

MOST REPUBLICANS FIGHT RECIPROCITY

Taft's Agreement Will Pass House by Aid of Democratic Votes.

INSURGENTS AGAINST IT

Lenroot Says Agreement Raises Duties and Says Democrats Hope Taft Will Veto Free List Bill They Propose.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—"After a thorough canvass of the Republican membership of the House, I can say positively a substantial majority of the party will vote against the Canadian reciprocity bill," said Dwight of New York, the Republican whip, tonight. The bill is to be put upon its passage this week.

This will not prevent its passage, even though several Democrats vote against the majority of their party. When the reciprocity bill passed the House in the last session, a majority of the Republicans voted against it, but the Democratic majority in favor of it has greatly increased in the new Congress.

Five speakers participated in the debate today. Fordney, of Michigan, a Republican member of the ways and means committee, and Lenroot of Wisconsin, an insurgent Republican, spoke against the bill. Harrison of New York and Peters of Massachusetts, Democratic members of the ways and means committee, and Crumpacker of Indiana, Republican, approved its passage.

Insurgents Not Free Traders.

Lenroot gave an emphatic statement of insurgent policies and views. Questioned from the Democratic side, he said he opposed the reciprocity agreement because he believed it increased many duties. He said if the Democrats were sincere in their desire to put more articles on the free list, they would attach the free list to the reciprocity bill. He accused them of wanting the President to veto their free list bill when it finally passed, so as to make political capital for them. "The progressive Republicans have never been free traders," said Lenroot. "I challenge anyone to point to any speech made by a progressive Republican in Congress or elsewhere advocating free trade. I stand for a protective tariff, measuring duties by the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

Fordney for Taft Second Term.

"President Taft," said Fordney, "will be the candidate of the Republican party for re-election and I will vote for him gladly, but I differ from him radically on this Canadian tariff question."

Fordney said he had lost all the money he had put into the flour milling business at the time of the Wilson tariff bill, and that that had been the end of the protectionist ever since."

WEBB MUST PAY PENALTY

Governor West Refuses to Interfere in Sentence of Murderer.

SALEM, Or., April 17.—(Special).—So far as Governor West is concerned, Jesse P. Webb, convicted murderer of William A. Johnson, whose body was packed into a trunk and sent for shipment to Washington, must go to the gallows.

Attorney John C. McCue attempted to secure a commutation of sentence for Webb today and a parole for Mrs. Carrie Kerch, Webb's companion in crime. The Governor refused both. He declared that he was satisfied with Webb's guilt and inasmuch as the last Legislature refused to do away with capital punishment, he will refuse to interfere and will allow the law to take its course.

"So far as the Kerch woman is concerned, I do not believe she is entitled to a parole," said the Governor. "While I do not believe she was a party to the actual commission of the crime, there was at least a 'frame-up' between her and Webb to bring Johnson to Portland and obtain his money. She is guilty of enough to satisfy me that there will be no miscarriage of justice if she serves her sentence, and I do not intend to interfere."

FORGER GETS PRISON TERM

Frank M. Evans, Salesman, Sentenced for Indeterminate Time.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 17.—(Special).—Frank M. Evans, piano tuner and traveling salesman, who confessed to forging Frank Schoenover's name for \$15, and cashing the check at Fred W. Brown's place, has been sentenced to from six months to 15 years in the State Penitentiary. He will be taken to Walla Walla tomorrow.

Evans had worked a short time for J. E. Silver, when he was discharged, and he then proceeded to collect about \$25 from patrons of Silver, without authority. He gives his home as Iowa. It developed that the forger was committed just after Evans had received a letter from his wife in Iowa, in which she told him that she was ill and penniless.

FIGHT WAGES ON CHOLERA

Government Surgeons Assist Local Health Officers in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, April 17.—The cholera situation is causing the health authorities some anxiety. Four cases have developed since the recurrence of the disease. Surgeons of the United States Marine Hospital Service, under instructions from Washington, are operating with the territorial health authorities in the efforts to stamp out the cholera.

Surgeon-General Wyman cabled orders from Washington today that passengers leaving here by steamer be not allowed to carry any foodstuffs or bottled water with them from Honolulu.

Governor Leaves for Roseburg.

SALEM, Or., April 17.—(Special).—Governor West and 29 Salem residents left on a special car tonight for Roseburg to attend the funeral of Secretary of State Benson. Offices at the State Capitol will be closed tomorrow.

THREE PRINCIPAL CONTENDERS FOR HEAVY SHARE IN ESTATE OF LATE MRS. EDDY.



ABOVE, MRS. MARY B. GLOVER—BELOW, GEORGE W. GLOVER, JR., AND GEORGE W. GLOVER, SR., SON OF LATE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADER.

BOTH SIDES STRIKE

Executor of Mrs. Eddy's Will Files Demurrer to Suit.

GLOVER'S BILL AMENDED

Late Leader's Son Holds Document Invalid Because No One Knows Precisely What Christian Religion Is.

CONCORD, N. H., April 17.—Litigation over the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, was continued today in both the state and the Federal Courts. In the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy, of Waterbury, Vt., adopted son of Mrs. Eddy, attacking the validity of the residuary clause of the will, counsel for the executor, Henry M. Baker, and other defendants, filed a demurrer, attacking the complaint on several grounds, principally that the New Hampshire and Massachusetts statutes limiting the size of bequests to churches and religious societies were not applicable to the provisions of Mrs. Eddy's will.

In the Merrimack Superior Court, counsel for George W. Glover, in his suit of a similar character, filed an amended bill to their bill. The amended bill, which was filed in the state court, declared the residuary clause of the will should be declared invalid because it is indefinite, their contention being that no one knows precisely what the Christian Science religion is. They also protested against the admission as parties to the case of persons, alleged relatives of Mrs. Eddy, who have asked leave to intervene. A new figure appeared in the litigation today when counsel for George W. Glover's son, George W. Glover, Jr., filed a bill to their bill. The bill of the Glover family, which was filed in the state court, declared the residuary clause of the will should be declared invalid because it is indefinite, their contention being that no one knows precisely what the Christian Science religion is. They also protested against the admission as parties to the case of persons, alleged relatives of Mrs. Eddy, who have asked leave to intervene.

SICK WORKMAN IS ROBBED

Man Arrested Charged With Taking Companion's Watch.

ALBANY, Or., April 17.—(Special).—Accused of taking advantage of a fellow-laborer's illness to rob him, J. J. Bradley, a hawker of the Oregon Power Company, is in Linn County jail tonight. When Frank Hiteman became ill Saturday night Bradley assisted him home and later Hiteman missed his watch and a purse containing \$40. The purse was found on Bradley when he was arrested today. He waived examination this afternoon and was held for the grand jury.

SQUAW ACCUSES AGENT

Tulalip Official Withholds Her Coin, Says Aged Woman.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 17.—(Special).—Charged with withholding from an aged and decrepit Indian woman the allot-

ment that she is entitled to receive

monthly from money that rightfully belongs to her and constitutes her sole means of support, Charles M. Buchanan, superintendent of Puget Sound Indian agencies at the Tulalip Indian reservation, is made the defendant in a case before Judge Hanford today in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff is Sarah Kettle, known to her tribespeople as Yuthe. She is nearly 90 years old, and is a resident of the Port Madison Indian reservation in Kitsap County. With \$700 in a Bellingham bank she has been without means of support since March 1, and since that time has been dependent on the charity of friends and neighbors. Buchanan's explanation is that H. S. Alfred, an Indian who lives with his wife, Angelina, on Yuthe's acre and keeps house for her, occasionally gets intoxicated. He believes that Alfred procures from Yuthe the money he spends on whiskey, and to keep Alfred impoverished has cut off Yuthe's monthly allowance.

SUIT CAUSES BREACH

FIGHT OVER PROPERTY PUTS RELATIVES AT ODDS.

Trial of Capen Case at Vancouver Alleges Son Against Father and Brother Opposes Brother.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 17.—(Special).—Son against father, and brother against brother is a peculiar situation in the suit of Ellery Capen against Frank Capen that was tried last week in the Superior Court of Clark County, Washington. Attorney J. E. Hedge, of this city, appearing for Frank Capen, said: "Seventeen years ago Ellery Capen gave to his son, Frank, a deed to 908 acres of land in Thurston County, Washington, with the understanding that the latter was to assume certain debts of the George B. Capen estate, the transfer also covering money owed by the father to the son. Ellery Capen and George B. Capen were brothers, and were partners in the firm of George B. Capen Company. In the shoe business at Portland. The concern failed through the financial stringency in 1904 and 1905."

Last year Frank Capen was approached by a man who wanted to take an option to purchase the property for \$250,000, and a few months later he was advised by his father that Capen, Sr., had never intended to give the property to his son, but had conveyed it to Frank merely as trustee. At the time the original conveyance was made the land was valued at only \$4000. Edward Capen, of Portland, and Leander Capen, of Walla Walla, also sons of Ellery Capen, sided with their father, and he brought suit against his son to recover the land, which is located in Thurston County, Washington. The Superior Judge there had at times advised Frank Capen concerning the property, and he declined to try the case, which was transferred to Vancouver, largely for the convenience of the attorneys and the parties to the action. The trial lasted from Monday morning until last Friday night, and the court has taken the case under advisement and will probably render a decision the latter part of this week. Ellery Capen and his sons, Frank and Leander, have been operating a shoe factory at Walla Walla for many years. The suit is said to have caused strained relations between the contending parties.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our many friends and neighbors for the great kindness shown us during the recent illness and death of our beloved husband and father.

MRS. JUDSON WELKER, MR. AND MRS. C. W. WELKER, MR. E. N. WELKER, MR. AND MRS. T. E. SHEETS, MR. AND MRS. C. F. ANGELL.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to my friends and acquaintances for their kindness and sympathy in my hour of bereavement.

MRS. ABIE FINKENBERGER.

OPENING OF LAND PICTURED AS BOON

Railroad Official Says Government Must Apportion Warm Springs Acres.

INDIAN ESTATES THERE

F. W. Graham, Great Northern Industrial and Immigration Agent, Points to 1910 Report of Reservation's Wealth.

In throwing open the Warm Springs Indian reservation to the people, F. W. Graham, industrial and immigration agent of the Great Northern Railway in Portland, believes that the Government would be acting wisely. "It may be, as Indian Agent Covey says, that most of the good land is taken," said Mr. Graham, "but the fact remains that many of the allotments are now part of Indian estates and must necessarily, in some manner, be disposed of by the United States Government. These lands are the best on the reservation. Then this large body of land, 40 miles square, should be placed in a position to be utilized for the benefit of the white man. After going over the country I made a report to the Great Northern officials in February, 1910. It tells the story of the situation practically as it is. The facts were given largely by Mr. Covey at the time."

Room for 10,000 Families.

Mr. Graham's report is: "We stopped over night at the agency and got the following information from C. C. Covey, superintendent of the agency. There are 600,000 acres in the reservation, of which 215,860 are already under survey, 100,000 acres of the surveyed lands are tillable of the first class, 215,860 acres suited to grazing; 25,000 acres are timber lands, unsurveyed, containing some very fine yellow pine timber, average stand being 10,000 feet an acre. The reservation is 40 miles square. It is estimated it would accommodate 10,000 families. Mr. Covey estimates that 25,000 acres could be irrigated cheaply. There were 115,000 acres allotted in 1894 and 25 years from that time the Indians can get over 15 bushels of wheat an acre. There are at present 18,000 head of sheep grazing on the reservation, which pay an average of 18 cents a head annually."

Indians Poor Farmers.

"The range can be made to support 50,000 head of sheep, and on the lower ranges 15,000 head of cattle. There are 4000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of horses at present. There are 770 Indians on the reservation, of whom 150 are heads of families. The Indians do not farm as well as the white man. They do not plow deep enough for Summer-fallows. They do not get over 15 bushels of wheat an acre. Not anyone around here farms right, either Indians or whites. Superintendent Covey has asked the Government to purchase an experiment station on the reservation. That will be done this year, and better results are looked for. Some of the Indians are industrious. The majority raise enough for their own use. They hunt and do teaming for the Government. They all have a few head of stock but not many sheep. There are bits of pasture land on the reservation that the cattle and ponies have never seen. Alfalfa and wheat do well. Potatoes eat the corn and early frosts nip the fruits."

Warm Springs Has Trader.

"There are a general store and post-office and livery barn at Warm Springs (pronounced as one word and slighted) conducted by L. J. Rising. He said 150 people get mail there, including the Indians, whose correspondence is not heavy. Mr. Rising has a trader's license to do business on the reservation. There is an Indian boarding school with 100 scholars. There are about 20 white employees at the agency. Electric power from Shitike Creek, which flows through the settlement lights all the buildings. The grounds and buildings resemble an Army post. In fact, they were laid out by an Army officer after that plan. The Indians born prior to 1894 have been allotted their lands, from 30 to 160 acres each. They cannot sell for 25 years. The remainder of the reservation is tribal property. A good deal of matured timber is being sold to railroad contractors. All of these receipts are deposited in Washington, D. C., to the credit of the tribe and spent for its benefit."

Spring Water Very Hot.

"The yearly appropriation for the expenses for the agency is about \$20,000. By the treaty of 1855 the Warm Springs reservation was made in 1861. Three or four tribes were included. All supplies are hauled from the railroad through the settlement lights all the buildings. The grounds and buildings resemble an Army post. In fact, they were laid out by an Army officer after that plan. The Indians born prior to 1894 have been allotted their lands, from 30 to 160 acres each. They cannot sell for 25 years. The remainder of the reservation is tribal property. A good deal of matured timber is being sold to railroad contractors. All of these receipts are deposited in Washington, D. C., to the credit of the tribe and spent for its benefit."

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several sections on which the Warm Springs are located out of the reservation, recomposing the Indians in some way, and set the land aside for the resort for the afflicted, leasing to private persons with a restriction safeguarding the public interest. Congressman Ellis has made such a recommendation to Secretary Ballinger and the request has been submitted to the Indian Commissioner. It would be desirable in the interests of the railway to have the entire reservation thrown open. It would take much time and effort and should be initiated by the various commercial bodies in the neighboring towns which would be benefited."

I Am Stranded

My house failed. I am stranded here without a dollar. I must sell the contents of my 10 big sample trunks to raise money to pay my hotel bills and get back to New York. My house, which was one of the finest on Broadway, made nothing but men's high-class clothing to sell from \$15 to \$35. There are 256 high-grade, custom-tailored suits and 43 overcoats in the entire sample outfit, and in order to raise sufficient cash with which to defray my expenses to New York I will sell these garments at 50 cents on the dollar of actual cost of production—a true confession. I have tried to sell the samples to merchants, but as they knew of the predicament I was in they refused to take what was outrageous. Therefore I decided to retail these high-grade suits direct to the public at 50 cents on the dollar. Come, it only to look. You will profit by your trip. Following is the price. Read it carefully and come around to get every suit as advertised: \$15 suits and overcoats for \$7.50; \$20 suits and overcoats for \$10; \$25 suits and overcoats for \$12.50. Sale begins today and will end Saturday night. Sale takes place in sample room, next to the Oregon Hotel, 85 Seventh, between Stark and Oak streets.

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