

EXCHANGE TRANTS ABOUT DIVISION

Senators Have Party Debate When Bailey Turns Guns on Republicans.

HE PUTS JOHNSON ON GRILL

Texas Ire Stirred by Governor's Criticism—Clay Attacks Sugar Trust. Progressives Bowled Over on Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate dropped into a party discussion late today and Democrats and Republicans taunted one another with the dissensions each party has suffered during the consideration of the tariff.

The debate was precipitated by Bailey, who charged the Republicans with having entered into a conspiracy to exaggerate and misrepresent Democratic dissensions in order to hide their own differences. This statement called Hale to his feet. He assured Bailey that there was no reason for such surmise. Hale declared there would be no failure to enact a protective tariff bill and that, when it was all over, all the Republicans would support it and all the Democrats would oppose it.

Bailey Excoriates Johnson.

Bailey, resuming, referred to an interview with Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, criticizing the minority in its attitude toward the bill.

"If this represents the views of Mr. Johnson," Bailey said, "then we might better be at home studying the tariff question than seeking Democratic favors in other states. If the tariff is to be authorized or sanctioned by Governor Johnson, he is utterly reckless of the truth and disqualified for any position. His explanation is that the railroads of the South have interested themselves in the legislation and have overcome the conscience of some Senators. He ought to name the men to whom he refers."

Bailey declared that the day when Democrats should favor free raw material had passed. He defended the vote of Democrats who favored a revenue tax on iron ore.

Clay Agitates Mormons.

Clay of Georgia made a warm appeal for a small differential on refined sugar in the interest of consumers.

All sections of the metal schedule were agreed to before adjournment.

Declaring that Joseph F. Smith, the head of the Mormon Church, every year fixes the price of beets in the interest of the beet-sugar factories of Utah, rather than in favor of the producers of beets, Clay called forth a characterization of his statement "as absolutely untrue" by Smoot, himself an official of the Mormon Church. Clay declared that Mr. Smoot, as president of the beet-sugar factories of Utah, received \$20,000 salary annually. "He is always in favor of the factories and against the growers," said Clay. Smoot denied this statement.

Severely arraigning the sugar trust and urging a material reduction in the duty on refined sugar, Clay discussed at great length the various phases of the beet and cane sugar industries. He argued that the consumer is discriminated against in favor of the American Sugar Refining Company, and that the sugar grower gets no benefit of the differential between the duties on raw and refined sugar.

Lace-making machines will be taxed at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem, although they have been admitted free of duty in the past, as the Senate adopted the provision to that effect.

Paynter reported an amendment placing linotype typesetting machines on the free list instead of continuing a duty on them of 20 per cent ad valorem. He said he favored this because the linotype business was a monopoly with from 200 to 400 per cent profit, reaching out to control the typesetting machines of the world. Changing his amendment to 10 per cent ad valorem, Paynter asked for a vote, and the amendment was defeated, 15 to 42. Borah, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Clapp, Doolittle, La Follette and Nelson, Republicans, voted with the Democrats.

An amendment by McLaughlin to put sewing machines, typewriters and printing presses on the free list was rejected, 23 to 62. La Follette voted with the Democrats.

An amendment by Newlands to reduce the duty on sewing machines from 30 to 20 per cent ad valorem was rejected, 44 to 45. Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Doolittle, Nelson, La Follette and the Democrats joined the Democrats in voting for the reduction.

Doolittle reported an amendment to make the duty of 45 per cent ad valorem apply to articles or wares not especially provided for, whose "chief value" was metal instead of those composed "in part" of metal, and declared that the committee provision placed under this schedule many articles containing but a trifling quantity of metal. Aldrich said the provision had been in all tariff laws since 1883, and he defended it as being necessary to prevent evasions of the law. The Doolittle amendment was rejected by a vote of 39 to 49.

EASTERN CAPITAL COMES

(Continued From First Page.)

to have the largest single tract, one of 3,000 acres, of white pine, still left uncultivated in Michigan.

Leaving Portland last night, the capitalists proceeded to Seattle, where they will continue on to Vancouver Island. While their car waits at Vancouver, the party will spend ten days in the woods, conducting a thorough investigation of a tract of 3,000 acres owned by the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company. The tract contains 2,500,000 feet of timber, sufficient to last a century at the ordinary rate of cut.

The first thing done in Vancouver was to arrange for an accelerated out. At present the syndicate is applying a number of mills with the entire output, but these are all located in British Columbia. With the proposed reduction in the tariff it is supposed this company will deluge the Oregon and Washington mills with its output, at the same time investing largely in Oregon, taking advantage of the drop in prices that would follow its operations.

The party is accompanied by a representative of the Michigan press, who daily telegraphs details of the trip and the operations of the capitalists.

Besides the conference with Mr. McGarry, several of the important capitalists in the party visited a number of lumbermen and capitalists in Portland. As careful a study as time would permit was made of local conditions, more than one member of the party was more familiar with conditions and values in Oregon than the average Portland resident.

Mr. Caldwell told of the reasons that attracted the visit. "I want these men to

ONE OF GREATEST AMERICAN FINANCIERS DEAD.



HENRY H. ROGERS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

realize the importance of the West," he said. "We are going on a visit of education." Mr. Caldwell said he was not very much concerned over the question of the reduction of the tariff. "We will astride the fence," he added.

Professor J. E. Roth, of Michigan University, spoke favorably of the country. "It has grown beyond my recollection," he commented. "I was here some years ago, and certainly do not recognize Portland."

"Oregon is the land of sunshine and flowers," said Ames T. McAllister. "The scenery is beautiful. Portland is beyond all our expectations. Portland is far larger than any of us ever believed. It is a city of progress, a city of business."

"There is more prosperity here, by far, than there is in the East," opined C. A. Phelps. "As far as I have seen, Portland is ahead of any other city on the Coast. I believe there can be no hard times in the West, as there have been to some extent in the East."

Visitors Are Amazed.

The visitors asked about the popularity of the bank clearings and the bank deposits. Each answer seemed to amaze them more than the last. They had no idea that Portland was a city so large and so prosperous.

"The credit of the visitors is good," said C. E. McCrone, manager for R. G. Sun & Co., Grand Rapids. "They have all behaved well and I can pronounce them as of good standing. The credit of the organization is good and anything but bunch contracts to do, it will stand by."

J. E. Beall, who was in the local Land Office 15 years ago, said Portland was a much stronger town than when he left. "I can't find any of the old landmarks either," he added. Mr. Beall was surprised to learn of the Forestry building, and the Council Crest carline gave him quite a shock.

"The people of the United States want a high tariff," was the statement of George W. Morse, "certainly a high lumber tariff." Mr. Morse was largely interested in Canadian lumber. He added that he was surprised at the growth. "We have been asleep in the East," he said.

Visitor Asks Questions.

"I like this country," said C. A. Sullivan. "I have interests in both countries, too." Mr. Sullivan is an Irishman and took special pains to say the nicest things possible about the country tributary to Portland. At the same time he wanted to ask many questions. "What are your manufactures?" "What do the people do?" Is the Willamette Valley country tributary to Portland? and so on in an endless strain. Mr. Sullivan will pay another visit to Portland, he said, to check on the country more closely and possibly to invest.

"I didn't notice much about the scenery," confessed Charles B. Stacy. "The others were too busy to notice it. I am admitted the fact. I will say, though, what I have said before about Oregon, that in 20 years it will easily surpass the East—and it may be only 10 years."

The capitalists left last night for Seattle with their car attached to the Northern Pacific train. They will make a very brief stay there before proceeding into the woods.

Those composing the party are: E. B. Caldwell, Detroit; Guy W. Brown, Central Lake, Mich.; William F. McKnight, Grand Rapids; E. W. Newton, Toledo; Charles W. Liken, Stowling, Mich.; Charles A. Phelps, Grand Rapids; Charles L. Stacy, Toledo; C. E. McCrone, Grand Rapids; George M. Morse, Grand Rapids; T. P. Doyle, Lowell, Mich.; W. C. Brown, Lansing; J. E. Beall, Ann Arbor; Boyer Dandard, Monroe; H. A. Gillman (Detroit Free Press); James A. Sullivan, Traverse City; James T. McAllister, Grand Rapids; and Professor J. E. Roth, professor of forestry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

ANOTHER CASE REVERSED

Kettlebach, Kester and Dwyer Granted New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The appeal of William F. Kettlebach, George F. Kester and William Dwyer, all of Idaho, found guilty of subornation of perjury in connection with certain land deals in that state, was granted by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the case remanded for a new trial. A similar charge against Dwyer was reversed last week by the same court under the Williamson decision of the United States Supreme Court, which held in effect that the Land Office could not extend the requirements for the taking up of Government land beyond those stated by statutes and had no jurisdiction over the definitions of criminal malfeasance.

Under this ruling the original affidavits in the case at bar, though possibly false, are held by the court not to constitute perjury and hence the subornation charge is groundless.

H. H. ROGERS DEAD

Had Just Completed Railroad From Coalfields to Sea.

LEAVES OVER \$50,000,000

Prominent Men in All Walks of Life Unite in Praising Business Acumen and Private Character of Financier.

(Continued From First Page.)

Rogers in the presidency of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Just how much money Mr. Rogers left is not known. His fortune was variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

ROGERS' BUSINESS CONNECTIONS

CHICAGO, May 19.—(Special.)—At the time of his death H. H. Rogers held the following offices in, and connections with, various corporations:

One of the large stockholders and vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company.

President and director of Amalgamated Copper Company, National Transit Company, National Fuel Gas Company, New Jersey State Gas Company, Richmond Light & Railroad Company.

Vice-president and trustee of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Vice-president and director of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

Vice-president and director of the United Metals Selling Company. Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Director in: United States Steel Corporation, Atchafalaya, Tappan, Santa Fe Railroad Company, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, New Jersey & States Island Ferry Company, Rapid Transit Company, Mutual Alliance Trust Company, National Bank of Fairhaven, N. Y., Caribee & Acetylene Company, Richmond Borough Company, Tennessee Copper Company, Atlas Tack Company, Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company.

He was also vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway.

which will make his son, H. H. Rogers, Jr., one of the richest men in the country. He is survived by four children, the son and the following daughters: Mrs. W. Benjamin, Mrs. Urban H. Broughton, and Mrs. William R. Coe.

Mr. Rogers was married twice. His first wife, Abbie T. Clifford, of Fairhaven, died in 1881, leaving three daughters and a son. He was again married in 1885 to Emily Augusta Randell, daughter of a New York diamond merchant. She was 45 years old and had been married previously to Lucius R. Hart, a metal-worker, from whom she had been divorced.

Rose by Hard Fighting.

Mr. Rogers was ever an able seaman financially. He passed through all the grades on his way from cabin boy to the commercial and business quarter deck. The capitalists and gold lace of his ear adorned his uniform of finance were not by the friendly offices of Wall street, but by the earnings of a personally earned conquest over many a hostile fleet.

Father of Standard Oil.

Rogers gave birth to the idea of combination of individual oil refineries shortly after he entered upon connection with Charles Pratt, of New York City. He was associated with Pratt for six years as managing head of a series of refineries. The Rogers plan was to induce all producers to pool their interests and market the oil through one concern; control the output, grade and reduce the cost of production. This marked the birth of the Standard Oil system.

Firmly established within the ranks of the captains of industry, Rogers

branched into other fields. He had piled up an immense fortune, estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000, when he undertook the organization of the copper syndicate, known to fame as Amalgamated Copper.

He personally inspected the copper situation in the Lake Superior region and in Montana and took from down to Mexico to investigate the mining development there. His return to New York witnessed the launching of Amalgamated.

NEWS SHOCK TO ROCKEFELLER

Head of Standard Oil Laments Death of Chief Lieutenant.

HOT SPRING, Va., May 19.—"I am sorry. I was in hopes the report which had reached me on the links was not true," was the comment of John D. Rockefeller today, when an Associated Press correspondent handed him, just as he finished his 18th hole, a dispatch confirming the death of H. H. Rogers.

"It is so unexpected," he added. "I had no knowledge he was sick." Mr. Rockefeller said Mr. Rogers' death was a great loss to the business world.

MARK TWAIN FEELS BIG LOSS

Humorist Was Warm Personal Friend of Financier.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was met at the Grand Central Station today as he was coming in from his summer home in Connecticut, by his daughter, Miss Clara L. Clemens, who broke the news to him of the death of his warm personal friend, H. H. Rogers. The humorist, who had come to the city on purpose to visit Mr. Rogers, said he was inexpressibly shocked and grieved.

MURDER IS SUSPECTED

LOS ANGELES AUTHORITIES EXHUME BODY OF WOMAN.

Strychnine, and Not Potomac Poisoning, Believed to Have Killed Mrs. Bennett.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 19.—(Special.)—A death's head, the investigation of suspicious circumstances surrounding the almost instant death on February 12, of Mrs. Eugenia Thompson Bennett, supposed to be a case of potomac poisoning, the District Attorney today had the remains exhumed for chemical analysis of the vitals. Strychnine poisoning is believed by the authorities to have been the cause of her death, and a dark crime is hinted at.

Herper Eugene Bennett, the widower, testified at the inquest that his wife and himself were made sick by eating chile con carne, and that she died within two hours, while a physician saved him. The case appeared so clear that a certificate of death from potomac poisoning was issued without further investigation. A remark made by the woman's little daughter attracted the attention of the authorities, however, and the inquiry resulted.

Mrs. Bennett, who was the head of a real estate company, disappeared soon after the officers asked him for another statement, and is supposedly in Mexico. After three months under ground the body was found perfectly preserved, the lips red and smiling and the color in the cheeks.

FRENCH STRIKE GROWING

TRADE UNIONS COME TO AID OF POSTAL WORKERS.

Copper Moulders, Gas Men and Cabinet-Makers Join in General Strike—Disorder in Paris.

PARIS, May 19.—A congress of the Seamen's Union decided tonight to join the movement inaugurated by the General Federation of Labor in aid of the postal employees, and an auxiliary Paris branch of the union at large and small ports to cease work immediately.

The gas men and cabinetmakers also declared a strike. The gas men ratified the strike projected by a large majority.

A soldier on duty at a branch post-office was attacked last night and almost stabbed to death by three discharged postmen.

One of the diggers and masons quit work at noon and a meeting held this afternoon was attended by 1500 men. The speeches delivered by the leaders were inflammatory. They assured their followers that the "mobilization" of the proletariat had begun and would soon sweep everything before it.

M. Pauron, the principal agitator among the postmen, has been dismissed.

BETROTHED BY LETTER

Mrs. Worley Lost Life Through Neglecting Friends' Offer.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19.—(Special.)—Miss Ruth Leroy, who was murdered by her husband near Princeton, Or., two days after her marriage to L. H. Worley, who then killed himself, became engaged to him by correspondence while living at Sprague, Neb. She was employed as a domestic in the home of Dr. W. E. Lamb, who lived in Lincoln, at twenty-first and G streets, until recently. She had made long-distance acquaintance with Worley by mail.

When she went West, her friends told her that if she did not find her husband to what she expected, she should write home and they would send her enough money to come home. Instead of writing home, she married Worley.

BANK BUSINESS GROWING

Large Increase in Principal Items in Last Year.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The returns from the National bank statistics of their condition on April 29, 1909, show remarkable increases in all the principal items. The summary of the statement of the banks for the year 1908, shows that one year ago, the loans and discounts have increased \$64,764,000 and during the same time the total resources of the banks have increased \$74,325,000. During the same period Government deposits have increased \$11,250,000, and bills payable and redemptions have decreased \$2,938,000.

Today is positively the last day for discount on East Side gas bills. Read "Gas Time."

TRACKS OF MAD MEN

Chicago Labor Leader Under Charge of Extortion.

\$1000 TO SETTLE STRIKE

Go-Between Tells of Negotiations and Payment of Money—Strike Promptly Called Off—Ways of Bay City Unions.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A ray of light was flashed into at least one building trades strike in Chicago today. Incidentally, there was allusion to the methods of trade unionism in San Francisco.

These features were presented when the state opened its case against Martin B. Madden ("Stimpy" Madden), president of the Associated Building Trades Council, of Chicago, and his associates, F. A. Puchat and M. J. Boyle, charged with conspiracy to extort \$1000 from the Joseph Kliska Company, a Chicago concern, against which a strike was called.

Strike Called; \$1500 Demanded.

As told in court, the strike was called by Madden from his residence on November 18, for no apparent reason. The job seemed "regular" and Mr. Kliska sent L. A. Fraser, a contracting engineer, to investigate. Fraser testified that he saw Boyle, who said the strike had been called because there was a non-union man working on it. When asked how the matter could be settled, he said Kliska would have to see Madden.

Fraser declared that Madden had demanded \$1500 as the price of putting the men back at work.

George R. Andrus, a contracting engineer, testified that Kliska gave him \$1000 with which to settle the strike. Andrus said he asked Madden if \$1000 would settle the strike.

"And what did he answer?"

"Bring up the dough." So I went to Kliska, got the check and got ten \$100 bills at the bank. It was all before Madden showed up, and then I offered him the money.

"How could I know the strike will be called off if I give you the money?" I asked him.

"Don't worry," he said.

Andrus said that Madden what to do with the money and Madden told him to throw it on the floor or on the desk. Andrus laid it on the desk and invited the labor leader out to have a drink. As they moved out, Madden dropped a blotter over the money, seized the pile and shoved it into his pocket. The next day the strike was called off.

On cross examination by A. J. Brady, of the defense, reference was made to San Francisco.

How They Do It in San Francisco.

"Didn't you tell Madden about unions in San Francisco, and didn't you tell him that you had put them out of business there and would do the same thing here?" Andrus was asked. He admitted he talked but denied the threat.

"Did you say to Madden that he could make a lot of money if he knew his job, and did not he say he was satisfied with what he was making?"

"Didn't you tell him that if he did it like you fellows in San Francisco, he and his friends could make a barrel of money?"

"Didn't you tell him that out there a man would stand in a light room and hand the money to a man in a dark room, so the man who gave the money would be the one whom he handed it?" This and similar questions brought forth denials.

RIGHT OF WAY HELD UP

DENNETT CAN'T ACT ON DESCHUTES TILL JUNE 6.

Must Await Ballinger's Review of Case Before Granting Hariman's Wish.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 19.—Land Commissioner Dennett today stated that his office would be unable to act upon E. H. Hariman's application for right of way for the upper 49 miles of the Deschutes Railroad, pending action by Secretary Ballinger upon a motion for review of his recent decision dismissing the protest of private power companies against the granting of any right of way for a railroad up the Deschutes Canyon. This motion for review cannot be acted upon before June 6, and it would be useless for the Land Office to approve maps for the upper 49 miles of road while this question affecting the lower stretch of right of way is undisposed of.

Mr. Ballinger has previously held that private power companies have no valid ground upon which to protest against granting right of way across Government land, and it is assumed that he will deny the motion for a review when it reaches him.

Two New National Banks.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 19.—The application of Frank J. Jones, of Portland, J. H. Read, George J. Wolf and W. B. Macdonald to organize the United States National Bank of Aberdeen, Wash., with \$100,000 capital, has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller has also authorized the First National Bank of Okanogan, Wash., to begin business with \$25,000 capital. Charles Oetburg, president; W. E. Kirkpatrick, vice-president; Harry J. Kerr, cashier.

No Outside Work Allowed.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 19.—(Special.)—Secretary of State L. M. Howe today gave orders that no employee of the office will hereafter be permitted to do any work for private compensation, either within or outside of office hours. This stops the old custom under which employees have furnished lists of automobile license, corporation filings and other data to interested persons.

HAYTIAN GUEST OF NEGRO

Nord Alexis, ex-President of Black Republic, to Visit Indiana.

PERU, Ind., May 19.—Nord Alexis, deposed President of Hayti, will come to

Lipman-Wolfe & Co



Sale of Silk Dresses

Silk Dresses at \$10.98. Until You See Them You Cannot Realize How Dainty and Pretty They Are

This low price is the result of an arrangement with the manufacturer by which we secured these suits at practically cost. They are such pretty dresses they are suitable for almost every occasion and represent the greatest value we have ever given. 140 in the lot, in an endless variety of models. In plain and fancy stripes, figures and designs, lace-trimmed and embroidered. You are perfectly familiar with silk dresses selling from \$20.00 to \$30.00 elsewhere—suffice to say not one in this entire lot would sell for less than \$20.00. For this great Anniversary Sale we offer—

Taffeta Dresses \$10.98
Foulard Dresses
Messaline Dresses

Silk Coats for Women

This is the Best Lot of Coats Sold This Season at This Very Low Price, \$13.45

Women's Coats of extra quality Black Taffeta Silk, in lengths ranging from 36 to 53 inches, in loose, semi-fitting and fitted-back styles. Some are strictly tailor-made, others are trimmed and strapped. None selling less than \$22.50.

Anniversary Price, \$13.45

Elegant Silk Petticoats, \$6.97

78 Novelty Silk Petticoats of finest taffeta, new fancy silks in Dresdens, silk warps and fancy silks; made in many styles. None selling regularly for less than \$18.50.

Tailored Suits for Ladies and Misses

ANNIVERSARY PRICE

\$19.85

168 Highest-Class Tailor Suits for Women and Misses.

So great has been the rush for our tailored suits that we realized we must meet the demand of all women during Anniversary Week who wished to take advantage of our Suit Bargains. To meet and satisfy this demand we offer, today, 168 suits, positively new in our store within the past three weeks, in all the most desirable shades of tan, gray, black, reseda, navy and rose; in plain and mixed materials. Every jacket is silk-lined. Suits selling to \$47.50. \$19.85

This city for a visit, as the guest of James Turner, colored. Turner and Nord Alexis have landed in New York from the West Indies.

RUSSIAN PRINCE KILLED

Armed Gang Seeks Estate and Murderers Entire Family.

DORL, Trans-Caucasia, Russia, May 19.

—The estate of Prince Dshavakoff was attacked yesterday by a band of armed men, who killed the Prince, his wife, his mother, his daughter and a servant, and then made their escape.

Fire Sweeps Ohio Town.

KENTON, O., May 19.—The town of Algon 12 miles west of here, was almost entirely wiped out by fire today. Loss \$60,000. George Phillips, a German, was probably fatally injured.