VOL. XXIV-NO. 3.

Many Portland Voters Favor Revision.

## APPROVE PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Changes, They Say, Should Be Made Where Needed.

### FEW "STANDPATTERS" FOUND

Republicans Interviewed at Random Show Surprising Unanimity of Sentiment in Support of Rooseveit's Policy.

The consensus of opinion of Portland merchants is in favor of tariff revision as oposed by President Roosevelt if the following quotations may be accepted as An Oregonian reporter was assignd to interview Portland Republicans opon the question. The result shows that opinions were almost unanimous in favor of a revision of the existing tariffs.

Many of Portland's most prominent merchants are quoted, although the inerviews were taken at random. Friday the reporter walked along one side of Washington street, from the river to Twelfth street, dropping in at an occathe sign or nameplate. The afternoon was given to a few stores on Morrison street.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to the whojesale district Front street in particuar. Almost in every instance the replies were heartily in favor of tariff revision, and while the contrary arguments are made by men who are well known in business circles it is apparent that they are outnumbered by pro-revision argu-ments from men equally as prominent and

n favor of the revision as will be seen in a perusal of some of the paragraphs following and a number of men were discovered who have been converted to be-lieve in the doctrines of republicanism, after years of Democratic eathuniasm, by the man who heads the Republican party.

"Do you support the plan of President Roosevelt to bring about tariff revision not tariff reform) by the Republican party" The interviews are as follows: Absurd to "Stand Pat."

m asked each person inter-

When asked to express an opinion on he proposed tariff revision, Dr. S. E.

will be jeopardized by bringing the con-clusions of a committee as proposed by President Rossevelt before a special ses-sion of Congress. The matter of tariff revision is one that requires great study and must be deliberately considered. Some time has elapsed since the existing tar-iffs were put into force and there are cer-tain revisions which should be made if deemed necessary. The subject must be looked at in a broad sense and regulated in such a way that the country and not the individual or the state will be benefited. I feel that the attitude of the 'stand patters' is utterly absurd. When reduced to its logical analysis their arranges that the statement of the country and statement of the stateme ment that 'a revision will disturb the unity' means simply that the tariff ust never be revised. If I am not mistaken the Republican party pledged itself to revise the tariff, and if the Republicans why they will not be keeping th the people that gave them the The revision of the tariff if

O'Malley, of Dryer, O'Malley & Co.,

"I have not followed the tariff question closely, but have so much confidence in President Roosevelt that I am here any-thing he proposes is for the good of the suntry, and for that reason I feel that se revision will be the right thing. I rosses next to all the Democrats. Roosevelt came into prominence he made

me a Republican."
William E. Farrell, tobacconist, 2024

I am a Democrat, but I sometimes look tariff revision does not interest me. I am satisfied that it will be a good thing.

S Farrell, father of William E, Parrell, a also a democrat but did not vote for consevelt. He does not agree with the Representatives in Washington, D. C. quite to the contrary, thinks that sariff revision will be a good thing.

## Revision Is Needed.

"I think that the tariff revision will be a great thing for the whole country," said J. N. James, 224 Washington street. nent stand and says that he is a thor-ugh Republican. Mr. James conducts a fruit and refresh-

Kramer & Co., tailors, 228 Washington great advancement of the country's man-

I can only speak from my own experie and I must say that a revision of tariffs would be a very good thing the business. The woollen trade of the country is at present in the hands of the American Woollen Company, a trust, and I think that a revision will ultimately result in the breaking of this combine. I am a staunch Republican, but I bekeve

at Twelfth and Washington streets,

have every confidence in Roosevelt

The revision of the turiff will curtail

the operations of the trusts and do away with the danger of trouble which would eventually result," said H. O. Fawsett, butcher, 274 Washington street.
F. J. Fellows, grocer, 274 Washington street, said:
"I believe that are store."

The Sunda

"I believe that any steps to make the tariffs lower will be of very material ben-efit to the country at large." Donald H. Jessop, of Streibig & Jes-sop, druggists, 32 Washington street, said:

"Roosevelt is a safe and sound man, and his proposal to revise the tariffs is also safe and sound."

Alter Some of the Tariffs

"When the Dingley and Mills tartffs were passed," said M. Sichel, haberdasher, 28 Washington street, "I was in busines in Prineville in the eastern part of the state. Sheep dropped Il a head and woo was about seven cents. With McKinley was about seven cents. With McKinloy's election prices went up on stock to \$1 and wool jumped to 14 and 15 cents. Times have been good since, and I think what Roosevelt proposes to do will make them better. If some of the tariffs are revised it will be a great thing for the entire country."

country."

J. Martin, of Rowe & Martin, druggists, Sixth and Washington streets, said;

"If the revision is brought about as Rossevelt proposes, it will be a wise

Rooseveit proposes, it will be a wise thing."

'I have confidence in everything Roosevelt undertakes," said Dr. C. L. Haynes, optician, 23 Morrison street, "because he is a man of conviction. He may lack the sedateness of his predecessor, but he is perfectly honeat in his impetuosity. Revision will be a great thing for the country and I cannot conceive why it is said that the West is not interested in the proposed revision." posed revision."
N. D. Beutgen, shoe merchant, 365 Mor-

N. D. Beutgen, shoe merchant, 365 Morrison street, said:

"I believe in protection and not in free trade, but at the same time I also believe that the revision will be a splendid thing if confined to tariffs where it is deemed necessary."

"I am not in favor of either of the extremes," said A. J. Clark, of Clark Bros., florists, 289 Morrison street, "and feel that a revision will be of benefit to the country."

Francis Mason, of Sealy, Mason & Co., grecera, 275 Morrison street, said: "I am heartily in favor of tariff revision. Even if goods do not come from Europe, the revision will have a tendency to reduce the price of domestic goods, which will be of benefit to our business naturally. So many goods in the grocery line are controlled by trusts that we are practically at their mercy while the high tariffs exist. I think that the revision will benefit the whole country, and the West in particular, in which of course we are most interested."

Louis Rosenblatt, of S. Rosenblatt &

Co., clothiers, Third and Morrison streets,

said:
"I think that the tariff should be revised. Manufacturers now sell articles in the old country cheaper than here, plows, sewing machines and tin goods, for tustance, and the revision will force them to give better prices to the home merchants. I do not see why the discrimination against home merchants should continue, and the tariff revision will have a tendency to end it."

tinue, and the tariff revision will have a tendency to end it."

"The salvation of the West is in a reasonable rate to ship lumber East," said Councilman Fiegel, a well-known Democrat. "The tariffs should be revised to such extent that when car shortages come the railreads cannot whoop up rates and make the industry suffer. The railread should be made to accommedate the traffic offered it. Our opinion is controlled by the way in which the revision will affect us. If it is for our benefit, we are heartly in favor of revision."

### Many Duties Too Large. J. K. Gill, stationer, 133 Third street,

"The tariffs should be revised, because in many lines commodities are paying larger duties than they should. The pro-tection in many instances is greater than is required. Tariff revision will material-

where necessary, will be a wise thing, in

## Views of a Protectionist.

"I am a protectionist," said A. H. Griswold, of Griswold & Phegley, tallors, 121 Sixth street, "and like to see the tariffs kept as high as possible. That is, of course, within reason. The subject is one which requires much study and a man should not give his opinion without considering how a revision will affect others than himself. I don't doubt but what a revision will be good in some tariffs, but as far as imported goods are concerned I am content to pay the tariff, because reciprocity ensues, and I am remunerated accordingly by my clientels." brought about with proper study, will certainly be a good thing for the whole

receity ensues, and I am remunerated ac-cordingly by my clientele."

F. M. Butler, secretary of the Pacific Construction Company, was interviewed in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and said: "I have not paid much attention to the tariff, but I feel that the revision will be of benefit to the country provided it is confined to certain tariffs. The time has come for a revision of

the tariff and I am heartily in favor of it," said City Engineer Charles Wanger lust night When interviewed, W. K. Newell, memi-

or of the House of Representatives ding at Dilley, Washington Cou "I would not like to see Congress tear

e tariffs to pieces, but with proper udy, a revision will be of great benefit the country." "When an industry becomes self-sup-porting it does not need the degree of pro-tection the law accords, and I feel that the tariff should be revised so that such an industry should take its chances with similar industries of the world."

Representatives.
A. Oberdorfer, of the Thanhauser Hat Company, 72 Front street—Industries that needed protection some years ago are not in need of any today, and i would like to see a revision.

stacturing interests is largely due to the rotective tariffs, and I am not in favor

Stettler, paper-Box manufacturer, Oak and Front streets-I am doing bust ness with the people that would be afcently my business would suffer. Aside om my own interests I think that the easent tafff should continue because the usees will surely suffer by the introducion of foreign competition. The laboring will be reduced as soon as the combines are forced to compete reigners.

with foreigners.

West but for the whole country."

Joseph Young, proprietor of Young's
Cafe, said;

"I didn't vote for Bryan and I didn't
vote for Parker, and I believe that the
tariff revision will be a fine thing for the
Coast."

With foreigners.

M. I. Kilne, of Gauld & Kline, steel
merchants. It First street—I do not see
how a revision of tariff would better the
condition of the steel or wool markets.

I am not familiar with other lines of
business, but as regards wool and steel,
I feel that the tariff should be left slone,
as far as the coast is concerned.

Coant."

W. E. Mnore, a barber, and Washington atreet, expresses himself as emphatically in favor of tariff revision.

Second of the Rosenfeld, Smith & Co., cigars and tobacco, it Front street—I think a tariff revision necessary

(Concluded on Page Seven.)

# Wild Ventures With Money and Marriage.

His Half-Brothers Saved Him From Bankruptcy.

LAST MARRIAGE HIS THIRD

Mrs. Duke Denies She Received Anything From Him-He Will Avoid Her Till Charges Are Disproved.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 14.-(Special.)-Here, where tobacco is king and the great Duke family has had the limelight for nearly a century, each new report from New York concerning Brodle L. Duke is first carefully weighed and then given its true value. Only Durham knows the real Brodle L. Duke, whose younger half-brothers, James B. and B. N. Duke, after 12 years of embarrassing partnership with him in the tobacco firm of W. Duke, Son & Co., at the formation of the trust in 1890, shared alike with him the

Three years later Brodie L. Duke was Again his brothers rescued him from his creditors and put his affairs into shape with a balance of \$300,000. Since then Brodle L. Duke has gone through over \$750,000 advanced him by his father, the aged Washington Duke, now in his 57th year. That is why the good people of Durham are angry over the alleged statements of Mrs. Alice Webh-Duke, whom Brodie L. Duke married from the Hotel Winton in New York City, that Brodie was "cheated by his brothers," that "he was the real power behind the throne and the present inmate of a Long Island sanitarium "was put away for a purpose. These are all laughed to scorn in every quarter of Durham,

Mortgages and Marriages.

In the northwestern section of this town of 10,000 inhabitants Brodie L. Duke has a handsome residence. He once owned his neres of land. Now it is plastered with mortgages. His eldest daughter, Mrs. H. R. Goodali, has lived in the hor Mrs. Duke No. 2, formerly Miss Mannie-W. Woodward, of Alabama, descried her husband because of his excessive drinking and, wit's her boy, now 10 years of age. took up her residence in California. Brodie got a divorce by settling \$30,000 upon his wife for the maintenar child. Brodie L. Duke is now 67 years old.

In 1896 the American Tobacco Company "We cannot make a law to hold good for all time." said E. C. Goddard, of the Goddard-Kelly Shoe Company, Sixth and Washington streets. "A tariff revision." along with his father. Out of the \$25,000. was formed, and Brodie L. Duke was carried bodily into the tobacco trust. 600 stock issued, W. Duke & Sons got an my opinion."

A. W. Bowie, of the Portland Billiard each received \$1,500,000, which insured to allotment of \$7,500,000. The five partners Brodie L. Duke an annual income of \$150,-"I have not given the tariff much study.

but a revision will, I think, be good."

brone L. Duke an annual income to be providing to be retained potential to be providing to be retained to be his holdings. His first check for his holdings. His first check for dividends upon his common stock alone was \$50,000. The stock turned over to him by his brothers is worth \$5,000,000 today.

Plunged While on Spree. But Brodle Duke liked to speculate, and he embarked upon a career of wild plunging into different ventures, which ended in his assignment in 1893. The people of Durham say that Brodle always got into these unfortunate deals when upon a spree. Hypothecating his tobacco stock companies in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama. He sunk \$250,000 in building a street rallway from Memphis to Rall eigh Springs, Tenn., which included the construction of a hotel. Assignees got his affairs into shape and the half-brothers saved \$300,000 from the wreckage.

### Tells All About Marriage and Says Duke Gave Her Nothing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-Mrs. Brodle L. Duke, whose marriage to Brodie L. Duke, a half-brother of the president of the American Tobacco Company, was followed by her husband's committal to a sant arium and proceedings to inquire into is sanity, made a statement today of the ircumstances under which she met and

arried Mr. Duke She told how she met Mr. Duke as the suit of an effort to secure a loan on seco lands in Texas; said that she was dumbfounded when Duke proposed mar-ringe to her; that Duke had promised to

Mrs. Duke said that she had been largey interested in tobacco-raising in Texas; hat she was formerly in business in Chi-ago, and that she was a land and immigration agent of the Southern Pacific Company. She stated that she had re-quired the sum of \$18,500 to pay for the needled land, and as, although she had possession of it, she did not have a clear title, because the land belonged to the bankrupt firm of Sully & Co., which could not deliver a deed to her. Her first in-troduction to Mr. Duke was the outcome of her attempt to secure a loan from him

develop her lands in Redfield.
"Mr. Duke came up and saw me in New York, and three days afterward he asked me to marry bim, said Mrs. Duke. "I was dumbfounded at the request, but he insisted, and I finally consented and we were married in December, 190.

"When Mr. Duke asked me to marry him, we discussed his family affairs. The fact that he had been twice married and had four children made me resilize it would be unpleasant for me to marry him and

the unipleasant for me to marry him and enter into the family.

"However, I told him that I would sign an agreement not to accept any of his property in case of death, only securing for myself my own property at Redfield. In reply to this Mr. Duke said:

"I believe in you now, and I will never Touths' department. Page 42.

doubt you any more. I shall trust you and I will find a way to give you, while I am alive, stocks and bonds, and shat is left after my death the children can fight over, if they want to."

"Did Mr. Duke give you such stocks and bonds?" was asked.

"No, he never did."

Mrs. Duke said she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Il years ago, and came to this city when It years old. Her mother, she said, was Helen E. Chapman, a daughter of the professor of languages in the University of New London. She also told of her marriage in 188 to George W. Hopkinson, which, she said, was annufied, and of her marriage in 187 to Edward F. Powell and of her divorce from him in 186.

MILLIONS CONE IN AIR Duke Says Charges Must Be Cleared. After a conference with his attorney to ay, W. G. Bramham, private secretary a Brodie L. Duke, gave out the follow-

to Brodie L. Duke, gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Duke will have nothing to do with his wife until all the charges made against her are thoroughly cleared up. Mr. Duke is as sane as any man living, and, in my opinion, he will be released from the charge of insanity. I have known him for years, and he is capable of managing his own affairs. Mr. Duke told me yearerday he would not see Mrs. Duke or any of her representatives until the charges against her were cleared up.

"Mr. Duke says if any of the charges against Mrs. Duke prove to be true he will have his marriage annulled."

### INDICTED IN TEXAS.

## Charge of Swindling Pending Against

Mrs. Duke and Taylor. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A special from Nacogloches, Tex., to the Daily News says: Indictments charging Charles F. Taylor and Alice L. Webb, now Mrs. Brodie L. Duke with swindling, have been made public. These true hills were returned last September and have been kept in readiness by the Sheriff, awaiting the return of either or both of them to the state.

Charged With Swindling Bank.

Nachogodes, Tex., Jan. 14.—The specific charge of swindling made against Charles F. Taylor and Mrs. Alice Webb Duke grew out of a transaction in which the pair, it is alleged, borrowed \$3000 from the president of the Commercial National Bank, they having made alleged false representations and having given alleged false recommendations. No effort has been made to secure the return of either of made to secure the return of either of them to Texas, but District Attorney I. M. Boden says that he is willing to co-operate with the New York authorities if they desire to send Mrs. Duke back to stand trial.

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# Hepburn Has Bill Ready for Congress.

He Says Bill Will Pass the House This Session.

### SENATORS WANT MORE TIME

Another White House Conference Called\_Unfriendly Senators Can Talk Bill to Death, but Extra Session Would Follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-President Roosevelt had a conference today with Secretary Taft and Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce com mittee of the House, regarding railroad freight rate legislation. At the con clusion of the conference Mr. Hepburn said he had pre tred a bill on the subject of freight ates which embodied the recommendations of the President

so far as they went.

Mr. Hepburn added that in a few days a conference would be held, prob-ably at the White House, for the constderation of the measure he had pre-pared. The President, Secretary Taft. Attorney General Moody "and others," said Mr. Hepburn, "who are especially interested in the legislation will participate in the conference."

enacted at the present session?"
"I do most certainly." replied Mr.

"Do you think rate legislation will be

session of Congress, because the Senate with its rules for unlimited debate althat is unsatisfactory to a dozen deter-

One of the prominent Eastern Senators who is a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, was asked about the prospect of some bill on the fines recsended by the President, and re marked: "It would require a long period of investigation; there would have to be hearings before the committee, and both the railroads and the shippers would

have to present their views." This had but one meaning, which was that the men antagonistic to any legis lation intend to consume time and prevent anything being done at this session A determined Senate could outwit any movement of this kind if there was a sincere majority in favor of some bill amending the Interstate Commerce law. The Senate could pass a resolution discharging the committee, and bringing the bill before the Senate. A majority could keep that bill before the Senate to the exclusion of all other business, appropriation bills included, and either force a vote or force an extra session

## Determined Majority Needed.

Of course this requires a determined do business. The question naturally arises whether such a majority is in the Senate at the present time. There is a feeling among a number of Senstors who are really anxious for railroad legislation that a law of such importance as suggested by the dent ought not to be crowded through without due consideration. It pointed out that any ill-considered measure would either fail to cland the test of the courts or it might be too drastic and cause serious trouble and upset present business conditions In fact, most of the opposition to any legislation at this time is based upon the claim that the railroads form such an important part of the business of the country that it would not toke much to disturb everything if they were to be disturbed.

A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon the President urging him not to crowd the raffroud legislation at the present time, but to afford ample opportunity to considthe suggestions he has made, and the studied the problem have made with ; view to formulating an equitable neasure. Just what effect this will measure. Just what effect this will in deposits in all the banks in Ch have on the President no one can say. since a year ago is nearly \$100,000,000. He is not the kind of a man that de aires to destroy business prosperity or destroy railroad interests, but he is also a man who wants justice done the this mor people. Should he be convinced that an attempt is being made to evade pass-ing a righteous law he would no doubt quickly call an extra session of Fifty-

# ninth Congress, and bring the Senate and House face to face with the prob-lem. Public sentiment would do the rest. No Congress could stand before and public sentiment which favor legislation more equitable to the public in the matter of transpor-tation than is now afforded.

Some Effort Must Be Made. Members of both houses of Congress caline that it will not do to allow the suspection of the President to slumber without an effort to bring about some thing in the nature of relief. Some of the men who have atudied the problem say it is not so much a question of high rates as it is a question of discriminating rates. The matter of differentials, long and abort hauls, and various other features of railroad freight rates have been discussed by members of the two committees which will have charge of any legislation that may be ettempted, and there is yet a wide disagreement between

them as to what ought to he done, When Benator Cullom, of Illinois, was chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, he had a saying regarding that committee showing how difficult it was to do anything in the way of rational legislation. "Half of them," he said, "are willing to give the railroads anything they ask; the other half want to the tracks." While this is to tear up the tracks." While this is an exaggerated statement, it represents some such feeling as now exists in the committee. There are men who are very radical, and others who are known to be looking out for the railroad interests. Probably a similar condition ists in the House committee.

At the same time the members of the House committee will in two years go before the country for re-election, and they are very likely to give heed to the demand of the public backed by the support of the President in favor of doing omething. It remains to be seen whether there is an actual majority in the Senate in favor of railroad legislation. On this done this session.

### PRESIDENT RIPLEY EXPLAINS. Alleged Rebate Was Simply Purchase

Price of Coal. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-President E. P. Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, in a further explanation of his telegram to the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding his withdrawal of a request for a rehearing of the case, in which it is alleged his company gave re-bates to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company on coal shipments, tonight made the following statement:

Hepburn. "I believe the House will pass a measure before the end of this month, and there is no reason why it should not be crystallized into law before the seasion ends."

There were some informal conferences among Senators on the question of railroad legislation after the Senate adjourned today. The general opinion expressed was that there is not sufficient time left to accomplish anything in that line during the present season of Congress.

SENATE MAY SMOTHER IT.

Railroad-Rate Sili Will Have to Run Gauntlet of Talk.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 14.—White there is a great deal of agitation on account of the recommendation of the President for legislation granting the Interstate Comparer Commission power to fix rates, it is very doubtful whether anything can be done at the present session of Congress.

In fact, it has gone into history that contested legislation cannot gans at a short session of Congress, because the Senate was the custom of all roads in that the residue of the file of the recommendation of Congress. In fact, it has gone into history that contested legislation cannot gans at a short session of Congress, because the Senate was the custom of all roads in that term the senator was a supplied to the recommendation of Congress. In fact, the senator the East statement that have been made in the statement and rates the following statement:

The statements that have been made the first to should be record that the vention of the interstate Commence of the statement that have a supplied to the record that the sentiment of the Mexicon for the Endowment of the Mexicon of the Endowment of the Endowment of the Mexicon of the Constant of the Endowment of the Mexicon of the Constant of the Endowment of the Mexicon of the Constant of the Endowment of the Mexicon of the Constant of the Mexicon of the Constant of the Constant

was the custom of all roads in that territory.

Through some inexplicable mistake the
joint rate was put in force to cover this
arrangement, and the tarif, which should
have shown upon its face that the rate
included the price of-coal, failed to disciose such fact, and as a consequence it
is possible that there may have been unintentional violation of the law, but it
is sovious that no one was injured thereby, herause the Colorado Fuel & Iron
Company received under the arrangement
nothing more than the contract price for
its coal and there were no other shippers in that field.

The absurdity of the current reports to

pers in that field.

The absurdity of the current reports to the effect that rebates were paid the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company is plainly shown by the fact that the fuel coupany had no interest in the freight rates, all of which were paid by the consumers.

One phase of the Santa Fe-Colorado Fuel & Iron case will be heard in the Supreme Court of the United States on January 2. N. B. Field, attorney of the Caledonia Company, who was in Chicago today on his way to Washington, de-clared that the \$400,000 suit for damages which his company is prosecuting in the courts will be heard in Washington on a notion to compel the Arizo

ne jurisdiction.
\$400,000 damages asked of the Santa Fe is because of the alleged fact that the Caledonia Coal Company was ruined by the rebates paid by the rairoad to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

### Gruber to Manage Burlington. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—J. M. Gruber, gen-eral superintendent of the Union Pacific Rallway, will be the next general manager of the Burlington lines east of the Missouri River, beginning February cording to a report here tonight, is believed to be well founded.

OBJECT TO BARRETT'S SCHEME

Panama Does Not Want Him as Both

Minister and Governor. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Panamana re opposed to the recommendation of Mr. Barrett, American representative to the Isthmus, that the offices of Minister and Governor of the Canal Zone be merged into the office of Governor-Minister. This news comes in a cable gram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Panaman Minister at Washington, Mr. Obaldia, who called at the State Department today to inform the officials of the fact

Huge Deposits in Chicago Banks. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Deposits of Chicago anks are greater now by \$10,000,000 than were ever reported before, the total in five National and 28 state institutions being in excess of \$802,000,000. The total gain

Trying to Pull the Indus Off. NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- At 1:30 o'clock

this morning tugs were still pulling on the stranded steamer Indus off Fire Isl-and, and had succeeded in moving her slightly astern, although the prospects for getting her clear before the tide fell were

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# Such Is Polygamy in Opinion of Utah Judge.

## DEFENSE OF REED SMOOT

Many Witnesses Deny Mormons Rule in Politics.

## NATURE OF ENDOWMENT OATH

Men Who Have Left Mormon Church Deny It Conflicts With Duty of Citizen - Idaho Republicans Set Trap for Dubols.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Eleven witnesses testified today before the Sensing committee on privileges and elections in the investigation of protests against the seating of Senator Reed Smoot. All except two told of political conditions in Utah and of the Mormon endowment house ceremony. Several witnesses said the ceremony included no obligations that were in conflict with the duties of a citisen to his state or nation. Chairman Burrows asked two of the witnesses to give the nature of the ceremonies, but both refused on the ground that they had given oathe not to divulge what had taken place within the temple. They both claimed not to be Mormons now, one having been expelled and the other having voluntarily withdrawn from the church A former Judge of the Supreme Court under territorial and state government told of the prosecutions for polygamous cohabitation, expressing the opic polygamy was now almost a thing of the past and that the sentiment of the Morons in the state was against plural marriage. The hearings will be resumed Mon

James E. Lynch, of Salt Lake, was the first witness. He is a Democrat and not a Mormon. Mr. Vancott, for Senator Smoot, examined him concerning the statement that Angus M. Cannon, his marriage of Abram Caunon and Lillian

Mr. Lynch said he investigated the statement by Angus Cannon at the request of E. B. Critchlow, and found that Angus Cannon was not in California in 188, but the witness admitted that his brother-in-law had made the statement. He declared, however, that Caupon was drunk Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Lynch

concerning the feeling of young Mormons on the question of polygamy. Witness said they felt that the practice must be "done away with," but that he had heard nothing of the "young Mormons making Expulsion Made No Difference.

H. M Dougall, of Springville, Utah. who explained that he was "fired" from the Mormon Church, was called to the stand. He is postmaster of his town, of 2500 inhabitants. He could think of only five polygamous marriages since 1890. His expulsion from the church in 1874, he said, had not made a particle of difference in his business, even though a majority of his business came from Mormons.

As a Mormon, he took the endowments in 1862. He was about 25 years old then, and was married at that time, which, he said, was the only time he had been married. About 150 went through with him. Mr. Worthington read the oath of vengeance, given by certain witnesses, and Mr. Dougall said the oath was to avenge the blood of prophets or martyrs on "this generation," and "not on this Nation," as had been testified.

Mr. Dougall said he had served in the Legislature, and was elected in a Mormon county. As to his expulsion from the church, he had nothing to say. Chairman Burrows asked the witness to

state the nature of the ceremony per-

formed when he was married in the endowment house, and Mr. Dougall replied; Still Bound to Secrecy. "I do not believe I care to tell that,

"Was there a penalty attached if you revealed what took place?" "Yes, sir."

"What was that penalty?" "I decline to state." "Was it severe?" "As I remember, it was."

"Was it death?"

whole?"

"Yes.

"I do not believe I care to answer any ore questions on that subject." "You have stated part of your recollection, and yet you decline to state the

"You were married when you took the endowments?" "On that day, yes, sir. Continuing, he said that one could not be married in the temple until he had once taken the endowments, but that other legal marriage ceremonies were performed

outside. Plurai marriages, he said, could not be performed outside of the temple of "You were expersed 30 years ago, you

my?" asked the chairman. "Yes, sir." "And you feel that after these years separated from the church your obligations are still binding on you?"

against divulging anything that I swore not to reveal." On direct examination the witness told Mr. Worthington that he had taken obligations in a secret society, and he had the same scruples against divulging such obli-

"Yee, sir: I have considerable scruples

A. A. Noon, of Provo, a Republican

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