

REPORT DEFENDS AINSWORTH'S ACTS

Insubordinate General Finds Upholders in Democrats of House Committee.

BAD MOTIVE IS ALLEGED

Charges of Secretary of War De- clared to Have Been Founded on Desire to Drive Offi- cer From Service.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Taft and Secretary Stimson are arraigned severely in a sensational report on the Ainsworth case presented today in the House by the military affairs committee.

Secretary Stimson is charged with having committed a "great and irreparable wrong" and a "flagrant misuse of official authority" when last February he suspended General Ainsworth from his duties as Adjutant-General of the Army and charged him with insubordination. It is charged that the President and Secretary Stimson prejudiced the case; that the accusations against the General were based upon injustice, and that the Secretary of War has an "erroneous idea" of his relation to Congress. These are other conclusions reached by a majority of the committee, of which Representative Hay of Virginia is chairman.

Long Service Recognized.

Following General Ainsworth's relief from duty, and when a court-martial seemed probable, the President permitted him to retire from the Army because of his long service. The report follows an investigation of Ainsworth's relief from duty.

Criticizing the relief of General Ainsworth, the report declares: "The worst feature of it was that this officer of long and distinguished service had no tribunal to which he could appeal with any hope of justice or fair treatment." The majority of the committee concluded that General Ainsworth had been guilty of no act which justified the charge of insubordination from Stimson and "that the charges had origin in a determination to drive General Ainsworth from active service and have nothing to support them but bare assertion, coupled with misrepresentation and suppression of the truth."

Committee Accuses Stimson.

The report then goes on to say that it is incredible to believe that Secretary Stimson believed General Ainsworth guilty of the charges, and adds: "Some other reason must have actuated the Secretary of War, and that reason is not stated to your committee, being familiar with all the phases of the legislative features in the Army appropriation bill, can readily account for this violent assault on General Ainsworth."

It is pointed out that General Ainsworth favored the five-year enlistment plan in the Army bill, which was opposed by other officers of the general staff, and that Secretary Stimson's letter of suspension to the General was sent on the day that this feature of the bill was being discussed in the House.

Writing of Letter Defended.

Secretary Stimson's comment to the House, when he sent the papers in the case to the effect that his action was not to be construed as a recognition of the authority of the House or any of its committees to require of the Chief Executive a statement of reasons for his official action, is criticized severely.

General Ainsworth's stand on a certain letter to the Secretary of War, upon which much of the charges was based, is defended.

PEOPLE HAVE POWER

REMEDY FOR CORPORATE CONTROL POINTED OUT.

Joseph Gaston Says Question Will Be Put Before Voters to De- cide at Next Election.

PORTLAND, Or., April 8.—(To the Editor:—George T. Murton contributes an interesting letter on the pending discussion of street railway, electric light and power franchises, which is valuable as showing a phase of the question which the electric power monopoly will not care to have considered. Stripped of all its verbiage, the position of Mr. Murton is that it makes no difference to the people of Portland how much, or how little, the electric light company has invested in its plant, or how much it charges for its services to the people who have granted to it the franchises, without which all its property would be practically worthless; because, says our correspondent, "the public went to sleep, slept on its rights while the corporation filed on the water power, and has now got the water power," and what are you going to do about it.

This position of Mr. Murton reminds me of three distinguished men in American history. One, a Scotchman, in American history as "Boss Tweed," having by divers and sundry schemes stolen \$100,000,000 from the municipality of New York City, coolly remarked, and brought to book about his pleadings: "What are you going to do about it?" Another of the distinguished trio, Col. P. Huntington, in discussing transportation rates, remarked that about the right thing for a fair rate would be "all the traffic would bear." The third man was a man after Mr. Murton's own heart and taste as a public franchise operator. When Marvin Hughitt, the great railroad manager of Chicago, some years ago suggested to W. K. Vanderbilt that his ideas and rates in operating railroads would arouse public opposition, Vanderbilt abruptly terminated the conversation by saying: "The public be damned."

But since these ethics of monopolistic ideas and morals were announced some progress has been made. An Interstate Commerce Commission has been organized and empowered to inquire into the cost of transportation, and has not hesitated to override all the rules and schemes of transportation corporations and compel them to respect the rights of the people to fair and impartial rates on all patrons even to those great reductions of established rates. Public Service Commissions have been organized in most of the states empowered to inquire into the justice and reasonableness of rates and rules, and to amend or abolish them. They have done that even in Oregon, and with the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. This corporation cannot hold any monopoly on the water power of the Sandy

or Clackamas Rivers as against the sovereign power of the state of Oregon to regulate, control, or reduce its charges for furnishing light and power from such sources. The waters of the rivers of Oregon are not as in England, where our correspondent reads from, at the absolute disposal of the King, who has in past times made the gifts of Nature—the lime, water, game, fish, everything but the air—the subject of his bounty to royal favorites, from which, no British subject has appeal. The question is now before the people, and will be decided at the next election, whether any public service corporation can say to its patrons, "take this at our price, or not at all." The people have now, in their power to initiate legislation, got the power to get behind the record of fictitious stock capitalization, corrupt construction contracts and padded payrolls, and find out what public service utilities cost—and fix rates accordingly. And let no man deceive himself, for sooner or later this investigation will be made.

JOSEPH GASTON.

DIPPEL ASKS BIG FUND

\$31,000 GUARANTEE WHAT OPERA MANAGER WANTS.

Head of Chicago Grand Opera Com- pany Tells of Plans for Visit to This City.

In talking about the season of grand opera which he proposes to inaugurate at the Heilig Theater in this city, March 21-April 2, 1912, Andreas Dippel, general manager of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, is not content to talk of matters only but of \$31,000 as a guarantee fund that must be subscribed in advance before he will consent to the opera company, visiting Portland.



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Andreas Dippel, General Manager—Chicago Grand Opera Company.

Mr. Dippel paid one of his hurried, lightning-dispatch visits to this city yesterday, accompanied by his secretary, Howard Shelley, and one of his first business acts was to appoint Lois Stevens Wynne Coman to manage the entire Pacific Northwest tour of the opera company.

"A guarantee fund of \$31,000 is necessary in this city," said Mr. Dippel. "That such a fund is necessary is easily understood when it is known that the Chicago Grand Opera Company employs over 350 people, including a complete orchestra, chorus, ballet and principal artists to the number of 50. The entire organization will be transported to the Pacific Coast in three special trains, as well as the entire working force used in the production of the operas. This in itself is a monumental undertaking and will be the largest operatic company ever brought to this part of the country. It will also place Portland on the same musical equality with New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, where the performances are given by our company during the season. The company also will give performances in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Seattle. In this city our vocal stars will be Luisa Tetrazzini, Mary Garden, Sallman-Stevens, Charles Dalmorosi and Hector Dufrane, with Cleofonte Campanelli, one of the most celebrated musical directors, and Signora Regina Falli, a young dancer, who will appear in an international ballet divertissement.

The four operas selected are Massenet's "Thais" (in French), in which Miss Mary Garden will sing the title role and which is universally conceded to be her masterpiece; Donizetti's "Loda di Lammermoor" (in Italian), with Madame Tetrazzini as Lucia; Richard Wagner's great music drama, "Tristan und Isolde" (in German), which has never been sung here and which will be presented with Madame Sallman-Stevens as American prima donna, and Charles Dalmorosi, one of the world's leading tenors, and a grand triple bill consisting of Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne" (in Italian); Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" (in English), and the ballet divertissement. Other artists who will be heard in our company are Mabel Reigelman, a California girl, who will sing the role of Gretel; Miss Marie Clavin, another American soprano, who will be heard as Isabella; Giovanni Polesse, an Italian baritone of assured artistry; Clarence Whitehill and Henri Scott, two American winners who have won fame on the European operatic stage, as well as in their native land; Armando Crabbe, a French baritone, and Marta Wittkowska, contralto.

"I have no doubt that Portland will raise the necessary guarantee. I have just received a telegram from San Francisco stating that 30 private boxes had each been paid for \$1500, all in one day."

Mr. Dippel will leave today for Denver.

A Thoughtful Mood.

John Galway, in the Atlantic. A quietude stole by in the field below, and vanished into the heart of a tree. And suddenly above the moon-line I saw the large moon rising. Cloud-colored it made all things swim, made me uncertain of my thoughts, vague with misty feeling. Shapes seemed not definite moon-dust and true reality nothing save a sort of still listening to the wind. And for a long time I sat, just watching the moon creep up, and hearing the thin, dry rustle of the leaves along the holly hedge. And there came to me this thought: What is this universe—that never had beginning and will never have an end—but a myriad striving to perfect pictures never the same, so blending and fading one into another, that all form one great perfected picture? And what are we—ripples on the tides of a birthless, deathless, equipped creative purpose—but little works of art?

Last year the consumption of coal in this country was 202,000,000 tons nearly, and in Germany about 200,000,000 tons.



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FAST TAKES FLESH

Dr. Hazzard Loses 19 Pounds in Two Weeks.

PRISONER SHOWS NERVE

Successful Ending of Two-Week Period Celebrated With Rally. Dr. Tanner One of Speakers. Water Only Nourishment.

LAND-HUNGRY LINE CAMPS

Men and Women Brave Gales to Ob- tain Homesteads in Canada.

15 pounds before I started the fast. I have been preparing for the fast and have been dieting, you know, so that altogether I weigh about 24 pounds today less than my normal weight."

This afternoon Dr. Hazzard's guards prepared affidavits that the fast participant took no food whatsoever while they were on watch. They are Mrs. Ollie Dagner Worden, Mrs. M. C. McDonald, Mrs. M. H. Evans, Miss Jeanne Oakes, Mrs. C. A. Wells, Mrs. C. E. Ford, Mrs. H. Hancock and Mrs. J. A. Ford, all residents of Seattle.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Almost without precedent, and for the second time only in the history of that institution, the London March wool sale was postponed until April 11 on account of the British coal strike. No other course was open in this instance, as the wool after purchase might have remained indefinitely in London. The brokers' selling committee now announce that the April sale will not receive entries above 250,000 bales. The date of the third series of wool sales has also been changed from April 30 to June 11, the quantity limit, if any, to be fixed later. It is probable the changed dates will occur through the year. The coal strike has not apparently affected the wool market, prices remaining firm and the demand strong.

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SEATTLE, April 9.—(Special).—Dr. Linda Burfield Hazzard at noon today completed successfully the first 14 days of her proposed 30 days' fast. This marks the end of the period beyond which, according to certain theories, a person cannot abstain from food and remain alive.

Dr. Hazzard has lost 19 pounds during the fast and her pulse shows between 64 and 76. During the entire two weeks her nourishment consisted of only nine pints of water.

Tonight she held a rally in Arcade Hall to celebrate the finish of the two weeks' fast. Dr. Tanner, of Los Angeles, "father" of the fast theory, was one of the speakers.

The fast has unmistakably left its impression on Dr. Hazzard, so far as physical appearance shows. She is decidedly thinner and paler.

"You must remember," Dr. Hazzard said this morning, "that I lost about

The first in line is Carl Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa. The campers have to withstand rain and snowstorms and one of the three women campers has a baby in her arms.

"Just let us get Jim Hill to build a railway through the country we are after," said one of the men in line, "and we will be millionaires some day."

During the night blankets are fastened to the sidewalks and fences, forming a sort of camp. The City Council of Lethbridge is objecting to the sanitary conditions of the locality and may disperse the line-up.

Congressional Pocketbooks Probed.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A charge

that Wall street and the big corporations are controlling the House "money trust" inquiry was made today by Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, Republican, in a resolution which would compel every member to disclose his business and corporation affiliations. Each member of the House would have to file his own bank holdings and those of his family. Names of members who failed to do so would be published in a Congressional Record "blacklist."

Robert C. Emerson, of the wholesale commission house, of C. C. Emerson & Company, St. Paul, Minn., is passing the week in Portland.



Pleasure for the Whole Family

Father's favorites played in father's way are pleasures plus to every member of the household. After the cares and anxieties of the day an hour with the



THE PLAYER PIANO FOR THE HOME is real relaxation to player and listeners alike. Whether he knows a sharp from a flat or not, every movement is individualized and the rare beauty of the Packard tone developed to the fullest, so close is the union between player and piano. Changed in a second to play by hand.

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