

ALLISON'S RATE BILL

Allison Claims Amendment Will Not Hurt It.

PRaises Senator Fulton

Oregon Man Is Recognized by President and Senate as Author of Court Review Feature of Allison Amendments.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 19.—Senator Allison, of Washington, who represented Oregon in the United States Senate, is quick to defend the work of the Republican Senator from the attacks being made by the Democrats, with a view to manufacturing campaign material for use in various states this fall. Only yesterday Senator Allison, of Maryland, made an assault on Senator Fulton, because he acknowledged the authorship of the court review feature of the so-called Allison amendment. This attack was obviously made for the purpose of raising this issue in the Oregon campaign. Rayner, who attempted to make it appear that Oregon Republican Senator had proposed an amendment which he contended would nullify the effect of the Fulton bill, had left it to be inferred that Oregon's Democratic Senator in voting against this amendment had actually voted to strengthen the bill.

Senator Allison maintains that the amendment bearing his name had the opposite effect to that claimed by Rayner, and he gives much credit to Senator Fulton for having drawn it, not alone because it improved the bill, but because it operated to reunite the Republicans of the Senate on the bill which met the hearty approval of the President.

The passage of the bill with the Allison amendment is evidence of the complete overthrow of Senator Aldrich, who stoutly fought the President from the very inception of the rate bill fight. But victory did more; it gave Senator Fulton standing in the Senate away ahead of every other Senator of equal term, and won for him place among the prominent leaders of that body. The prestige he gained in that night will be of incalculable value to him hereafter.

Allison Disclaims Credit.

Senator Allison takes little credit to himself for the mighty victory he won. Speaking to The Oregonian correspondent today, Senator Allison was inclined to give much credit to Senator Fulton for bringing about the harmony in the Republican ranks which resulted in the passage of an effective rate bill. Speaking of the court review feature of the famous Allison amendment, he called on which the Republicans united, Senator Allison said:

While that amendment bears my name, I want to acknowledge that its phraseology was suggested by Senator Fulton. There has been much talk of the late Senator's succession of conferences which we held, but he was chosen as the one best suited to carry out the purpose of the bill. Senator Fulton may justly claim credit for having drawn that amendment and in view of what that amendment accomplished, he may well be proud of it.

Senator Fulton had been conspicuously identified with the railroad rate bill from the time it was brought into the Senate until it passed. He followed it closely and frequently participated in its debate. He contributed much of value in arguments and in the discussion of the bill. Senator Fulton displayed a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the law, not only in the study of a few cases, but also gained from long experience and exhaustive study.

Has Won Promotion.

In my opinion he has acquired himself splendidly and established a reputation which will give him a place among the leading lawyers of the Senate. The prominence he attained has earned for him a position on the judicial committee of the Senate, one of the big committees of the Senate. Such promotions are bound to come in time. Oregon has just reason to be proud of her Senator, who has proved himself to be a successful public career.

High compliment as this is, the more flattering coming from Senator Allison, a man now known to all as a sincere, honest, and a man absolutely sincere and honest. It is more to Fulton's credit to have established this reputation in his third year in the Senate. No Senator of brief service has attained such prominence in the present Senate, no other Western Senator was as conspicuously identified with the rate bill. Senator Allison is not the only Senator of experience to recognize the ability displayed by the Senior Oregon Senator. Several leading lawyers who led in the constitutional debate speak as strongly as he.

President Likes Amendment.

One of these Senators was at Speaker Cannon's reception a day or two after the "Allison amendment" was made public. He was standing near President Roosevelt, when Senator Fulton arrived. The President, who had previously known the real author of this amendment, caught sight of the Oregon man, and, vigorously extending his hand, exclaimed: "Hello, Senator Fulton. I congratulate you on your amendment. It was a splendid solution of all the differences. I want to thank you for it."

Senator Allison took occasion today to repeat that the bill as passed does not provide for broad court review. "The bill in a nutshell is merely this," said he. "Congress confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix rates. Decisions of the commission under the authority conferred by Congress have no effect of law and can only be set aside as a law is revoked. The so-called Allison amendment, notwithstanding the contentions of many lawyers of the Senate, does not provide a broad court review."

SENATORS ARE IMPROVING.

Heyburn and Dubois Now Well on Road to Recovery.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 19.—Senator Heyburn, of Northern Michigan, the largest of the iron mines in the vicinity were closed down about eight months ago, because of the lack of iron ore. The largest of the iron mines is owned by his uncle,

Thomas McKenna. The population of the town consists largely of miners and their families, and owing to the shut down in the mines the miners are poor and unable to bear the fire loss, most of them being the owners of their own homes.

According to Mr. McKenna, very little insurance was carried in Quinn's mill in Michigan. The Cundy mine carried a small amount of insurance on its buildings, but was practically the only concern in town so protected. The town consists of frame buildings, standing on a hill, and, as a result, was but one brick block in the place.

Niagara, another of the towns burned, was the location of the largest paper mill in Michigan. Mr. McKenna says, and was a prosperous little city. The power plant alone, put in before the mill was erected, cost \$4,500,000, and the mill had many fine buildings.

The other towns destroyed, with all of which Mr. McKenna is familiar through his long residence in Michigan, are small places, and depend for their existence upon the shipping industry, which is carried on by the men who are cutting up the stumps left when the timber was logged off many years ago.

Mr. McKenna has wired his relatives, but being unable to establish communication with them is preparing to leave for Quinn's this morning.

WATCHING FOR MORALES

EX-PRESIDENT PLANS REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO.

America Gunboats Will Intercept Expedition from St. Thomas—Morales Will Resist Occupation.

HOUSE KILLS BILL AFTER VIOLENT PROTESTS.

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After a heated debate, in which the measure was attacked as vicious legislation by McCall of Massachusetts, Governor of that State, and Crumpacker of Indiana, and defended by Burleson, Democrat of Texas, its author, and Chairman Jenkins, of the Judiciary Committee, the House, by a record vote of 101 to 66, tabled the bill, having refused in the first instance to agree to the report of the conferees.

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Grover, who interrupted, said the only way to get the measure out of the way was to promptly kill it.

"It attempts to create an ideal of the universe," continued McCall. "It is difficult to keep the lid down on secret information. If an official can give information at the peril of his liberty, it is not for him to limit the disclosure."

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"Let all the Congressmen get together," he continued, "load down one member with all their secret information, send him to Wall Street, back him with all the money the members possess and every member will go broke."

"You say your bill perfect," he said to Burleson. "If a member is absent, send him to the penitentiary; if he refuses to vote, have him fined in Police Court. If the Speaker is absent, he will be the part of a czar, let him be flogged at the cart's tail in the public square. The measure is vicious; it furnishes hate and will lead to civil war. It is not for honest men to come here. If it becomes a law, a seat in the House will be a prize for a rogue but not for an honest man, as honest men will have to have a lawyer with them all the time to keep them out of jail. The bill further gives the executive untold power. Power to grant immunity to any man now, but this measure gives him power to prosecute."

Loaded With Dynamite.

Crumpacker declared that the bill "has dynamite in it." He urged that it be put to sleep with proper legislative methods.

He stated his opposition to the Government's gathering of statistics, which, he said, were mainly for the benefit of "stock gamblers." He referred to Burleson, author of the measure, as being put out of the business of cotton-buying by the bill.

Catching up McCall's reference to "muckrakers," Burleson said that he had no more respect for the muckrakers than the House had for the muckrakers. He said the handle was held at the other end of the avenue and attacks through a message to Congress were made on the Judiciary that he had for the yellow journalists who pour out his filth on honest men.

Gardner Open to Prosecution.

Gardner of Massachusetts interrupted to say that during the recent conflict between the oyster fishermen and the Canadian government he received information from the oyster fishermen and the Canadian government which had a bearing on the market price of oysters.

"Could I have been arrested for that?" he queried.

"Certainly," replied McCall, "both you and the Secretary would have been liable to the penitentiary if this were a law."

A motion to table the bill to appropriate \$10,000 to the heirs of Samuel Lee was rejected, 125 to 25. This is the bill to prevent the passage of which the Democrats filibustered yesterday.

TWO HOUSES WILL SOON AGREE

Amended Rate Bill Satisfactory to All, Including President.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—(Special.)—There will not be a prolonged contest between the House and Senate over the railroad rate bill. Indications are that it will be accepted by the House within a short time, substantially in the shape in which it was adopted by the Senate. That was developed today at a conference between President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, Senator Spooner, Representative Heyburn, author of the bill, and other members of the committee, and Representative Mann, also of the committee.

Mr. Roosevelt declared the bill to be satisfactory to him. It was the views of Mr. Cannon, Mr. Heyburn said, which changed in so many respects by the Senate that he did not recognize it. But the amendment was satisfactory to him and he believed that the House would accept the bill substantially as it passed the Senate.

The bill will not reach the House until Wednesday. Mr. Heyburn will ask that it remain on the Speaker's table for a few days in order that members may have an opportunity to confer with their constituents. There will be any difficulty in reaching an agreement on the Allison amendment and the striking out of the words "in its judgment" but the bill will be passed. Other amendments should be most closely scrutinized.

SHOULD CONTINUE FILIBUSTER

Democrats Urge Williams to Prosecute Statehood Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Democratic members of the House of Representatives today were signing an endorsement of an action of Williams, the minority leader, in filibustering in the House for the purpose of hurrying action on the statehood bill. The in-

dorsement was drawn by Henry, of Texas, and was circulated by Beall, of that state. It asks Williams to continue the filibuster until the bill is passed, and to make the point of no return where it is possible.

The dilatory tactics practiced this week have delayed business to a considerable extent, and with the request to increase the vigilance that advantage may be taken of every opportunity for delay, still further delay will result.

DO CLERKS VOTE FOR MEMBERS

Williams Says They Do, Cannon Does Not Believe It.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Speaker Cannon instilled his confidence in the reading of the House yesterday. Williams (Mississippi), during the filibuster against the bill to secure \$10,000 for expenses incurred during his contest for a seat in the Forty-seventh Congress, stated that he had heard the clerk had recorded him as voting when as a matter of fact the member was not in the city. He said that he thought on several occasions he had heard the clerk record the names of members, but that he could not be certain of this because his own hearing was not good. On this occasion, however, he had heard the clerk record the name of a member and he thought there ought to be a more careful calling of the roll.

Speaker Cannon replied that the clerk and integrity of the clerk at the Speaker's desk had never been questioned. In fact, their worth and honesty were known to every member. He said that in this great debate the great membership in the House, it was almost impossible at times to hear members respond, and he thought that in a moment of confusion the clerk may have recorded a response without consideration. He believed that the taking of votes in the House was on a high plane of integrity. He said that he had heard the clerk record the names of the members, but he did not desire to impugn the motives of the clerk; he only asked for a proper record.

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KILL CANAL BY DELAY

Purpose of Sea-Level Party on Panama Enterprise.

CORPORATE POWER UNITED

Lobbyists Supposed to Fight Rate Bill Are Really Massing Forces to Hinder Canal by Adopting Sea-Level Type.

CHICAGO, May 19.—(Special.)—Expressing the sentiments of Senators and Congressmen on the recent action of the Senate committee in voting for a sea-level canal, Edward G. Clark, correspondent at Washington for the Chicago Evening Post, says:

"Suspicion that a systematic effort is being made in the Senate to delay indefinitely the digging of the Panama Canal has become a conviction. There is anger among the friends of rapid work on the isthmus and a well-defined feeling in the Department of the Interior at work to jeopardize the whole project. It is declared freely in Washington that, while it was supposed that the hosts of representatives of certain corporations and interests who had been at the capital during the last few months were here for the purpose of watching railroad rate legislation, it is the intention of power to bring every possible pressure to bear on the House to induce it to recede from the position it took in favor of a lock type."

"Senator Platt of New York, voted for a sea-level canal. It is stated that Mr. Platt did not attend one committee meeting at which the matter was discussed. Everybody knows why John T. Morgan, of Alabama, voted in favor of a sea-level plan. He is bluntly honest. He does not want a canal, and he has the grace to say so."

"The movement that began in the Senate committee to get a sea-level canal has behind it, however, a tremendous force and it is the intention of power to bring every possible pressure to bear on the House to induce it to recede from the position it took in favor of a lock type. If the powerful ones succeed, the day of canal digging is far in the distance, and the House will be obliged to speak on this matter in no uncertain way."

FELT HIS DEATH COMING

HOMESTEADER SENDS LETTER TO COUNTY CLERK.

Ladder Breaks in Well He Is Digging, and He Is Blown Up by Blast.

COULEE CITY, Wash., May 19.—Four days before death overtook him, a homesteader, 18 miles north of Coulee, on the 11th inst. he addressed a letter to the County Clerk of Douglas County, stating that he feared his end would come before he was through with a well he was digging. The note he directed to the disposition of his effects, and was left in his cabin.

Tuesday the violent death that Smith foresaw overtook him. Two heavy blasts were heard from the well he was sinking, and as the settler was not about the place for several days, the neighbors investigated the matter. The well was partly full and on being pumped out, Smith's dismembered remains were found at the bottom. Both legs and an arm were torn off by the explosion.

A broken ladder gave the clue to the man's death. It was evident that after lighting the fuses, he started for the surface, only to be precipitated to the bottom of the shaft by the collapse of the ladder.

HAND OF GRAND JURY

(Continued From Page 1.)

inspired them to go on the land. For this purpose men were obtained wherever possible and sent to Curry County. It is said that the Pacific Furniture & Lumber Company, which was the active agency of the land sharks, procured entrymen from Nebraska, Kansas and California, as well as the various cities in Oregon. The company operated sawmills at Humboldt, Port Orford, Frankfort and Eureka. These mills, it is said, were used as a blind in bringing entrymen to Oregon. They were induced to come West on the understanding that they were to have jobs in the mills. When they arrived, however, they were informed that there was no work for them. Then when they were penniless and far from home, it was found to be a propitious time to approach them with suggestions that they could make

WILL ATTEND PEACE CONGRESS

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19.—(Special.)—Admiral Charles D. Sperry, U. S. N., who has just been detached from duty as president of the naval war college, will sail for Europe May 26 to attend the peace conference at Geneva. Sperry, as naval delegate of the United States.

Copper Mines Consolidate.

BIRKBE, Ariz., May 19.—(Special.)—A plan of consolidation of the Calumet & Pittsburgh, Junction, Lake Superior & Pittsburg and Pittsburg & Dubois, for the largest copper properties in the Warren district, was announced tonight.

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