on account of reports which have reached Washington through official channels severely criticizing his work in Oregon, both in the land-fraud cases and in the land-grant suits. Mr. Becker today sought an interview with the Attorney-General to discuss his own case, but was stayed off until tomorrow. It is doubtful if he will be returned to Oregon, unless to clean up matters which he now has in hand. Senator Bourne, grateful to Mr. Becker for his assistance in fighting Mr. Fulton, is favorable to his retention.

NEW CHANCE FOR STATEHOOD

Arizona and New Mexico Will Get Consideration in December.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Congress will be given an opportunity to vote on the statehood bill when it convenes in regular session next December. Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, who will undoubtedly continue in the 61st Congress as chairman of the House committee on territories, after conferring with President Taft today, announced that he would at that time re-introduce the bill which was passed by the House at the last session. The measure provides for separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and is in accordance

REVENUES DO NOT SHOW WELL

Receipts of Internal Revenues Show Decrease Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during February the total receipts were \$1,000,000, a decrease as compared with February, 1908, of \$1,019,900. For the eight months of the current fiscal year the decrease is \$8,556,775, as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Receipts from spirits for February decreased \$1,238,425 from a year ago. Tobacco and fermented liquors show slight increases.

C. P. R. CONFERS WITH MEN

Employees and Officials Seek Agreement on Many Questions.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 24.—Negotiations for a new working agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its mechanical employees opened this morning at a conference between representatives of the company and men. Mechanics, boiler-makers, boiler-fitters, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, carmen, fitters, coachbuilders and storemen were represented. Among the principal matters complained of is the pension question, the men wanting old workers related to positions that they filled before the strike of last year.

The sore point with the men, and one that might lead to trouble, is the question of union shops. The present Canadian Pacific Railway shops are what the men term "wide open." The company is likely, however, to strenuously oppose agitation to have a complete union shop. reference to the Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway only, and affects about 600 men, the territory covered being from Fort William to Vancouver. The conference will resume next week.

Cars Can't Stop Everywhere.

SALEM, Or., March 24.—(Special.)—In answer to a letter from the Oregon Electric Railway, the Oregon Electric Railway alleges that it is compelled to stop its cars at every farmhouse it will put the road absolutely out of business. It seems that in order to secure a right of way the railroad contracted to stop its cars at a large number of points. It is alleged it has ignored these contracts.

Coast Needs 20 Battleships.

TACOMA, Wash., March 24.—Rear-Admiral Evans is here today and in an interview said: "We need 20 battleships on the Pacific Coast. With such a fleet this coast is safe from any attack. I do not believe in dividing the Atlantic fleet in order to send ships to the Pacific. We should concentrate our forces. The danger of non-concentration was fully demonstrated by Russia's failure on the sea in her combat with Japan."

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PUBLIC YAWNS AT REFORMS URGED

New York and New Jersey Governors Make Little Headway With Pet Measures.

HUGHES CHARTER HELD UP

Direct Primary Bill Hard and Fast on Rocks—Fort Finds His Mandates Sidestepped by Lawmakers of New Jersey.

BY LLOYD F. LONERGAN.
NEW YORK, March 24.—(Special.)—The Governor of New York, Charles F. Smith, was famous when he said to the Governor of South Carolina that it was a long time between drinks. But although the Governor of New Jersey recently remarked to the Governor of New York that it was a long time between reforms, he has failed to make any remarkable hit.

The general public simply yawns and talks about something else. The Governor of New York wants a direct primary law and a revised city charter. The Governor of New Jersey desires less outside interference and a revision in the tax laws. The indications are that neither executive will be gratified, and their mutual sorrows are causing them to become great friends.

Rocks Ahead of Charter.

The proposed city charter for New York is the work of the so-called Ives committee, which has been in session here off and on for two years. The men who drew it up and presented it to the Legislature declare it solves all problems, but others who have studied it have different opinions.

For example, Thomas F. Grady, Democratic leader in the Senate, says it is "mush." And John Raines, the Republican leader, announces that "some of it is rotten and there will be lots of fireworks before it goes through."

Greater New York has been in existence since January, 1898, and its laws have been changed continually, although it has not had much effect, so far as could be ascertained.

For example, the first Borough President had absolutely no power. They were ornamental, and could name a secretary and a stenographer. Four years later, when the charter was revised, the Borough Presidents were given control of the street improvements, public building work, etc., in their territories. The Ives charter proposes to strip them of all power, and again make them figureheads.

Correction for Aldermen.

Of course, the Aldermen come in for "correction." The first, greater city legislative body consisted of the Board of Aldermen and the Council, the latter being a city senate, no to speak. The only result was to add to the confusion that existed. Then the Council was abolished, and the Board of Aldermen deprived of practical all power, except the right to issue permits for new streets. In 1905 the Aldermen's sphere of activity was increased, and their salaries raised.

The Ives and company propose to do away with all remuneration and thereby secure public-spirited citizens "so that the Aldermen will be like the Board of Education." To anybody who has ever seen the Board of Education in action or, rather, in conversation, this comparison will certainly seem an unhappy one.

"I have been in politics 26," says ex-Senator George Washington Plunkett, "and of all the glibby old hens, commend me to the Board of Education. If they were paid they might realize the value of time."

Despite their indorsement, the Ives bill recommends the abolition of the Board of Education as a separate corporation, and that it be reduced to 15 members, subordinate to the Board of Estimate.

Of course, the police come in for a shake-up. The greater city started with four commissioners, "no more than two of whom should be of the same political party." There was also a uniformed chief. Then the four commissioners went out, and a single-headed board came in. Next the uniformed chief, who happened to be Devery, was legislated out. Now it is proposed to restore the uniformed chief, but to make an improvement by calling him "Superintendent."

"Dream of Paranoids." These are a few of the main provisions of the bill, William C. De Witt, a well-known lawyer, one of the framers of the charter now in force, says that the Ives measure is "a dream of paranoids," and as Mr. De Witt is generally regarded as an independent public-spirited citizen,

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Direct Primary Bill on Rocks.

As I stated some months ago, the direct primary bill seems to be hard and fast on the rocks. Even the amended measure prepared by the Governor, which is far from what he wanted, does not seem likely to pass. The Republican leaders in both houses are openly and defiantly against it, and declare they have no intention of receding from their attitude, to oblige a Governor who never has obliged them.

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Governor J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, is enjoying the bitterest kind of a row with the Republican organization. Fort was a Judge of the Supreme Court when nominated two years ago. He was put upon the ticket because things looked equally, and these seemed a necessity for naming a man who could secure the independent vote. This is the Governor's second year in office and his successor will not be chosen until November, 1910. Under the law he is not eligible for re-election.

New York politicians who discuss the Jersey situation agree that it is "coarse work" to have a steering committee out in the open, making the wheels go around. In the Empire State they produce the same effect without such unpleasant publicity.

Yes, the results are the same. And this explains why the Governor of New Jersey is so fond of the Governor of New York. Were it not for the fact that neither one drinks, the famous gubernatorial dialogue might be repeated this side of the independent vote. This is the Governor's second year in office and his successor will not be chosen until November, 1910. Under the law he is not eligible for re-election.

ADDING TO THE HILARITY OF HEMISPHERES

Says Edwin Markham, the poet, in the New York American of March 13:

"Another humorist is adding to the hilarity of hemispheres. 'Hashimura Togo, Japanese schoolboy of San Francisco, aged thirty-five,' is uttering himself through Wallace Irwin, and discusses politics, finance, prohibition, exercise, fashion and other important subjects. Togo uses a sort of English that does violence to the lexicon; but his observations on men and events are usually given with a gayety and good sense that are worth many homilies in Lindley Murray's own. Togo has made a fine segue for many dinners in my house. Try reading him aloud as grace before or after meals."

THESE LETTERS ARE A REGULAR FEATURE OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

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