

NO RIGHT TO KICK Manager Butler Routed Steel His Own Way.

H. W. GODDARD USED NO PULL

Pacific Construction Company Had
Business Reasons for Preferring
Hill Lines—Mr. Goddard's
Statement.

H. W. GODDARD'S STATEMENT
"The person who intimated that the Pacific Construction Company had been routed by the Hill lines, is an unqualified liar. I want it understood that I mean just what I say.
"I do not think the Hill lines agents would have raised such a cry had not some influence been brought to bear upon them for that purpose. By the way, two of the enraged railroad agents who feel so bad about the routing of the steel by the Hill lines have no other way of reaching Portland except by the Northern Pacific or Great Northern. Their criticism will, therefore, make interesting reading for the traffic managers of the only line with which they can do business."

In routing the steel for the Morrison-street and Marquam Gulch bridges I suited my own convenience and I do not see that any one has any right to protest against it. I certainly have the right to handle my own business as I see fit and I don't think it is any one's else business to interfere. I had business reasons sufficient for me, not to give the business to the Union Pacific or Northern Pacific, but to the Hill lines. The statement made yesterday by Manager F. M. Butler, of the Pacific Construction Company, He declared that the routing of the steel is merely a matter of "much ado about nothing." He denied absolutely that any pull or political position whatever was used to influence the routing.

"When the contract was awarded us," said Mr. Butler, "I considered several lines. Of course the Western routing was the most important because it is necessary that the steel be delivered at a point where it can be easily handled. In the past the Southern Pacific has handled most of our business to the Pacific Coast, but in this case a various reasons, they could not handle the steel. Considering the matter of delivery here it left for consideration the Union Pacific, O. R. & N., and the Burlington and Northern Pacific. I did not want to discriminate against any road by giving the whole shipment to any other, and I did not let this cut any figure with me in taking the routing away from the Union Pacific. But I had business reasons for not patronizing that road. Those reasons are sufficient for me; I do not care to explain them. It was not through personal favor or friendship that I gave the routing to the Burlington. I simply found that it was most convenient to do so. There are a great many reasons why it is better to have the material brought over one line. You know where it is then, and the possibilities of tangles and tie-ups in shops is avoided. Mr. Goddard used no influence whatever to secure the routing. He, as did the representatives of other roads, applied for the business, and I gave it to the Burlington and Northern Pacific. Had I given it to any other road there would have been the same storm. There is absolutely no truth in these charges that are being made against Mr. Goddard. A railroad man came into my office and intimated that Mr. Goddard had used his official position to secure the routing. I simply ordered him out of my office. I would not listen to him."

"I called upon the Mayor today and stated to him just what I have told you. He agreed with me that I had a right to route the steel as I saw fit and that it was not the place of the city to take hand in such a matter. You can put it down that this howl is being made by a lot of freight men who have to scare up some excuse to square themselves with their superiors for losing a big chunk of business. That is all it amounts to."

Mr. Goddard returned last night from Seattle where he has been on a business trip and the following is a statement prepared for The Oregonian by him, setting forth his side of the affair:
"On reaching Seattle Friday night I found awaiting me a telegram calling my attention to newspaper articles criticizing my action in securing for my line shipments of bridge material for the Morrison-street and Marquam bridges.
"To say that I was surprised on reading the interviews credited to various railroad representatives is putting it mildly. I was astounded and grieved to think they would be so ready to impute improper motives to another railroad man."

"I have lived in this city for over 20 years, and I think I have the interests of the city as much at heart as any other resident.
"It may seem strange, but it is true, nevertheless, that some men will accept an official position in the city government and fulfill the duties of such position without any hope of reward, other than the consciousness of having done their duty as a citizen.
"I want to say right here that neither as a member of the Executive Board or as an individual did I solicit the Pacific Construction Company or any of their representatives to route the Morrison-street bridge over the Burlington. The person who intimated that the Pacific Construction Company got the contract to build the bridge with the understanding that the freight was to be routed via the Burlington is an unqualified liar. I want it understood that I mean just what I say."

"As a matter of fact this contract was awarded to the Pacific Construction Company on the report of City Engineer E. Hott and the two consulting engineers, Messrs. Holmes and Bihler, and the other members of the bridge committee, Messrs. Bole, Gleson and Kier. I will bear me in saying that I agreed to the action of the engineers' report only after I had received satisfactory replies to a number of questions which I put to the engineers regarding the superiority of the design submitted by the Pacific Construction Company over those of other bidders."

"The facts concerning this transaction would be of no more interest to the public than any other ordinary business transaction, except for the charges made by disgruntled competitors, who thus seek to excuse themselves to their superior officers."

"As I had understood the Morrison-street bridge material would not be shipped until next summer, I paid no attention to the matter, thinking it would be time enough to solicit it several months hence."

About ten days ago a gentleman called on me at my office and introduced himself as F. M. Butler, of the Pacific Coast Construction Company (I had not met him before) and said he had come to see me in regard to his freight; that he would need

a material yard, which could be reached both by rail and water and the party who could find such a place convenient to Morrison-street would be remembered when the freight was routed. I was not successful in finding any location at first but the O. R. & N. Co., to whom Mr. Butler had also gone, had suggested one or two locations in Alsea, which, of course, could be reached only by their line, and in consequence of which they would expect the long haul. Ask any railroad man or shipper how much consideration would have been given to the Wisconsin Central or the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (who have taken this so much to heart) as they cannot make delivery to the Union Pacific and consequently they had no possible show to secure any portion of the business left in the hands of the O. R. & N. Co.
"I considered the Burlington's chances were getting pretty slim when I learned of the dock adjacent to the Standard Box Company's sawmill, and that it might possibly be secured. I told Mr. Butler about this dock, he looked it over and said if he could get the use of it he would gladly give me the routing of the entire shipment as it was what he wanted. He got the dock and I got the shipment. That's all there is to it."

"I would like to ask your readers if there is any possible reason why I should have gone to my competitors and given to them what I had worked so hard to get for my own line. If a salesman for one of our wholesale grocers secures a large order, does he divide it with the other grocers?"

"When 6000 tons (or thereabouts) of plate iron for the Bull Run pipe line was secured by the O. R. & N. Co., did they divide with other lines? Well, hardly, every pound came Northwestern line, Union Pacific and O. R. & N. Co., except a few cars which were handled by the Southern Pacific from Ogden to Portland on account of washouts on the O. R. & N. Co. This was in 1894."

"I don't want to make any longer statement, as the people have been deluged with a lot of twaddle the last few days in the attempt to cast odium on me."

"Candidly, now, don't you think it is pretty small to set up such a whine? Really, I think the Eastern line agents would not have done so had not there been some influence brought to bear on them for that purpose."

"Burlington representatives have many times failed to secure sought-for business, but they never failed to the newspapers for help. They took their medicine like men, even when the Board of Trade of this city passed a resolution three or four years ago to the effect that merchants should stop shipping over the Burlington, as they, the Burlington, were getting too large a share of the business."

"In regard to the Marquam Gulch bridge, which it is said was secured by me on account of my official position with the city, the routing of the material was controlled by Mr. J. R. Bowles, of this city, and he routed it over the Burlington. Any railroad man here who is well posted knows that the Burlington has handled the most of Mr. Bowles' shipments for many years, long before I came to this city as a member of the Executive Board.
"Am I supposed to refuse such business? Would any of the gentlemen who are still simmering with indignation have done so?"

"By the way, two of the enraged railroad agents who feel so bad about the routing of the steel is merely a matter of 'much ado about nothing.' He denied absolutely that any pull or political position whatever was used to influence the routing."

"When the contract was awarded us," said Mr. Butler, "I considered several lines. Of course the Western routing was the most important because it is necessary that the steel be delivered at a point where it can be easily handled. In the past the Southern Pacific has handled most of our business to the Pacific Coast, but in this case a various reasons, they could not handle the steel. Considering the matter of delivery here it left for consideration the Union Pacific, O. R. & N., and the Burlington and Northern Pacific. I did not want to discriminate against any road by giving the whole shipment to any other, and I did not let this cut any figure with me in taking the routing away from the Union Pacific. But I had business reasons for not patronizing that road. Those reasons are sufficient for me; I do not care to explain them. It was not through personal favor or friendship that I gave the routing to the Burlington. I simply found that it was most convenient to do so. There are a great many reasons why it is better to have the material brought over one line. You know where it is then, and the possibilities of tangles and tie-ups in shops is avoided. Mr. Goddard used no influence whatever to secure the routing. He, as did the representatives of other roads, applied for the business, and I gave it to the Burlington and Northern Pacific. Had I given it to any other road there would have been the same storm. There is absolutely no truth in these charges that are being made against Mr. Goddard. A railroad man came into my office and intimated that Mr. Goddard had used his official position to secure the routing. I simply ordered him out of my office. I would not listen to him."

one at Port Morris, will supply the motive force for the electrical engines, which will take the place of steam power.

The cost of abolishing grade crossings to be borne, under the law, one-half by the railroad, one-quarter by the state and one-quarter by the locality affected.

GRATES, MANTELS AND CHANDELIERS.

The M. J. Walsh Co. have just received a large shipment of goods mentioned above. Property-owners building will do well to call and make their selection. They also carry a full line of electrical and gas fixtures, desk lamps, wall brackets, call bells and telephones. Writing of residences, stores, warehouses and factories a specialty. See them at their showrooms, 35 Washington street or phone and have their representative call on you; his time is yours.

Cannot Be Done.

Springfield Republican.
Mr. Bryan will write himself down the most singularly endowed and most remarkable politician of any generation of American politics if he can make the next Democratic National Convention endorse the silver article. But the thing can't be done. Don't worry.

The Importations for the Year 1903 of
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s
Champagne
were **12,528 CASES**
GREATER by nearly **20,000 cases**
than the importations of
any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb new vintage now arriving
is conceded to be the choicest Champagne
produced this decade.

METHODIST "HERETICS."

Difference Between Heresy Hunters
and Their Quarry.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 27.—(To the Editor.)—The real difference between some of the theological professors and the critics who are charging them with heresy lies in one important fact, namely, that the church lacks a well-defined and self-consistent theory of biblical inspiration. The theory of biblical inspiration held by these critics indicates every man as an infidel, who thinks a discrepancy exists in the Bible. It holds as infidel all who do not accord divine inspiration to every thing contained in our copy of the Scriptures. It regards as infidel everyone who does not think the Pentateuch was written by Moses, without reference to previous knowledge or documents. It regards as infidel all who believe the book of Jonah allegorical rather than historical. It denounces as enemies of the Word of God those who think the book of Isaiah was not written by him in its present form, though composed of his utterances copied, revised, and added at different times. Hence because these critics cannot reconcile the opinions of certain theologians in Methodist seminaries, with their own mechanical theory of biblical inspiration, they declare them infidels to be feared or hated as Ingersoll or Paine.

The logic and folly of these heresy-hunters is of the same type as that of the papal authorities, who declared the teachings of Galileo a contradiction of the Bible, when he taught the diurnal and orbital motions of the earth. Galileo was declared a heretic worthy of the rack and fagot, simply because they could not reconcile his opinions with their theory of biblical inspiration. The papal authorities, on the question at issue were held to be scriptural, and if scriptural, then inspired. But the fact is that the question of biblical inspiration is a subject of divine inspiration in the Bible at all, but lies outside the sphere of biblical inspiration. These modern heresy hunters make the same mistake. The subjects at issue between them and the theologians in Methodist seminaries lie wholly outside the sphere of inspiration. Time has shown the folly of Galileo's critics, and it will prove the error of these later critics.

The situation, however, is most unfortunate. But the important fact remains, that while these theological professors have discarded the theory of biblical inspiration held by their critics, they still accept and advocate biblical inspiration as a fact. The church need have no fear of infidelity creeping into her schools as long as this is true.

In view of the fact that the Church lacks a well-defined and self-consistent theory of divine inspiration of Scripture, it is pitiful to see brethren haggling over minor questions and engendering bitterness. Such questions as, Who wrote the Pentateuch? and What was its source? are really of minor importance. The Pentateuch has doubtless running through it the element of divine inspiration, irrespective of the identity of its author, or the manner of its transcription, or the source of its materials—just as Shakespeare possesses elements of genius, irrespective of authorship or source, whether written by Shakespeare or by some other man. The book of the book of Isaiah. Whether all was written by Isaiah in its present form, or whether some of his utterances were added in later times is unimportant. Whether the book of Jonah is allegorical or historical matters but little. Christ's quotation from Jonah proves nothing as to its real historical character. He might properly quote from history, or poetry, or

H. M. CAKE, RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF COMMERCIAL CLUB

The board of governors of the Portland Commercial Club, six of whom were elected last night, elected officers last night. They are: H. M. Cake, president; J. H. Truitt, vice-president; Edward Ehrmann, treasurer; and W. C. Baker, secretary. The remarkable thing about the election is that Mr. Cake is now entering upon his fifth year as president, an honor that no other man has ever had. Mr. Cake is one of the most active members of the club, and has done much towards placing it on the independent basis upon which it is now managed, and he has been thought that it was only right that he should enjoy some of the fruits which he has cultivated so diligently.

even from fiction to illustrate his lessons, just as we often do, and still be perfect. He is a man of great energy and has proved himself historical, but to illustrate and prove something else. At present, in the absence of a well-defined theory of the inspiration of Scripture, every student of the Bible is open to the charge of heresy by his opponent.

The question of importance concerning divine inspiration is not, Who were the writers of Scripture? or How were they inspired? but, rather, How much of the Bible is divinely inspired? The answer to this question is suggested in 2 Tim. iii: 16: "Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for correction, for reproof, for instruction, which is in righteousness: that the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work." Divine inspiration may not then be claimed for all subjects, or for all portions of the Bible alike. It may be claimed only for those portions which are profitable as incentives to righteousness and good works. In other words we may claim divine inspiration for the Bible only as it teaches morals and religion.

Christianity and Christ, its central figure, are the consummation of biblical inspiration. This being true, then Old Testament moral and religious teachings must be measured by New Testament standards, and must be brought into harmony with the teachings of Christ.

JUST A MOMENT

If a number of teeth are missing it makes you look ten years older. It is not necessary to have the others extracted and a plate inserted as some people imagine. If you have two sound teeth left we make a bridge which is attached to the sound teeth and you suffer none of the discomfort or annoyance caused by some plates. You will be surprised with excellent results you will receive from crown and bridge work scientifically performed.

At Salem we have opened a branch office in the building, corner Court and Liberty streets.
DR. B. E. WRIGHT'S
DENTAL OFFICE
343 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET,
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mony with those standards. Throw the weight of Christianity upon the Old Testament and it is not difficult to distinguish the line of divine inspiration, as it runs through accretions of uninspired matter. If we find anything in the Old Testament and corrupted by the prevailing error of the day, or out of harmony with the high moral ideals of Christ, we may be sure it was not divinely inspired. If we find anything in Old Testament history, poetry, law, biography, or prophecy which we do not inculcate righteousness and good works in harmony with Christ's teaching, we may be very sure it was not divinely inspired. The Old Testament revelation of God in excellence of character, we may be sure the Old Testament idea of God has been discolored and corrupted by the prevailing error of the day, or out of harmony with the high moral ideals of Christ, we may be sure it was not divinely inspired. 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