HOUSE CALLS ON TAFT FOR FACTS

President Is Asked Why Sugar Trust Should Not Be Investigated.

RAINEY RENEWS CHARGES

Attorney-General and H. W. Taft Accused of Favoring Trust Officials—Senate Exempts All Water Routes From Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President today was requested to send to Congress any facts in his possession that make inadvisable any invetigation of the sugar trust frauds, unless in his judgment such action might be incompat- service. ible with the interests of the public

A speech by Rainey of Illinois charging that Attorney-General Wickersham and Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, had certain legal connections with the trust attracted attention.

Trust Officials Arraigned.

Rainey declared that prominent members of the Sugar Trust had been in danger of the penitentiary, but had been able to defeat investigation of their methods, while the statute of limitations was running against their offenses. He charged that the Attorney-General was now "exhibiting a remarkable sympathy with its officials in their difficulties."

"For 14 years, through its almost absolute management and control of the Republican party," declared Mr. Rainey, "the Sugar Trust has been able to wreck great financial institutions; it has been able to shape tariff schedules; through tariff schedules framed to suit its purposes it has been able to steal, indirectly, from the people, and, by bribing Republican officials, it has been able to steal directly from the Treasury of the United States untold millions of dollars."

He said that the trust had employed "Standard Oil methods" in attempting to control the production of sugar far beyond the boundaries of the United States. It had started revolutions in Cuba to aid an annexation movement. The free admission of 300,000 tons of Philippine sugar, he insisted, was but a move to help swell the coffers of the sugar monopoly. He concluded:

Real Offenders Untouched.

"The Attorney-General of the United States, however, commences his prosecutions and ends them with unimportant officials and $18-a-week checkers, and the real persons guilty of the most colossal fraud in the history of our Government are permitted to go about without punishment, without exposure, still posing as honest men, still willing and still able to contribute to the campaign funds of the Republican party."

Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, announced that the Secretary of War had sent to the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department various information concerning the sale of the Friar lands in the Philippine Islands, which he laid before the House. The information was in response to a resolution introduced by Mr. Martin, of Colorado, who had asserted that by means of illegal sales, large tracts of sugar lands had come into the possession of the sugar trust.

Representative Mann concluded his opening speech on the railroad bill and Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, senior minority member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, spoke in opposition to the measure.

Water Routes Made Exempt.

After devoting two hours to the railroad bill the Senate laid aside that measure until Monday. The only amendment adopted was one prohibiting the Interstate Commerce Commission from exercising jurisdiction over routes which are entirely by water.

Consideration of the amendment led to a discussion regarding the Western coastwise shipping. Piles of Washington, and Chamberlain of Oregon engaged in a colloquy as to whether there was sufficient competition in that section, the former contending that it had been suppressed largely by the railroad shipping lines and the latter declaring that much of the business was done by the steamship lines.

Chamberlain also asserted that the railroads had largely cut out competition on the Mississippi by building lines parallel with that river.

Cummins thought the present law should not be changed. He was opposed to any step looking to a diminution of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Lodge advocated the amendment, saying it was necessary to withhold exclusive water transportation from the authority of the Commission. With this view, Bacon agreed. The amendment reads:

"Nor shall the Commission have the right to establish any through rate, classification, rate, fare or charge, when the transportation is wholly by water."

The Senate passed the Warren bill authorizing the Government to dispose of surplus irrigation water.

PARTNER WITH NATURE

South Carolina Boy Wins Government's Prize for Finest Crop.

New York Evening Mail.

There probably is nothing more prosaic to the superficial observer than a one-acre cornfield, unless it is another just like it, or possibly a little more so. It is merely a patch of growing crop, where the combined forces of man and the favoring sunshine are coaxing nature more or less effectively to smile with a harvest. From the hour of planting, down through successive hoeings to the final process of cutting and husking, the field is nothing more to the unthinking than a commonplace scene of human activity in which the work is hard and the returns uncertain.

But Bascom Usher's one-acre cornfield was distinctly different. It was the theater not only of an exploit which charms one's imagination, but of an agricultural triumph that should make every American boy proud.

Bascom Usher is 17 years old, and lives in South Carolina. Now, every year the Government organizes a National corn contest for boys, in which $10,000 in prices is awarded for various achievements, including one for the largest yield from a single acre. Bascom Usher entered last year's contest. He plowed his acre, planted it, cultivated it as he believed it should be, and watched and tended it as if it were some delicate flower bed. The work was hard—everybody that ever hoed corn knows that—but Bascom Usher forgot his fatigue in the sheer joy of watching that corn grow. In due season it was cut and shocked, and a little later it was husked. Then the official committee came around, looked over the results and decided that Bascom Usher's acre had won the first prize.

Please consider what this victory meant to Bascom Usher in a practical way, and quite apart from the exaltation of pride which it must have brought to him. His one-acre field produced 152¼ bushels of corn, which sold as prize seed at $2 a bushel, making $305, and the fodder for $30, or a total of $335. Allowing $135 for labor, the one-acre cornfield returned a net profit of $200—a yield rich enough to make the average grown-up corn grower gasp.

But the sense of conquest was worth more than the money. Bascom Usher has learned how. He is a master of the soil. He has discovered a new charm in land and become a joint partner with nature in a combination capable of transforming black loam and sunshine into gold.

OREGON TAKES STAND

W. K. NEWELL VOICES SENTIMENTS ON APPLE-BOX BILL.

State Wants Law to Cover All Territories Where Fruit Grows, Requiring Boxes Stamped.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 5.—The printed report of the hearings before the House committee on agriculture on the Leafan apple-box bill contains the testimony of various Northwestern men who appeared in opposition to the bill, among them W. K. Newell, representing the applegrowers of Oregon. Mr. Newell's testimony was brief, but to the point. He stated at the outset that he was opposed to the bill in its entirety, both as it proposes to regulate the size of boxes, and as it proposes to establish standards of grades. In part, Mr. Newell said:

There are two kinds of products that ultimately should be legislated upon, those that can be adulterated and those upon which fraud can be easily perpetrated. Certainly no one would claim that an apple can be adulterated. Therefore it can not be injurious to public health in any way, and it is a simple matter for the purchaser to guard against fraud in the size of the package. One of the prime objects of this bill is to standardize the amount of fruit that is to be put into the box. I think we have shown here very plainly this morning, and it was admitted by Mr. Gibson in his statement to the committee, that the manner of pack made all the difference in the world as to how much would go into that box, and we showed plainly, I think, in the questions, with regard to the Lafean box, which is larger than ours and smaller than the Colorado box, that if we both adopt it, with our method of pack, we will get 10 per cent if not more into that box than Colorado will.

Therefore that object of the bill will be defeated. It is an impossibility by law to say just how that box shall be packed in all parts of the United States, and just how much shall go into that box, because, as has been shown here so plainly, that is a matter of honesty in packing as much as the cubic contents of the box. We are already putting on our markets half boxes, and it was proposed this year to use a box holding only one-fourth as much as the full box, and put it out as a separate package. You cannot set a standard and say no one shall use anything else in the United States. Oregon has already adopted a law requiring every man who puts out a box of apples to stamp his name and the name of the locality where that fruit is grown upon the outside of that box; and I want that law to go further and to absolutely require that the contents of the box, the number of apples, and the tiers of apples also be placed on the outside. We do that by custom, but it is not the law at present.

The impossibility of grading that fruit by law has been shown very plainly, namely, the impossibility of setting down any law which shall require normal color and variety. What would be normal color for this section of the country, would not apply to the further parts of the country, or to other parts of the country. It is simply an impossibility, and I will not touch further upon that.

I have had a great many dealings with commission men, all my life, and I have found them, I must say, just as honest a set of men in the general run as the fruitgrowers. We have rascals in both classes. I would not impugn the motives of any man in supporting this bill, not in the slightest degree, but this bill places the power in their hands, and leaves us at their mercy. If we packed a car of apples out on the Pacific Coast and shipped it to Chicago or to New York, and it came in there on a glutted market and they did not want that fruit for some reason, an unscrupulous dealer would have nothing to do but to open a few boxes of those apples and insert a few off-grade apples and then call in an inspector and have the car turned down, and we would have no recourse whatever. I do not say that any of these men would do a thing of that kind, but we know well enough that there are such men, and we have placed ourselves in a position where we would be liable to anything like that. We are going to demand, under this law, an inspector at every packing-house where we put up fruit, and we are going to demand that the fruit be inspected just as every side of meat is inspected by the inspector where it is killed. The apple is a perishable product, and apples may be in perfect condition today, and a week from now they may be entirely off quality. It is an absolute impossibility to lay down a law that will govern all of them. Therefore we object to that part of it entirely and absolutely.

Now, what is going to regulate it? Simply the force of commercialism. There have been abnormal conditions in the last three or four years because the crop of the United States has been only one-third or one-fourth, I believe, what it normally is, and as a natural consequence they have run in all of the poor fruit. These New York men will tell you that their cider mills and evaporators have had nothing to do because all the apples have been put into the barrels and put on the market. Let us have a big crop of fruit some day soon, and that will not be done. We are willing to take our chances and to guarantee every box of fruit that we put out, and to stamp on the outside of it what it is but we want the others to be required to do the same thing, and then commercial trade can regulate all the rest of it.

WOMAN INJURED BY LEAP

Tenants of Vancouver Roominghouse Flee Before Flames.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 14.—(Special.)—Fire destroyed the building at Second and Main streets, at 5 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of about $5000, with about $2000 insurance on the buildings, and about $500 on the fixtures in the poolhall on the first floor, owned by J. B. Tusant. The fire originated in the rear of the poolhall and spread to all parts of the building before an alarm was turned in.

Mrs. Cora Goodwin, who keeps a rooming-house on the second floor, was awakened by her 16-year-old son, who found his way through the smoke to the front window. He was followed by his mother, who leaped to the cement sidewalk 18 feet below, seriously injuring herself. Her son also jumped from the window. Three roomers crawled on the roof of an adjoining building, where they were marooned on a narrow wall until rescued by the firemen. Several others made a rope of sheets and tying them to a bed post, lowered themselves to the ground.

Dr. Gourand, an eminent French dietetist, says a rational diet is one that, "while pleasant to the taste, maintains the bodily equilibrium, favors the easy working of all our organs and reduces to a minimum the work which its presence necessarily imposes on them."

WAR SPIRIT IS HIGH

Public Sentiment Makes Germany Disturbing Factor

FIGHT IS HELD DESIRABLLE

Military Journal Prints Moltke's Praise of Bloodshed with Evident Commendation--Editor Says War Is Healthy.

BERLIN, March 26.—(Special.)—So long as Germany continues in the same breath to protest her desire for peace and to proclaim her love of war, she has no right to complain if she is regarded as a disturbing element in mundane affairs. The view that war is a good thing in itself, held by rare individuals in other lands, is here the common property of a class. And the important thing is that this class is the only one which exercises any considerable influence on the course of imperial policy.

The first place in the current number of the general staff publication, which, for purpose of brevity, may be called the Military Quarterly, is occupied by a collation of dicta by Moltke the Great, which have been taken from here, there and everywhere, and arranged in the form of an article. Its purpose may be indicated by the opening phrases, which are as follows:

Eternal Peace Is Dream.

"Eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful one. War, on the other hand, is a link in God's ordinance for the world. It develops the noblest virtues of mankind, which otherwise would slumber and become extinct—courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty, and self-sacrifice even unto the laying down of life. Experience of war endures and hardens the qualities of the man for all time."

Even in the United States this is a familiar passage, and in this country it is a cardinal clause in the creed of tens of thousands, which makes it all the more remarkable that the general staff should lead off with it in the current number of the Military Quarterly, as if it were promulgation of a new faith.

Pastor Umfrid, an officer of the German Peace Society, had put forward a proposal that the suspension of Anglo-German naval competition might be brought about by fixing the ratio of the naval estimates of Great Britain to those of this country at two to one. This idea was ridiculed by the Deutsche Reichspost, the organ of Wurttemberg Conservatives. The pastor sent in a reply, which was not, however, published. He complained, and received by post the following answer:

Opponents Called Morbid.

"Dear Sir—I cannot print the article in question, as I should have to follow it up with an embittered controversy, which I wish to avoid. The efforts of your society seem to me positively morbid, a special form of modern neurasthenia. War is a healthy thing. The warlike spirit is the most valuable moral power of a nation. Whoever seeks to abolish war is committing a sin against the law of nature and God's ordering of the world. A world without war would perish of internal corruption and atrophy.—A. Roeder, editor-in-chief."

Now a great deal of stupendous nonsense is talked particularly in England about Germany's achievements and designs, naval, military and diplomatic, but the spirit revealed is the real factor that has to be reckoned with, and it cannot be exercised by amiable asservations of fraternal affection.

OPERA PLAN OPPOSED

BEECHAM SAYS IDEA OF NATIONAL HOUSE IDIOTIC.

English Manager Declares That State Control Would Be Blow to Individual Effort.

LONDON, April 9.—When Mr. Beecham's season of opera at Covent Garden closed recently he was asked whether he was satisfied that there was a public for opera in London, outside the grand season.

"Undoubtedly there is a public," he replied. "I have never questioned that fact myself. If I had I should not have started the season, and I should not have arranged a Summer season at His Majesty's Theater and another season of three months at Covent Garden in the Autumn. Undoubtedly there is a field for opera. Why should there not be? London has 30 or 40 theaters, which during the greater part of the year are very well filled, and if people will go to see melodrama, pantomime and musical comedy there is no reason why they should not go to see opera, which is not an inferior entertainment, I believe. Indeed, it is very highly organized and is understood to be rather a fine art."

"Has the season led us any nearer," Mr. Beecham was asked, "to that scheme for a permanent national operahouse of which so much was heard some time ago?"

"I am glad," he said, "you have asked me that, because the whole idea of a national operahouse is preposterous, futile and idiotic. What does everyone mean by it? An operahouse run by some indefinite body called the state and supported by the state? Can you see the state supporting an English operatic institution, and can you see the rate-payer contributing to it? No, I absolutely believe in the individual; and opera should be international.

"But where I differ very much from some of my predecessors is in the belief that the services of a very large number of English artists of as great ability as many on the Continent, and possessing, for the most part, superior voices, can be utilized, and that a certain number of native composers can be encouraged to write fine opera. And why not? It has been in the past a too one-sided affair altogether. Opera in this country has been all Italian and German. There has been nothing English about it. And yet we have, as I have said, excellent singers, who, if they want to get on, have to go abroad to make a success."

Mr. Beecham is anxious to give Richard Strauss' "Salome," but the authorities still forbid its production.

Two More Canneries Planned.

ASTORIA, Or., April 14.—(Special.) W. W. Ridelagh, of Seattle, and James W. Parks, of Aberdeen, left this evening for Nehalem and Tillamook to make arrangements for the construction of a salmon cannery at each place. The intention is to have the plants ready for occupation the coming sea-

Chickens' Ailments to Be Discussed.

"The Diseases of Chickens" will be the subject of an address tonight here by Professor E. F. Fernot, of the Oregon Agricultural College. The address will be delivered at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium before the Portland Junior Poultry Association. Others are invited to be present. Secretary Frank Welch, of the Portland Fair & Livestock Exposition, has arranged for special prizes to be given this year to junior poultry-raisers, and the youngsters are preparing for their exhibits.

EIGHT YEARS OF SUFFERING

CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

A Washington Woman Relates an Experience That Will Be of Value to All Pain Burdened Women Everywhere.

If you are approaching the fortieth year in a run-down condition, you will be interested in reading of the benefit that Mrs. John Utter, of Puyallup, Wash., received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after other treatments had failed to help her. She says:

"I suffered for eight years from all the pains and sickness that women of my age are subject to. I was able to work only part of the time and often could just drag around. Most people would have given up and gone to bed. I was so nervous that I could not get much sleep and was subject to headaches and dizzy spells. My stomach was out of order all of the time and I was troubled with gas forming on it. I would often have smothering spells when I could not raise myself up.

"I took a great many kinds of medicines but found no relief until I followed a friend's advice and tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They helped me right away. I could sleep better, was not so nervous and became stronger. I used the pills for some time and was entirely cured.

"Since then I have always had Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house. My husband had a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism which settled in his hands and feet. A few boxes of the pills cured him and he has never had a return of the disease."

As most of the diseases from which women suffer are directly caused by a lack of blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been found unequalled in the treatment of anæmia, green sickness, delayed development, after-effects of childbirth and leucorrhœa. Our free booklet, "Plain Talks to Women," will be sent to any suffering woman upon request.

If you have failed to get more than temporary relief from your suffering, the treatment is most likely not a blood builder. Do not neglect then to remove the cause of your trouble but give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a good trial.

Dr Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr Williams Medicine Company Schenectady, N. Y.

WIFE PREDICTS DEATH

"HUBBY" DIES IN AUTOMOBILE AS WOMAN SAID.

Edward A. Mason, of New York, Killed When Racing Machine Crashes Into Pillar.

NEW YORK, March 25.—As his wife had predicted when he told her of his intention to ride in the machine, Edward A. Mason, 35 years old, proprietor of an automobile garage was killed in the machine. The car, of 50-horsepower, was being driven in a third attempt to establish a record in climbing Fort George Hill.

As the big car raced at 50 miles an hour past an elevated railroad pillar in the center of the square at the intersection of the two streets and Naegle avenue, its rear wheels skidded and the tonneau, in which the man who was killed was seated, was torn away as the back of the car crashed into the heavy iron post. Mr. Mason, with three companions in the car, was thrown violently to the pavement. The others escaped with slight bruises, but he struck on his head and his skull was crushed.

Twice since he bought the car Mr. Giles had invited Mr. Mason to join him in a test of its speed up the steep incline. Mr. Mason's wife persuaded him not to make the trip on these occasions, but yesterday afternoon he left his garage, together with Mr. Giles, Daniel McNamara, proprietor of a saloon, and Roy Lasher, a chauffeur.

Two attempts at climbing the hill were successful. But for the third time, as in the two previous tests, Lasher departed from the custom, and swung his car to the left of the elevated pillar. The speed of the machine was so terrific that the body of the car was torn away as it struck the post. The four occupants were thrown to either side. Only Mr. Mason was hurt, and he remained unconscious on the pavement. Dr. Scholer worked over the patient on the way to the hospital, but he died without regaining consciousness.

Word of the accident was sent to Mrs. Mason, and she became hysterical when she reached the police station. She repeated several times her declaration that she warned her husband against entering the car. She was married about a year ago.

Lasher was arrested on a charge of homicide.

WATSON'S
NO. 10
Scotch Whisky

Distilled in the Highlands of Scotland from pure Scotch Barley Malt.
Guaranteed Over Ten Years Old.

Geo. S. Clark & Co., Agents
311 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Portland, Or.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT SMARTLY DRESSED MEN WILL WEAR THIS SEASON, ASK BEN SELLING

BETTER LOOKING
BETTER FITTING
BETTER WEARING
CLOTHES than you have ever worn
Made by the world's FOREMOST ARTISTS with infinite care—at our usual MODEST PRICES
MEN'S SUITS $20 to $40
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS $15 to $30
BOYS' SUITS $5 to $25

LADIES
We invite you to call and inspect our new department for LITTLE WOMEN, MISSES and GIRLS—
Tailored garments at modest prices

BEN SELLING
Leading Clothier

JEFF TRIES OUT NEGRO

CHAMPION BOXES 3 ROUNDS WITH BOB ARMSTRONG.

Big Fellow Sad Because Mrs. Jeffries Is Ill and Must Be Operated Upon.

BEN LOMOND, Cal., April 14.—Refreshed by his relaxation and diversion yesterday afternoon, James J. Jeffries returned to the training grind this afternoon with more ginger in his work, 30 visitors watching him go through his paces.

The first stunt on the programme was three rounds of boxing with Bob Armstrong, the negro heavyweight. Commencing with defensive tactics in the first round with a view to improving his speed and footwork, Jeffries, who is not much given to backing away, was soon chasing the negro all over the ring. Armstrong said he was glad when it was over.

Jeffries' speed was a trifle better than last Monday, but it was evident that he still needs a lot of boxing practice to be anything like his former self. Bag punching and handball followed.

Fast as Jeffries appeared, Manager Sam Berger thought the undefeated champion was a bit off in his work.

"He's worried," said Berger, "and I know his heart wasn't in anything he did this afternoon. It may have seemed to the casual onlooker that he showed plenty of ginger and life, but I know him too well."

Jeffries is much worried over the impending operation on his wife. Mrs. Jeffries, accompanied by Dick Adams, left tonight for Oakland, where she is to go under the surgeon's knife Saturday morning. Her illness and departure has cast a gloom over him and puts an end to plans made for a party tomorrow night in honor of Jeffries' birthday. He will be 35 tomorrow, at least that is the age given out by Berger. In the circumstances, it is not likely that he would enter into any festivities.

Originally made merely for ornamentation, electric light shades now are designed along purely scientific lines to diffuse or reflect, the light with the greatest economy.

Gold Dust
has countless uses

Look at your toothbrush; look at your hairbrush, and your sponges through a microscope.
You will send for more Gold Dust in a hurry.
Gold Dust not only cleans, but it sterilizes, and you need a package in every bath-room as much as you do in every kitchen, in every laundry and in every pantry.
Make an inventory, room by room, of the things Gold Dust will do for you and you will find many new places where you can "Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work."

3000 Pairs Sample Shoes
NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR
THE PICK AND CREAM OF THE SHOE WORLD
—AT—
WRIGHT'S
Branch Shop, 150 Third St., Upstairs, Opposite Skidmore's Drugstore

Portland's Busiest Shoe Shop

Open Daily 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Open Saturday 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

For Women $2.00 A PAIR "Never Pay More Than These Prices"

For Men $2.50 A PAIR "Never Pay More Than These Prices"

These Shoes Are Regular $3.50 and $6.00 Values

Wright's
SAMPLE SHOE SHOP

SIXTH FLOOR, OREGONIAN BLDG.
Rooms 600-601-602-603-603½
TAKE ELEVATOR.