

"I'LL KILL FOSTER" IS THREAT CHARGED

Witness in Virginia Outlaw Case Says Floyd Allen Menaced Prosecutor.

CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED

Lawyer Who Was Defending Prisoner at Time of Courthouse Tragedy Takes Stand for State and Says Claude Killed Judge.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., May 2.—"I'll kill Foster before the sun goes down if I'm convicted,"

Floyd Allen, first to go on trial here for his life, in connection with the Hillside Courthouse murders, was charged with having made this remark before the shooting on March 14, according to the testimony today of L. B. Weddell, of Montgomery, one of the first witnesses for the prosecution.

Court Officials Return Fire. D. W. Hoken, a lawyer who was defending Allen in the court where the tragedy occurred, testified that he saw Claude Allen fire the first shot and that it struck Judge Massey. Court officials returned the fire, he said.

Two of the jurymen who were then trying Allen testified that Allen had fired in the direction of Foster, the commonwealth's attorney who was killed. Other witnesses told of conversations with Allen in which he had threatened Foster.

HEAVY TRAVEL EXPECTED

Traffic Officials of Great Northern Prepare for Summer Rush.

W. A. Ross, assistant general passenger agent for the Great Northern, and Fred W. Graham, Western industrial and immigration agent for the same road, passed yesterday in Portland.

They consulted with Portland officials of the Great Northern on plans for handling traffic during the next few months, which promise to be the most active from a passenger standpoint.

Mr. Ross also is making arrangements for the opening of Glacier National park, which promises to become a popular tourist resort. The park will open June 15, by which time all the big new hotels now nearing completion will be ready for occupancy.

The structure at Midvale, the official entrance to the park, also will be finished at opening time. This building is patterned after the Forestry building in Portland and is the pet scheme of L. W. Hill, president of the Great Northern.

Work has been started on a piece of road 45 miles in length connecting various points of interest in the park. Mr. Hill aims eventually to make this park the delight of the motorist by building high-class roads.

"The summer tourist business to the Northwest will be the heaviest in history," said Mr. Ross. "We are beginning to experience it already. The Shriners' movement is merely the beginning. The movement to the Elks' convention in Portland will be the heaviest for any one single week ever handled on the Coast."

E. C. Leach, general immigration agent for the Great Northern, will arrive in Portland within the next few weeks, according to advice sent to Mr. Graham yesterday. He will take a trip through Central Oregon.

TIME LIMIT IS URGED

he said. He attributed the small growth partly to the system of dropping from membership those who left their church without letters and failed to report to another church within a year.

"In the last year," said the report, "the church has made a net gain of but 55,000, which is less than 2 per cent, as the outcome of the year's activities and the outlay of many millions of dollars. The statistical paradox glares us out of countenance. It shames and humiliates us. What are honors of offices worth in any army that does not win battles? No marvel that some are proposing to reduce the Major-Generals to post duty and let the army dissolve into antique ecclesiastical camps."

This was a reference to a proposed limiting of the activities of the Bishops to a local district. Their jurisdiction now is universal. Some of the reasons for the meager growth, as set forth, were laid to a too strict application of the law of the church demanding that all members who remove from a given community without their church letters be dropped from membership after one year.

Members Dropped Recklessly. "A fair calculation," the report said, "reveals the astounding fact that probably not less than 500,000 members disappeared from our rolls by reckless use of the 'dropping' process."

"Nevertheless we still face the patent fact that our distinctive doctrines are not being emphasized as they were once, or, where preached, are discarded for the time by a gain-saying world, drunk with vain philosophies and filled with gluttonous indulgences."

Flasading for an emphasis on the distinctive Wesleyan doctrines, the report said they were the only power to save the nation against vice.

Where is the evidence that science has ever regenerated one soul or that culture has redeemed one libertine, or taken envy, malice, pride, jealousy or greed out of an Art? These utterances are not reactionary, unless this world has outgrown Jesus Christ.

"Our second lapse is that our system is not being worked as it formerly was. Certain distinctive parts have been abandoned, others modified. Innovations, noxious to our pastoral as

well as to our supervisory methods, have intervened to the hurt of both."

The report condemned the practice that was said to have grown up in certain churches of calling in evangelists to carry on revival services as against the former custom, which placed the local pastor in charge of the work.

Turning from this, the report condemned the so-called congregational system of calling pastors for local churches said to have become general in Methodism.

Referring to discussions in the church publication, the report said: "To understand the church maintains a press for the advocacy of her doctrines and the defense of her policy when assailed, not as a free forum for the opinions of writers who measure all problems by their own dooryards, or officially to sanction the promoters of disaffection. While we would not restrain dignified and legitimate discussion of proposed amendments or reforms, we deprecate the admission of ill-considered and intemperate criticisms of our policy or church agencies."

More Work for Bishops Outlined. One of the proposals before this conference is that the bishops be placed in definite charge of the management of the territory adjacent to their episcopal residences. On this point the report said: "We ask the fixing of two or three more episcopal residences in this country at strategic centers. With these additions we believe that areas for episcopal supervision can be so related to the residential cities as to express the desire for continuous oversight by resident bishops without any infraction of the restrictive rule."

This conference ordered a commission to investigate the Episcopal supervision of the 325,000 negroes in Southern states. William W. Lewis, of Meridian, Miss., charged that although Bishop Thomas B. Neelley's residence was fixed at New Orleans, the bishop had resided there not more than 20 days in the last few years.

Lucas and other Southern delegates declared that unless the negro members secured the leadership they sought they threatened to separate.

SENATE'S FOE IS HEARD

LINDBERGH WOULD SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE OF 15.

Recall to Hang Over Members, Who Would Serve 15 Years, Normally. House Cut to 300.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash.

ington, May 2.—Law Giver Urban, of Oregon, overlooked an opportunity when he failed to propose the abolishment of the United States Senate and to substitute a "committee-at-large" to constitute the law-making body of Minnesota, a radical insurgent, thought of this scheme and has proposed it to Congress, not in the expectation that it will be seriously considered, but with a view of having his plans discussed.

The plan which Mr. Lindbergh has worked out is: The Senate must go, and so must the Vice-President. The membership of the House is to be reduced to 215 members, and of this number 15 are to be elected from the country-at-large. These 15 members shall constitute the "committee-at-large," which shall have absolute control and a veto power over the legislation of the House proper. This opposition could be overcome only by a two-thirds vote of the members of the House.

The chairman of the "committee-at-large" is to succeed to the Presidency in the event of the death or disability of the Executive. Ordinary members of the House are to serve for seven years. The select 15 are to be elected for terms of 15 years, but the "recall" shall hang over the head of every member.

To provide what Mr. Lindbergh calls "checks and balances" for his plan he provides for the recall of the "committee-at-large."

Representative Lindbergh has been on the trail of the "money trust" for several years, and now that an investigation has at last been ordered, he has been seeking for new worlds to conquer.

Mr. Lindbergh's resolution will be the first concrete plan for a change in the existing form of government, although many suggestions have been made. He declares his intention to press early and earnest consideration of his scheme and says he has growing support for it.

CITY VOTE FOR WILSON

RURAL GEORGIANS PREFER UNDERWOOD FOR PRESIDENT.

Harmon's Vote Minute and Speaker Clark Is Represented Feebly.

Result Is Settled.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—Late returns from the country precincts failed to change the indicated result of yesterday's Presidential primary, and Oscar W. Underwood maintained his lead over Governor Wilson. They further emphasize the fact that it was the country vote which won for Underwood. Governor Wilson carried all the counties containing large cities.

Official returns indicate that Underwood's plurality over Wilson will be not less than 50,000.

Further count of the vote, it is expected, will not materially change the result, as early today the Underwood majority, according to practically complete but unofficial returns, showed that he carried about 190 out of the 146 counties in the state by a plurality of 337.

Governor Harmon had polled 159 and Speaker Clark 637 votes. A state convention will be held here May 16 to ratify the action of the voters.

Fifth Kansas for Roosevelt.

MANHATTAN, Kan., May 2.—The Fifth Congressional District Republican convention today instructed its two delegates for Colonel Roosevelt. They are E. A. McGramm and E. O. Story.

TWO POEMS BRING \$450

Holograph Manuscripts of Stevenson Are in Demand.

LONDON, May 1.—Messrs. Puttick & Simpson concluded a two days' sale of books and manuscripts from various sources.

A holograph manuscript of a fragment of George Meredith's translation of the Iliad in English hexameter verse, 148 lines on 12 pages, quarto, published about 1870, sold for £75 (\$360).

Two holograph manuscript poems by R. L. Stevenson, "My Body, Which My Dungeon Is" and "The Sick Child," brought £15 (\$75) each. An autograph letter from the same to his cousin, R. A. Stevenson, dated Davos, April, 1882, and referring to his printing and wood engraving at Davos, sold for £20 (\$100).

ANTHRACITE PACT REFUSED BY MINERS

Sub-Committee's Efforts Go for Naught, Delaying Resumption of Work.

ARBITRATION IS POSSIBLE

Proposal to Submit Question to Strike Commission of Ten Years Ago May Be Accepted—Men Want Short Contract.

NEW YORK, May 2.—"The outlook, while rather complicated, is not discouraging. It is hoped all differences may be adjusted."

This was the statement tonight of William Greene, representing John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, shortly before the convening of an evening session of the general committee representing the miners, which today rejected the tentative agreement for settlement of the miners' wages and other demands which had been approved by sub-committees representing the operators and mineowners who met at this time.

This agreement, it had been hoped, would result in the speedy resumption of work in the mines, where a suspension affecting 175,000 employes became effective April 1.

Miners Want Two-Year Contract. It is understood that the settlement was tripped up principally by the miners' desire to get a two-year agreement.

A proposition made by George Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, to submit all differences to the surviving members of the anthracite commission, which settled the strike of ten years ago, may be taken under consideration.

The agreement rejected today provided for a four-year contract, an increase of 10 per cent, abolition of the sliding scale, indirect recognition of the union and other concessions to the miners, but contained no mention of a shorter working day. It provided for a renewal of the award made by the strike commission except in the following particulars:

"The contract rates and wage scales for all employes shall be increased 10 per cent over and above the contract rates and wage scales adopted by the anthracite coal strike commission, as effective April 1, 1903. The provisions of the sliding scale are by mutual consent abolished."

Grievances to Be Reviewed. At each mine there shall be a grievance committee consisting of not more than three employes, and such committee shall under the term of this agreement take up for adjustment with the proper officials of the company all grievances referred to them by employes who have first taken up said grievance with the local union, and to effect proper settlement of the same.

"Contract miners shall have the right to employ check weighmen and check docking bosses, as provided by the anthracite coal strike commission and the decisions of the Board of Conciliation, and when so employed their rights shall be interfered with in the proper performance of their work; provided they do not interfere with the proper operations of the colliery."

"For the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of grievances, company officials at each mine shall meet with the grievance committee of employes and prepare a statement setting forth the rates of compensation paid for each item of work under the provisions of this agreement and certify the same to the board of conciliation within 60 days after the date of this agreement."

"Check System" Insisted Upon. Before the conference, representatives of the three anthracite districts conferred with the sub-committee of the miners and protested that the agreement failed to give the union the "check" system, which the union advocated to compel the mining companies to deduct from each miner's envelope on payday his dues to the union.

The committee of miners, which agreed to the settlement, sought to get representatives of the district boards to approve their report, but the district boards insisted that the "check" system should be a part of their agreement.

Greene acted as spokesman for the miners in place of President White, who is ill. He said the miners were not prepared to ratify the plan.

The operators, as indicated, thought the agreement was acceptable to them and that the whole controversy could be referred again to the surviving members of the anthracite commission.

BOYS WORRY PREACHERS

Fidgety Lads Also Wreck Nerves of Organists.

BOSTON, May 1.—"Preaching would improve if boy choirs were banished from our churches," says Rev. Reuben Kidner, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church here, in a statement published in the official journal of the church.

"Many of us," he adds, "find it difficult to preach at all; but when surrounded by fidgety boys, and sometimes whispering boys, it is a formidable task. It seems ruthless that the religious sex should be dismissed from service in the worship of the church in favor of wiggling youngsters. It is a pity that the church should lose the beauty of mature women's voices and have to put up with the immature voices of boys. The effort to control the behavior of boys spells ruin to organists' nerves."

BUILDING CODE PROPOSED

New York Committee Recommends Extra Fire Precautions.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The proposed new building code, prepared by the joint committee on city departments, has been presented to the Board of Aldermen. It differs from others in that it is designed to reconcile the so-called hollow-tile and concrete interests and the others which have disputed over the provisions in other proposed codes.

Fireproofing provisions are made more drastic than in the reports previously made, and fireproofing materials are in every instance given the preference over non-fireproofing materials, with the purpose of "encouraging the inventor to use fireproof materials rather than others and to make fireproof construction as cheap as possible, and in the future no advantageous form of construction will be debarred

OPTOMETRIST AND WHAT HIS DUTIES ARE

An Optometrist is a person who makes a specialty of fitting glasses to people with defective vision without the use of atropine or other dangerous drugs, and in the State of Oregon must be licensed under the Oregon State Board of Optometry.

HIS DUTIES

1st.—He must be able to tell the different diseases of the eyes.

DR. J. D. DUBACK

Eye-sight Specialist, 6th Floor Bell Building, Sixth and Alder.

because it is not provided for by the building code.

No special provision is made for moving picture theaters seating less than 600 persons, these being provided for in a separate ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen. Moving picture theaters with a larger seating capacity are classed with other theaters. The theatrical section is the same as that prepared by the joint committee a year ago. In a statement accompanying its report the committee says:

"The most important advantage of the new code is that it is distinctly more human and more social than any of its predecessors. Every regard has been paid and thought has constantly been given to the rights of the human beings who may occupy any building. This is evidenced particularly in the provisions for escape in case of fire or panic, and for the proper light and ventilation provided in this code not only for factories and lofts, but for dwellings, hospitals, asylums, hotels and schools."

All buildings used as factory, loft, market, office, printing, restaurant, stable, store, warehouse or workshop buildings are required to have access from every floor to a "smokeproof tower" connecting with a fireproof balcony or vestibule which gives access to the stairs.

HEAVY CREDITORS TO LOSE

Newark Men Who Invested \$62,500 to Let Small Investors Benefit.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Following the financial downfall of George Davidson Rogers, at one time private secretary

of John D. Rockefeller, it became known in Newark that four friends he interested while he was president of the board of trustees of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Clinton avenue and Murray street in that city, were heavy investors in his scheme.

Rogers was forced to make an assignment in New York last week. The liabilities of the insolvent broker are upward of \$175,000, and the losses of his Newark friends represent one-third of this amount. The Newarkers and their investments are: Cyrus G. Shepard \$18,000, James R. Fytan \$50,000, John N. Taylor \$12,500, and James R. W. Littell \$12,500. These men have

agreed to prevent the throwing of Rogers' affairs in the bankruptcy court if possible, and will make no claim for part of the \$20,000 of assets. They say that there are a great many creditors in moderate circumstances who stand to lose their entire savings, as they want the assets divided among these people.

Rogers formerly lived in Johnson avenue, and his home was one of the show places in the Clinton Hill section. When he left the employment of Mr. Rockefeller he sold his home and went to board, with his wife and son, at 4 Highland avenue, Montclair. About that time he opened a brokerage office

at 42 Broadway, Manhattan, and formed what was known as "The Rogers Pool" for investment, not speculation.

When the dividends were declared last August he paid at the rate of 42 per cent a year; in September at the rate of 35 1/2 per cent; in October 29 per cent, and in November 30 per cent. He attracted many investors. The trouble came when the largest investors notified Rogers that they wanted to withdraw substantial sums on May 1 and June 1. Rogers consulted his counsel, Nathan Giffin, of 31 Nassau street, and the latter advised an assignment for the benefit of creditors. In the assignment Giffin was named as assignee.

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For a Short Time Only

Men's Fancy Suits for Spring

\$20 and \$25

An offering of suits of unusual worth at the prices named. Taken from our regular stock of new, finely-tailored weaves. The colors are tans, grays and blues, in splendid Spring patterns. You can't equal them at the price.

See some of the models on display in our center Morrison-street window.

BEN SELLING Leading Clothier

Morrison Street at Fourth

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Welcomes You to Their New Store—41 Third St., Multnomah Hotel Building

with a superbly assorted stock of popular price shoes. We invite the most critical value-seekers to view—and save. We pay one-fifth the rent a Washington-street store pays—and save you 50c to \$1 a pair

We shall be satisfied with no half-hearted attempts to excel the values to be found in other shoe stores. The more carefully you compare the values offered in uptown stores and here, the more firmly you'll be convinced that there's money to be saved by trading here. We specialize on Men's and Women's Shoes at

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In our three-dollar lines you'll find exact reproductions of well-known trade-marked \$3.50 brands—and in many cases ours are better made and better leather at \$3 than the trade-marked article is at \$3.50. Our \$2.50 shoes are the usual \$3 Shoes of the uptown store—no whit behind in style, finish or quality—but better than you'll buy in some stores for \$3.

Nu-bucks, the new white buckskins for women; all sizes; at \$3 Button tans, cleverest models; unusual values at low price \$3

Moore Shoe Company

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