CONGRESS EXPECTS TO ADJOURN EARLY

Prospect of Agreement to Defer Most of Trust Bills Gives New Hope.

CANAL DEBATE TO WAIT

Senate Committee to Hear ex-Ambassador Choate and Other Men of Prominence—Labor Men Drop Caucus Demand.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Repeal of toll exemption for American ships passing through the Panama Canal still holds the center of interest in Congress, with prospect of further enlivening discussion during the week in the Senate, where the committee on inter-oceanic canals is to resume hearings on the issue tomorrow.

With the tolls controversy dragging and little chance for final action on it for another month, members of the Senate and House have been restive lest early adjournment for the Summer campaign might be impeded. The development, however, that Administration leaders are preparing a plan to postpone anti-trust legislation until next session, save for the creation of an Interstate Trade Commission, has revived hope that Congress may get back to the country and into the campaigns for the election of Senators and Representatives as early as July.

Opposition Gains in Vigor.

Until the hands of the opposition to canal tolls repeal are clearly shown, it cannot be foretold how long the Senate will confine itself to discussion of this all-absorbing subject, but there is little likelihood general debate on the issue will begin for two weeks, the canal committee purposing to give 11 days more to hearings on bills introduced and the House repeal bill.

Opposition to the repeal is growing more vigorous as the time for disposition of the controversy approaches, but Senators supporting the President insist this opposition is not extending itself. They still maintain confidence that the repeal bill will pass without amendment.

Such Democratic opponents of repeal as Senators O'Gorman and Chamberlain retain the hope that repeal will be defeated or that the bill at least will be amended in such a way as to proclaim forcibly the sovereignty of the United States over the Panama Canal.

Ambassadors to Be Heard.

Senators Owen and Simons, who are leading the fight for the President in the canals committee, expect to present important information as to just what this Government had in mind in the negotiations of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with reference to treating all nations on an equal basis in the canal. Some of this information they hope to get from Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to England when the treaty was negotiated, and Henry White, who was in charge of the American embassy in London at that time. These and other men of prominence are to appear before the canals committee in the course of the week.

Senator O'Gorman and other opponents of the repeal plan to make capital of the treaty negotiated with Colombia which would extend to the South American republic the use of the canal free of tolls for warships. The fact that members of the Senate's Interstate Commerce Commission plan to amend the proposed interstate trade commission bill so as to give that Commission authority to investigate the relation to business of interlocking directorates, holding companies, stock watering, destructive price discrimination and like evils, has struck a responsive chord in the minds of many Democrats in both houses, and there is a growing feeling that the trade-commission measure would be the only trust legislation passed at this session.

Revised Trade Bill Ready.

Meanwhile the House interstate commerce committee remains active, and a trade commission clothed with the power and authority to prevent "unfair and oppressive competition" is proposed in a bill to be introduced tomorrow by Mr. Stevens, of New Hampshire. This committee will report tomorrow its revised trade commission bill. In order to clothe the committee with authority to regulate competition between corporations the Stevens bill declares to be unlawful "all unfair or oppressive competition in commerce" and empowers the commission to prevent such competition.

Plans for caucusing on the question of pressing the Bartlett-Bacon anti-injunction bill have been dropped on an understanding of the labor group in the House that when the anti-trust bills finally shall emanate from the judiciary committee there will be included some provision to limit the injunction power of the courts. So labor element action is dependent also on the probability that general trust legislation may be dropped at this session. Secretary Garrison, Chairman Adamson, of the House interstate commerce committee, and Stevens of Minnesota, of that committee, still are wrestling over the form that general water-power conservation legislation shall take at this session.

EYE GRAFTING SUCCEEDS

Experiments With Pig's Cornea Seems to Have Given Sight to Babe.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—(Special.)—The success of the operation performed several weeks ago at the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, in which the cornea of a pig's eye was grafted onto the blind eye of David Kane, a six months old infant, is now practically assured. Dr. Floyd B. Whitman, the surgeon who performed the operation, still refuses to make a statement with reference to it, but it is learned that the eye on which the pig's cornea was grafted is still clear. There is reason to believe that it will remain clear for the few days left of the time allotted for the test by the surgeon.

If by end of this week the eye has not clouded, the mother of the infant probably will be able to take him from the hospital virtually cured of the blindness in which he was born, and seeing through a pig's eye.

Portland Resolutions Protest.

A resolution pleading for the lives of the four gunmen who killed Herman Rosenthal was adopted at a meeting of the Oregon League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment in the Plaza block yesterday. A message urging the commutation of the sentence of death to life imprisonment was telegraphed to Governor Glynn, of New York.

A new automobile headlight has just been put on the market in France, which represents a radical departure from present designs. The lamp has the shape of a human eyeball and turns in its socket in exactly the same manner as the eye in its support.

FOUR NEW YORK "GUNMEN" DOOMED TO DIE FOR MURDER OF NEW YORK GAMBLER, HERMAN ROSENTHAL.

ABOVE, LEFT, "LEFTIE LOUIE" ROSENBERG; RIGHT, HARRY HOROWITZ ("GYP THE BLOOD")—BELOW, LEFT, "DAGO FRANK" CIROFICI; RIGHT, FRANK SEIDENSHNER ("WHITEY" LEWIS).

FOUR AWAIT DOOM

First "Gunman" Who Flinches to Be First to Die.

NUNS VISIT PRISONERS

Day Spent in Devotion, Spirit of Which Spreads to Whole Chamber, in Which 16 Condemned Men Await End.

(Continued From First Page.)

an instant during the day or night. Until the moment of the electrocution they will be under the observation of Dr. Farr and Dr. Mereemo, the prison physicians, in addition to the guards.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the final prayers will be said. Father Cashion will kneel with "Dago Frank" and receive his final confession. The Rabbis Golstein and Kopfsten will prepare the other gunmen for the end.

The condemned mens' last word from their chief counsel, C. G. F. Wahle, came in the form of a telegram from Albany telling of the Governor's final refusal to interfere.

GLYNN DENIES LAST PLEAS

Attorneys Plead Two Hours, Disregarding Personal Sympathy.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The last faint glimmer of hope that a reprieve might be granted for the four New York gunmen passed late today.

In the executive chamber of the deserted state capitol Governor Glynn heard the final appeals of two attorneys of the men, C. G. F. Wahle and H. L. Kringle, for a stay of the death sentence and then again and for the last time declined to interfere.

For two hours the attorneys pleaded with the governor. All appeals to his sympathies were disregarded. Only the new evidence that was placed before Justice Goff in New York yesterday was presented.

Every scrap of evidence was gone over carefully and every affidavit read fully by the governor and his legal adviser, John G. Saxe. Then the gunmen's attorneys were sent for. Pale and a trifle nervous, but with a firm voice, the Governor said: "Gentlemen, I am sorry, but I cannot see my way clear to change my decision."

"It seems the boys must die," Mr. Wahle said. "Unless the governor changes his decision before morning they are doomed."

"Did he hold out any hope?" was asked.

"No," he replied. "On the contrary, he said his decision was final."

"The governor seemed anxious to know every new fact in the case," he said. "We presented all of the evidence and affidavits produced before Judge Goff yesterday, set forth verbally the salient features of the evidence, then gave him and his counsel the affidavits for their own examination. There is nothing left for us to do but continue our duties as bearers of bad news."

While the attorneys were with the governor a report became current that the mother and sister of "Dago Frank" Cirofici were coming to see the executive. One rumor was that they bore confessions from the gunmen. Another was that they thought a last personal appeal to the governor might save the gunmen's lives.

When the governor heard the report of the women's intended visit he said he would not grant them an audience. He decided several days ago not to talk with anyone of the relatives of the condemned men.

POLICE "SYSTEM" INVOLVED

Crime for Which Gunmen Pay Result of Wave of Reform.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Hope for the four gunmen was closed six days before their execution when Governor Glynn refused to grant a stay, pending the second trial of Charles Becker, ex-police lieutenant. Becker was convicted in the lower courts of having plotted the murder of Herman Rosenthal to prevent him from making graft revelations to District Attorney Whitman.

The Court of Appeals, in reversing the decision for Becker, declared itself unconvinced that he had directed the murder, but upheld the judgment of the lower court that the four gunmen had been the instruments. Motions for a new trial on the ground of new evidence were denied and they were sentenced to die during the week beginning April 12.

The real names of the men who have been known as "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitey Lewis" were Harry Horrowitz, Louis Rosenberg, Frank Cirofici and Frank Seidenshner. The youngest, "Lefty Louie" was 21, the oldest, "Dago Frank," 37. Except "Dago Frank," the men were Jews. As the nickname implies, he was an Italian. "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie" were married. Their young widows survive them.

The crime for which the gunmen paid the penalty started a wave of police reform, from which the ripples have not yet subsided. Through the revelations made at the time and subsequently, stalked the vague monster known as the "police system."

Rosenthal was shot down early on the morning of July 16, 1912, in front of the Hotel Metropole in the heart of the tenderloin. On receiving an announcement from a man who came into the hotel, he walked out and fell dead before a fusillade of bullets. The murderers leaped into an automobile and escaped. Weeks later, after Becker had been arrested, the gunmen were found in a flat in Brooklyn.

Their conviction and Becker's were based chiefly on the testimony of three go-betweens who turned state's evidence. These men, Jack Rose, Bridgie Webber and Harry Vallon, declared that they had hired the gunmen to kill the gambler, Rosenthal, at Becker's request. Sam Schepps, a little gambler, corroborated their testimony and was not adjudged an accomplice.

Becker was a police lieutenant in charge of the "strong arm" squad, whose duties were to keep in subjection the gangs of the city and to regulate gambling houses and places of illfame. Rose, Webber and Vallon said that Becker had made use of his position to collect money from these houses. Rosenthal, according to these same witnesses, having a grievance against Becker, was about to give evidence against Becker to the district attorney.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS LEADING DIRECTLY TO EXECUTION OF NEW YORK "GUNMEN" FOR MURDER.

July 15, 1912—Herman Rosenthal publishes affidavit exposing public graft.
July 16—Rosenthal murdered.
July 30—Inspector Charles Becker indicted.
August 12—Sam Schepps arrested.
August 29—Schepps confesses he saw gunmen paid.
August 21—Becker and six others indicted.
September 1—Several witnesses vanish.
September 15—"Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie" arrested.
October 6—"Jack" Selig, important witness for state, assassinated.
October 8—Becker trial opens.
October 25—Becker found guilty of murder in first degree.
October 31—Becker in death cell, execution set for December.
November 8—Trial of four gunmen opens.
November 17—Trial of gunmen ends.
November 20—Four gunmen found guilty.
November 21—Insurance companies reject risks on gunmen's accusers.
November 22—Informers freed, pursued by crowd.
December 12—"Bridgey" Webber denies repudiating confession.
December 20—Appeal stays execution of gunmen.
December 31—Trials of Becker and gunmen lead to graft investigation.
May 19, 1913—Four police captains sentenced for graft.
June 14—"Bridgey" Webber, informer, stabbed.
February 25, 1914—Court of Appeals grants Becker new trial.
February 25—Four gunmen denied new trial.
April 8—Governor Glynn refuses to interfefe in execution of gunmen.
April 11—Justice Goff denies new trial.
April 12—Governor Glynn again refuses to interfere.

RULE TO CONFINE DEBATE IS NEEDED

Effort in Senate Is Coupled With Move to Restrict Executive Sessions.

BOTH CHANGES DESIRABLE

Members of Upper Body at Present Permitted to Discuss Any Subject, Without Reference to One Being Considered.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 12.—There is strong Democratic opposition in the Senate to the proposal of Senator Kenyon to do away with executive sessions, except for the consideration of treaties, but there is also keen support for the proposal of Senator Hoke Smith to compel Senators, when addressing the Senate, to speak only on the subject then pending.

Senators who take a broad view of the Senate rules agree that both proposals should be adopted, and that the two changes should be made in the rules. There are intense partisans, however, who view both proposals from the viewpoint of party advantage, and these Senators cannot support both propositions.

Objection Made to Secrecy.

Under the rules all nominations made by the President are considered in executive session, and only the final action of the Senate is officially announced. The proceedings of the Senate behind closed doors are usually fully reported in the daily papers, but the reports are not official, and therefore are subject to some doubt.

It is argued by Senators who object to executive sessions that nominations made by the President should receive open discussion, as do nominations made by the people for elective offices. The secrecy thrown about Presidential appointments operates to protect an appointee who is subject to legitimate criticism and also affords Senators so disposed an opportunity to make reckless charges. If appointments were considered in open session, men who are vulnerable would not seek public offices as freely as they do, and Senators would be less free to prefer charges.

Daniels' Nomination in Mind.

The discussion over executive sessions is the direct result of the fight against the confirmation of Winthrop M. Daniels for Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Senators who took part in that contest agee that had Daniels' nomination been considered in the open Senate it would have been rejected, notwithstanding he was the personal appointee of the President.

While Senator Hoke Smith is making his fight against the Kenyon amendment to the rules, he is insisting on amending the rules so that Senators cannot discuss any subject under the sun at any time they may be recognized. On this issue, the Democrats are at a disadvantage, under present rules, for Republican Senators are breaking into the Senate proceedings at all times and when all manner of subjects are pending, and are hammering President Wilson and the Administration for its stand on the Panama Canal tolls question. This is not pleasant music to the ears of Senator Smith, and he wants to shut off all discussion on the tolls question until the tolls bill is reported and before the Senate for consideration.

Present Rule Indefensible.

Partisanship aside, there is no defense of the present Senate rule which permits Senators to discuss any subject at any time. There is every reason why discussion should be confined, as it is in the House, to the bill pending. Such a change would restore order to the Senate proceedings and would be eminently fair to both sides.

This change, however, is no more desirable than that proposed by Senator Kenyon. An effort is being made to combine both proposals and adopt both amendments at the same time. If the Senate can do this, it will have made a step forward.

TREATY IS NOT CONSTRUED

(Continued From First Page.)

treaty. It is simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."

Discussing the President's right to expect the support of Congress when he deals with international questions, Secretary Bryan adds: "The Chief Executive speaks for the Nation in international affairs and it is only fair to assume that he speaks advisedly when he declares that intercourse with other nations is seriously embarrassed by the free tolls law which he seeks to repeal.

"We occupy today a proud position among the nations; we are the foremost advocate of peace and arbitration; we are becoming more and more a moral factor throughout the world. Can we afford to surrender this position? Can we afford to belittle the great enterprise which has reached its consummation at the isthmus? The question is not what we can do, but what we ought to do. This question must be decided on moral principles and not by counting of our regiments and battleships."

Baltimore Platform Construed.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the resolutions committee of the Baltimore convention and his observations on the platform constitute his first utterance on the subject. He argues that there are two planks in the Baltimore platform pertinent to the discussion, one which declares the belief of the Democratic party in the encouragement of the merchant marine, but says that it should be developed "without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounty or subsidies from the public treasuries," and a second plank declaring in favor of the exemption from tolls of American coastwise ships.

Mr. Bryan declares that the opposition to bounties is a doctrine "for which the Democratic party has stood from time immemorial." He refers to the exemption plank as a "little plank" and to the pronouncement on bounties and subsidies as the "larger plank," and says: "What oplate does the little plank contain that it can make those who accept it oblivious of the larger plank? By what rule of construction can the small plank be made binding and the larger one ignored? The secret of the strange power exerted by the little plank is to be found in the fact that it carefully conceals the means by which it is to be carried out. Had the word 'subsidy' or 'bounty' been inserted in this plank, it could not have secured the indorsement of the convention, because the contradiction between this plank and the larger plank would have been immediately apparent.

Changed Conditions Also Pleaded.

"But even if the platform had not contained within itself a complete refutation of the position taken by the advocates of free tolls, the President would have been justified in the position that he took by the changed conditions which confronted him.

"A platform is a pledge and is as binding upon an official as the command of a military officer is upon a subordinate—the statement cannot be made stronger. But the subordinate officer is sometimes compelled to act upon his judgment where a change of which the commanding officer is not aware has taken place in conditions. It is not only the right of the subordinate to judge the situation for himself where conditions have changed since the order was given, but it is his duty to do so.

"In the case under consideration the President takes responsibility for an official act which he regards as necessary for his country's welfare and the people must decide whether or not he is justified; and those who refuse to act with him also assume responsibility and they, too, must abide the judgment of the public. Such a change has taken place since the Baltimore platform was adopted.

Convention Votes in Ignorance.

"Had the Democrats in convention assembled been confronted by the condition which now exists and had they known what those now know who voted for repeal, no such plank would ever have been placed in the platform. The convention's attention was not even brought to the fact that a majority of the Democrats in the House had voted against the free tolls measure and that it had in fact been passed by a combination of a minority of the Democrats and a majority of the Republicans."

Mr. Bryan says that platform planks dealing with international questions must be accepted with the understanding that we act jointly with other nations in international affairs, that even if a plank had not been contradicted by another plank in the platform and even if it "had not concealed a subsidy policy repugnant to Democratic principles and history," that even if conditions had not changed, a platform plank should be taken on international questions "as the expression of a wish rather than as the expression of a determination, for no nation can afford to purchase a small advantage in the face of a universal protest."

Diplomatic Relations Disturbed.

"It is best," the Secretary continued, "if a nation desire to array itself against the world, it should be sure that the thing which it is to gain is worth what it costs. The President, knowing that every commercial nation except our own construes the treaty as a pledge of equal treatment, would have been recreant to his trust had he failed to point out to the American people that our diplomatic relations would be seriously disturbed by the carrying out of the free tolls policy."

Considering the repeal measure upon its merits, Mr. Bryan said there were just two questions to be decided:

First, is it desirable for the Democratic party to abandon its historic position and become the advocate of subsidies and bounties? And, second, if it is desirable, what is the Democratic party willing to sacrifice in international prestige and world influence in order to secure the advance which these subsidies promise to a few people?

FAIR WEEK IS FORECAST

Condition Declared Probable for Next Few Days, at Least.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Generally fair weather for Easter week in all parts of the country, except South Atlantic states, where rain is indicated for the first day or two, was forecast tonight by the bureau.

"It will be cool and frosty over the central and Eastern districts," the bulletin says. "As there are no indications of the approach of a storm over the Northwest for several days, at least, the fair weather is likely to continue during the greater portion of the week.

"After the middle of the week a disturbance will appear on the North Pacific Coast or in British Columbia, but without disturbance other than some local rains in the North Pacific and the far West on Thursday or Friday, and some unsettled weather over the Northwest generally by the end of the week."

Jacob Furth Not in Danger.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Jacob Furth, Seattle financier, taken to a sanitarium here yesterday suffering from heart trouble, was reported tonight to be "about the same" and in no immediate danger.

New Cannery Being Built.

WHITE SALMON, Wash., April 12.—(Special.)—Work on the excavation for the new cannery building has been commenced. The plant will be located along the railroad tracks below White Salmon.

Why drink water when you can get

SALEM BEER

the most popular beverage on the Pacific Coast?

SALEM BEER is brewed in one of the most modern plants on the Pacific Coast. It is aged in steel glass-lined tanks. It is conveyed by modern pipe line system direct to the bottle house, bottled under pressure and therefore never comes in contact with the air from the time it leaves the fermenting tank until the bottle is opened by the consumer. The consumer is absolutely assured a beer of ideal effervescence, snap and purity.

A trial will surely convince any one of the excellence of Salem Bottled Beer.

The family trade of Portland is supplied by the firm of

PENNEY BROS.

Telephone: Bell, E. 287
Home, B-2426.

379 EAST MORRISON STREET

VANCOUVER MAN SUPPLE AS BOY AFTER SIEGE OF RHEUMATISM

G. R. Gallant Gives Credit to Akoz for Speedy Recovery

G. R. Gallant, retired, of Vancouver, Washington, who has been a great sufferer with rheumatism, found relief with pleasing promptness by using Akoz, the new California mineral remedy that is now being demonstrated in this city at The Owl Drug Store, at Broadway and Washington. Although he was badly crippled before trying Akoz, the remarkable mineral that is proving such a formidable rival of radium, soon relieved him.

"I had been a great sufferer with rheumatism for about three years," said Mr. Gallant. "The last six months I was unable to get my coat on without assistance. Every step increased the pain in my knee so that I was able to get about but very little. Then I used the Akoz as directed and in two weeks I was free from pain and as supple as a boy.

"I hope the multitude of rheumatic sufferers will use Akoz with as satisfactory results as I did."

Thus it is with the hundreds of persons in this vicinity who are suffering with rheumatism, stomach, kidney, liver and bladder trouble, eczema, catarrh, piles, ulcers and other ailments. Akoz is nature's own remedy and is giving relief in case after case that the doctors pronounce incurable. You are invited to visit, phone or write the Akoz man at The Owl for further information regarding this advertisement.

Convenient
Complete
Courteous
Capable

"In the busiest part of Portland's heart"

The Northwestern National Bank
SIXTH AND MORRISON

NOT GOOD AFTER APRIL 18, 1914

ROSE FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION TOUR DE LUXE VOTING COUPON.

THIS COUPON WILL COUNT FOR FIVE VOTES

For .....

Street .....

Good for five votes when properly filled out and sent to the Tour Manager (by mail or otherwise), Room 428, Morgan Building, on or before the above date.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Incorporated 1835.

A clean company, conducted under the highest type of state supervision. The rigid insurance laws of Massachusetts more carefully guard the interests of policyholders than those of any other state.

HORACE MECKLEM, General Agent,
330-331 Northwestern Bank Building.

JOSÉ VILA HAVANA CIGARS

Manufactured In Bond Cigars

TOBACCO IMPORTED FROM CUBA — UNITED STATES CUSTOMS — CIGARS — MANUFACTURED IN BOND — MADE AT TAMPA, FLA. LONG FILLER WITHOUT BINDER SPANISH METHOD

★ This Stamp MEANS that the U. S. Government inspects the TOBACCO as IMPORTED from Cuba, inspects the JOSE VILA CIGARS, as made and then guarantees them to be exactly as stated on the GOVERNMENT MADE IN BOND STAMP on each box which protects the consumer against pretended Havana Cigars. Jose Vila Cigars are equal to the best imported cigar and sell 25% less. They are mild and fragrant and retail at 10 to 50¢ each. The first cigars made in Bond.

BERRIMAN BROTHERS, Makers
Bonded Factory No. 1, Tampa, Florida

"HEART SONGS" COUPON
PRESENTED BY
THIS PAPER TO YOU

HOW TO GET IT ALMOST FREE

Clip out and present six coupons like the above, bearing consecutive dates, together with our special price of 98c. The books are on display at

THE OREGONIAN
APRIL 13

6 COUONS AND 98c Secure the $2.50 Volume

beautifully bound in rich Maroon—cover stamped in gold, artistic inlay design, with 16 full-page portraits of the world's most famous singers, and complete dictionary of musical terms.

OUT-OF-TOWN READERS WILL ADD 14c EXTRA FOR POSTAGE AND HANDLING.

"HEART SONGS" The song book with a soul! 400 of the song-treasures of the world in one volume of 500 pages. Chosen by 20,000 music lovers. Four years to complete the book. More than 100,000 of this unique volume have already gone into the homes at the retail price of $2.50 per volume. Every song a gem of melody.