

McMANIGAL GUINNS  
TO BARRISTERS

Man Who Confesses Dynamiting Cuts Loose From McNamaras.

MORE ARRESTS ARE NEAR

Detectives Expect to Add Two to List of Prisoners — Published Versions of Confession Are Branded Ridiculous.

LOS ANGELES, April 28.—Although it has been all but certain for two days—without any definite details being known—that a confession has been made in the dynamite conspiracy case, all doubt that important progress alone that line had been made was removed by Orrie E. McManigal himself today.

He declined to see Attorney Job Harriman, ex-Socialist candidate for Vice-President and of counsel for the McNamara brothers, the alleged confederates of McManigal. District Attorney Fredericks has said that the prisoner would see none of the lawyers associated with the defense and McManigal later confirmed this personally to Harriman at the jail.

Mr. Harriman went to the prison expressly to give McManigal an opportunity to repeat the declaration of Attorney O. N. Hillton that he had not made a confession and would make none.

Lawyers Drop McManigal.

Instead, to his questions the lawyer received today replies very different. These replies caused him to declare that John McNamara and District Attorney Fredericks were the only ones on whom the lawyers retained by the various labor organizations would center their efforts. Furthermore, the only history McManigal receives now are men from the District Attorney's office, Sheriff Hammel and operators of the detective agency that arrested the alleged conspirators in the East.

All the detectives who came west with the prisoners Wednesday called upon McManigal today and found him in a mood more jovial than at any time since he is alleged to have made a preliminary confession to William J. Burns ten days or two weeks ago in Chicago.

Labor leaders interested in the defense of the prisoners are firmly convinced that a confession purporting to fix responsibility for numerous dynamite outbreaks upon the McNamaras is in the hands of the District Attorney, McManigal's good humor was pointed to as indication that any fear entertained by him had been removed. The District Attorney again denied, however, that promises had been made to the prisoner.

More Arrests Impending.

E. R. Mills, local agent of Detective Burns, said late today that two other arrests were impending and that "they will be made in the north."

"Do you mean in San Francisco?" he was asked.

"I will not be specific," he replied. The presence of the alleged dynamite men in the County Jail causes many curious persons constantly to seek that part of the city in the hope of catching sight of the accused men. Numerous requests are made at the office of the Sheriff for permission to visit the jail, but the requests are refused except where one can prove legitimate business.

It is announced that McManigal does not want to see any person at all and the attitude of J. J. McNamara in that regard is shown by the fact that he always sends his notes written to him requesting interviews.

Mr. Fredericks announced tonight that the prosecution will be conducted by himself and his associate, J. E. Timmons. Ford, who is expected here soon from Indianapolis.

Published Confessions Ridiculous.

Mr. Fredericks still declines to give any information about the alleged reiterated confession of McManigal, but an official of a detective agency who was present at the interview of the District Attorney had yesterday with the accused man declared that the published accounts of the alleged confession were ridiculous and far from the truth.

Union leaders here continue to be guarded in their statements concerning the McNamaras and McManigal. They contend today, however, that they intend to see that the men lack no physical comforts it is possible to give them.

J. J. McNamara is transacting the business of his office in the Ironworkers' Association through its Los Angeles representative, J. E. Timmons. He expects to continue to do this until the affairs of his Indianapolis headquarters are taken over by President Ryan.

ARTISTS ARE CONSERVATIVE

French Salon Has Smaller Pictures and Fewer Nudities.

PARIS, April 28.—The one hundred and twenty-ninth salon of the Society of French Artists opened today. In the opinion of critics, the exhibition has little to distinguish it from those of preceding years, its principal characteristics being the decreased size of the canvases and the absence of nudities.

The whole is markedly conservative in technique and the distinctive work of Henry Martin and Paul Chavis. The contributions of the American artist, H. O. Tanner, Robert MacCamaron and Walter MacEwen are notable.

Labor Fights New Shop System.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Organized labor began today an attack before the labor committee of the House on the so-called "Taylor" scientific system of shop management which the Government has introduced in several departments and seeks to install in others. The committee had up for consideration a resolution introduced by Representative Pepper, of Iowa, providing for an extensive investigation of the system.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, and other officials of trades unions appeared in opposition to the system. James Emery, counsel for the National Manufacturers Association, appeared in its support, as did N. P. Allinas who represented the 1500 machinists employed at the Rock Island, Ill., Arsenal.

Beatrice Anita Turnbull Appeals.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—Attorneys for Miss Beatrice Anita Turnbull in her contest for a daughter's share of the \$11,000,000 estate of the late Elias J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, have filed an appeal from the decision of Judge Rivers of the Superior Court of this county, excluding her from such share.

UNION MAN ACCUSED OF BEING DYNAMITER AND DETECTIVE WHO CAUSED HIS ARREST.



John J. McNamara.

PROTEST IS MADE

Insurgent Senators Fail in Fight for Committees.

THEIR WRONGS EXPLOITED

They Say Important Committees Are Ruled by Men Opposed to Railroad Bills and by Standpaters on Tariff Issue.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Disappointed of the support of the Democrats in their fight for more places on the important Senate committees, the insurgent Senators today contented themselves with a formal protest against the list of appointments reported by the Republican committee, the Senate adopted the committee and thus formally organized for business.

The insurgent protest, which was read by La Follette, had been prepared at a conference of 13 insurgents (Senator Kenyon, the new Senator from Iowa, having joined the original 12), and set forth at some length the growth of the so-called progressive movement in the Republican party. It asserted that the progressive Republicans entertained marked and well-defined differences of opinion from the regulars; that the progressives now had more than one-fourth of the Republican membership in the Senate, and they had become a "settled and established fact in political history."

Advanced Legislation Blocked. The progressives, it was claimed, had a right to one-fourth representation on the committee. The protest was directed especially against the finance committee, on which the insurgents wished to place Bristow, an insistent committee member, on which La Follette desired a place.

Three of the nine Republicans on the interstate commerce committee, it was pointed out, were from New England, and it was asserted that this committee had been left in the hands of persons not friendly to advanced legislation regarding the railroads, and that the finance committee had been left in the control of ultra high tariff Republicans.

Gallinger Resorts to Figures. When La Follette had concluded the insurgent statement, Gallinger, chairman of the committee, said that he was quite content to let the insurgent statement go before the country, together with the list of committee members. Mathematically, he declared, the insurgent wing was entitled to 100 committee places. As a matter of fact, it was given 114 places.

"In the division of assignments," he added, "the committee on committees believes it was acting equitably and justly."

The committee list then was adopted, with only a few scattering "noes" from the insurgents.

Portland to Be Mecca

(Continued From First Page.) that he hopes to be here as early as possible.

Of interest also is the approaching visit of A. J. Harding, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and of H. E. Williams, president of the Puget Sound extension of the same road. Both extensions will be here within the next few months. The oft-reported entrance of the Milwaukee road into Portland over its own rails makes the movements of these men of peculiar importance here.

East Side Terminals Desired.

That the company is maneuvering to secure terminals on the East Side is practically conceded, but whether it will enter into a working agreement with one of the other lines or whether it will obtain rights of way of its own, which probably would include the purchase of the Oregon Water Power properties and the bridging of the Columbia at Troutdale, remains uncertain.

Officials of "foreign" roads, by which is meant roads that have no terminals here, also are scheduled to visit the city with unusual frequency.

A special car bearing the following traffic officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, now is in Seattle, and will be in Portland in a few days: H. E. Fliepoint, general freight agent, J. T. Conley, assistant general freight



W. J. Burns.

agent, W. H. Dodsworth, general agent at Milwaukee; J. C. Wood, general agent at Pittsburgh; W. Hall, general agent at New York; G. A. Blair, assistant general freight agent, and W. H. McEwen, commercial agent at Chicago.

John Sebastian, third vice-president in charge of passenger traffic of the Rock Island, was in Portland yesterday. Samuel Woodway, passenger traffic manager, and C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, will be in the city early next week on a regular tour of inspection.

George W. Hibbard, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, will be in Portland tomorrow on his way home from San Francisco, where he has been for the past few weeks.

Among the recent visitors of high position were T. S. Howland, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Burlington system, and W. R. Callaway, general passenger agent of the Soo Line.

"PHOTO KNOTS" FOUGHT

ATTORNEY THINKS JAP CUSTOM WHITE SLAVE MENACE.

After Three Nippon Maids Enter Land and Become Brides Friend of Court Raises Objection.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—(Special.)—Through three Japanese "photograph marriages" have been sanctioned by Superior Judge Graham, an effort will be made by John S. Partridge, appointed friend of the court in these matters, to have the petition for sanction to a fourth such marriage denied by the court.

Umezo Sakoda is the latest Japanese "photograph bride" of tender years who has to have her "photograph marriage" legalized under the laws of the United States. She is being held at the Immigration Station at Angel Island. Through her attorney, C. E. Lindsay, she has filed a petition asking to have Miss Mabel Lambie appointed guardian.

In the three previous cases, Miss Lambie was appointed guardian with instructions to investigate the character of the husbands of the Japanese brides. Satisfied, after an investigation, that the husbands were reputable and industrious, Miss Lambie gave consent to the marriage of the Japanese couples, according to the custom and laws of this country.

Attorney Partridge, acting for the court, declared today that the proceeding is becoming too easy and that it might be used as a subterfuge for the furtherance of the "white slave" traffic and announced that he would resist the appointment of guardian for Umezo Sakoda when the case comes up for hearing before Judge Graham, May 2.

Partridge says also that if all such petitions are granted, it will lead to a wholesale importation of Japanese brides who are under age.

Portland Couple Divorced at Reno.

RENO, Nev., April 28.—To have a husband who for eight years failed to provide for her, and to live with him four of those years and then have him desert her without the least cause upon her part, was the experience as recited yesterday in the local divorce court by Agnes Hinkley Kratz, a blonde, given in her testimony in her action for divorce against Frederick William Kratz. The couple was married in La Crosse, Wis., October 25, 1894, and one child, now with the mother, was born. Mrs. Kratz was a model in the Charles Stevenson Company, Chicago, before going to Portland to live. The husband has been a confederator of Portland for some years, going there from Winona, Wis.

TARIFF BECOMES KING OF ROCKAT

Kent's Maiden Speech Heaps Ridicule on Taxing Ourselves Rich.

HE BURSTS INTO POETRY

Fullgrown Industries Carried to Hospitals by Standpaters—Protection Compared to Reciprocal Pocketpicking.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The most humorous incident of today's session of the House, which was occupied with the debate on the free list bill occurred when Kent of California, a new Republican member, who succeeded Duncan McKinley in the House, delivered a speech on the general tariff question, arraigning "a revenue tariff upon necessities." He said that, with other novices in the House, he felt sure he had absorbed speeches until he had "learned" much that cannot possibly be true, and that the Congressional Record was filled with a mass of statistics, "proving what is logically absurd."

"I am a Republican, or what used to be a Republican," Kent observed, "because I believe in the protection of infant industries that stand some eventual chance of becoming self-sustaining."

Industries Nourished by Public. "But many industries, having outgrown the cradle, have not been required to hustle for their livelihood, but have been carried bodily to a ward in the hospital by standpaters and special friends advising keeping them during all eternity, to be doctored, nursed and nourished at the public expense."

Kent said that a protective tariff was an attempt to tax ourselves rich. "The Nation can acquire wealth, if not merit," he said, "by unannouncedly contributing to the reciprocal picking of pockets by all the people."

To show tariff inequalities, Kent said that "Mr. Rockefeller probably pays less Government revenue on the food he consumes than the average hodcarrier. He would doubtless like to pay as much, but he can't without eating as much."

California Bard Quoted.

Kent read a "poem, produced by a laureate of my district," concerning the tariff speeches of Kent's opponent at the time.

He makes it clear to me That what I lose I gain, you see; I seem to gain, but really lose. Thus if I buy my socks too low, They'll still be higher—his says so. And shoes I thought were high last Fall, Were really low shoes after all. If I pay less for shoes, or hats, The maker has to lose. He charges up the loss to me. Now when I have to pay him more, He'll still be higher—his says so. And shoes I thought were high last Fall, Were really low shoes after all.

The speeches had a radiant light. They were read them o'er and o'er. To find more's less and less is more. In the end, however, the necessary Dear's cheap and cheap is dear at last; High's low, low's high, far's near, near's far. White's black, black's white, and there you are.

INCOME TAX SOON A LAW

(Continued From First Page.) Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah and Vermont. Massachusetts voted against the amendment, but it is counted on as one of the states to reverse its original stand. Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey also voted not to ratify, but friends of the income tax have received recent assurances that time may work a reversal of opinion. The probability is, however, that the necessary five or six states to make ratification complete cannot be brought into line before next winter.

The amendment is pending before the country, without time limit as to when it must be ratified.

Outlook Suddenly Changes.

Only a short time ago the friends of the income tax had given up hope of seeing its ratification by three-fourths of the states. Legislatures were slow to act in many states, and the outlook was considered very gloomy. But just before adjournment a number of Legislatures took favorable action, and reconsideration others reversed themselves and fell into line. This completely reversed the situation, so that today ultimate ratification would appear to be assured.

Whenever the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states have ratified the income tax amendment and it becomes a part of the Federal Constitution, there will be a general revision of the instructions to which party is in control in Congress, for once the amendment is adopted and Congress is empowered to impose an income tax, a bill providing for the measure which a tax will be introduced in Congress, and there is no doubt that it will be enacted.

Tax May Raise \$100,000,000.

Senator Brown, of Nebraska, author of the resolution submitting the income tax amendment to the states for ratification, has been at work on an income tax bill for more than a year; he has consulted the best authorities in the government service and out of it, and has drawn up a measure which he believes will fill the bill. Whole revenue legislation, under the Constitution, must originate in the House, it is likely that the bill proposed for adoption will follow the lines of that drawn by Brown.

The bill, in the judgment of the Nebraska Senator, will bring the Federal Treasury in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 per annum, about four times the amount now being collected under the Payne-Aldrich law. Naturally, the imposition of such a tax will render unnecessary the prevailing high duties imposed on many articles affected by the Payne-Aldrich law, and the schedules of that act will have to be cut down to prevent the accumulation of a great surplus in the Federal Treasury.

Tariff Question Will Be Reopened.

The United States Government is now collecting annually about \$350,000,000 in customs duties. If \$100,000,000 of this is raised by taxing incomes, it is plainly apparent that the duties or imports can be reduced just as much, and still provide for the Federal Treasury sufficient funds to

REMOVAL SALE!

We must have more room; on or about May 10th we will move into our new storeroom at 323 Morrison street, between Sixth and Seventh, Marquam bldg. Today we will open our removal sale of high-class Women's Furnishing Goods. Every article in the shop will be greatly reduced.

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- \$1.50 and \$1.00 Long Chamoisette Gloves ..... 75c
- 65c and 75c Chiffon ..... 39c
- 40c and 50c Hair Ribbon ..... 25c
- 75c and \$1 Back Combs..... 48c
- \$7.50 Taffeta Waists ..... \$5.00
- \$2.50-\$3-\$3.50 Lingerie Waists..... \$1.98
- \$2.50 and \$3 Tailored Waists..... \$1.98
- All Embroideries ..... Half Price
- 25c Lace Bands and Edge..... 19c
- 75c Lace Bands ..... 48c
- 35c Lace Bands ..... 25c
- \$1.50 Lace Bands ..... 85c
- \$4.50 Parasol Silk ..... \$2.98
- \$2.50 Fancy Parasol ..... \$1.48
- \$7.50 Fancy Parasol ..... \$4.98

F. P. YOUNG  
290 Morrison Street, Corbett Building

run the Government. To make this reduction Congress would be compelled to reopen the entire tariff question, for public sentiment will demand a revision all along the line rather than on a few commodities.

The newly-discovered prospect for the ratification of the income tax amendment places a new phase on the Democratic programme of tariff revision at the special session, and strengthens the argument of those opposed to schedule by schedule revision at this time. If there is to be raised annually \$100,000,000 from an income tax and if a general revision of the tariff is soon to become necessary, objection will be made to piecemeal revision during the special session, when the entire work might have to be done over in another year.

Session May Be Shortened.

As yet the Democratic leaders have not given serious consideration to this situation, and are going ahead with their original programme. If, later on, they shall conclude to drop their revision by schedule programme and if the Senate is in like frame of mind, the special session may be brought to an end much earlier than has heretofore been believed possible. It may develop that Congress will adjourn as soon as the Canadian reciprocity bill passes the Senate and is signed by the President.

NATIONAL CONTROL NEEDED

Miss Hanckel Would Have Federal Power Over Schools Extended.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—A plea was made for greater control over the school life of the Nation's children by the United States Commissioner of Education today by Miss Marion S. Hanckel, of Charleston, S. C., before the convention of the International

Kindergarten Union. Miss Hanckel offered this suggestion as a partial solution of the school problem in Southern mill villages.

"So long as it is considered more religious and picturesque to go to the heathen rather than to the people of our neglected villages, just so long will the progress of the country be impeded," declared Miss Hanckel.

CAPTIVITY PROVES SHORT

Tilden and Banker Freed on Habeas Corpus When Arrested.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Judge Pettit in the Superior Court today granted a writ of habeas corpus for Edward Tilden, George

M. Benedict and W. C. Cummings within a half hour after they had been arrested by E. H. Hatfield, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Illinois State Senate.

Hatfield bore warrants charging contempt of the Illinois Senate for the refusal of the three to obey subpoenas deprecating their appearance with those books and accounts of the Drovers' Deposit National Bank and the Drovers' Trust & Savings Bank relating to the accounts of Edward Tilden, who are wanted in connection with the Lortner bribery case.

Judge Pettit set Monday at 11 A. M. as the date for the hearing and fixed the bonds at \$5000 each.

The alumni of Vassar College, New York, have just completed the fund of \$300,000 which they undertook to collect some years ago. When they raised \$120,000 toward the fund John D. Rockefeller duplicated that amount.



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Boston	110.00	Rochester	91.35
Atlantic City	102.40	Washington	107.50
Baltimore	107.50	Denver, Colorado	
Detroit	81.00	Springs	55.00

DATES OF SALE  
May 12 and 13; 16 to 19; 22 to 25; 27 to 29. June 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30. July 1 to 6; 19 and 20; 26 to 28. August 3 to 5; 14 to 17; 21 to 23; 28 to 30. September 1 and 2; 4 to 7. \*October 12 to 14.

Final Return Limit, October 31st. Liberal Stopover and Diverse Route Arrangements.

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