

CONGRESS ENDS FIRST SESSION

Adjournment on Day Closing Fiscal Year.

GAVELS DROP AT 10 P. M.

Speaker Cannon Expresses His Great Satisfaction.

WISE LAWS ARE ENACTED

Measures Passed Affecting Entire People That Will Make First Half of Fifty-Ninth Congress Memorable.

WORK OF FIRST SESSION FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Railroad rate bill passed. Pure-food bill passed and meat inspection agreed upon. Bribe-acceptance laws passed. Law providing immunity for witnesses in Government inquiries passed. Denaturalized alcohol bill removing internal revenue tax passed. Lock-type settled upon for Panama Canal. Consular service remodeled and reformed. Total of nearly \$900,000,000 appropriated for various purposes. "Largest battleship squad" authorized, but naval increases receive setback. Annual appropriation for state militia doubled; to be \$2,000,000 hereafter. Bill to preserve Niagara Falls passed. Philippine tariff revised. Employers' liability law passed. Appropriation of \$1,325,000 for Jamestown expedition granted. Appropriation of \$2,500,000 for relief of San Francisco fire sufferers granted. Private pension bills in usual number passed.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Promptly at 10 o'clock tonight, Vice-President Fairbanks in the Senate and Speaker Cannon in the House declared the final adjournment of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. For the first time Congress adjourned on the day which closed the fiscal year. Other sessions had adjourned before and some after June 30. The Fifty-ninth Congress ended its first session on the day when the government strikes its balances and closes its books. There were some interesting features to mark the end which came when there was less than a quorum in either house. Many Senators and Representatives, believing that the adjournment would come early in the day, made arrangements to leave in the afternoon, and did not remain for the closing scenes of the sundry civil appropriation bill, which caused quite a flurry about the Capitol. It was found by Secretary Root, after it had been signed by the President, an appropriation for \$3,000,000 for a site for a public building in Washington, a provision which had been eliminated by Congress, appearing in the copy. The bills were all passed and the adjournment was proclaimed by Vice-President Fairbanks in the Senate and the Speaker in the House that the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress stood adjourned. Both Senate and House met early, but a long recess was necessary in the afternoon to enable the enrolling clerks to catch up to the bills that had passed. Songs and Speeches in House. The closing in the Senate was formal and without interest. In the House there were the usual serious performances, amusing speeches and songs during the long waits, and the members made the best of the hottest day of the season. No business of importance, aside from completing the pending legislation, was transacted in either House during the day. The work accomplished by this session is told by Speaker Cannon to the Associated Press. He said: "In my judgment the work done and the legislation enacted in the session exceeds in importance, for the best interests of the people, the work of any session during my 30 years of public life. Operation Will Demonstrate Wisdom. I have not time to make a complete review of all the legislation. It is sufficient to say that the legislation covering the appropriations and the authorizing of public expenditures has been most carefully considered and wisely enacted. The legislation commonly referred to is rate legislation, the pure-food bill, the inspection features of the agricultural bill—all are measures that affect the interests of all the people, and while nothing perfect can be enacted, I am satisfied that the

operation of these laws will demonstrate their wisdom. As a legislator, if nothing had been accomplished other than the enactment of these three measures, they alone would be sufficient to make the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress memorable in the history of the Republic."

President Signs in Dining-Room.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Shortly before 10 o'clock Representative Wachter, of Maryland, and Chief Clerk Alexander McDowell, of the House, arrived at the White House with the engrossed copy of the public buildings bill, the last of the enactments of Congress to be prepared for the signature of the President. The President joined the committee in the private dining-room of the White House and approved the measure. Representative Wachter immediately telephoned Speaker Cannon that the bill had been approved. Subsequently the President signed a large number of commissions of officials whose nominations had been confirmed by the Senate.

DELAY IN PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Building Bill Signed Late in the Evening. WASHINGTON, June 30.—After luncheon, the President, accompanied by Secretary Root, Attorney-General Moody and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon made an extended visit to the Congressional Library, where he remained until the expiration of the recess taken by Congress. At 4:45, the party returned to the executive room in the Capitol. Another long wait met the President. After an impatient 25 minutes, he sent for Senator Hale. The latter said that the public building appropriation bill had been sent from the printing office without the necessary blue copy and that had an hour would pass before this error could be corrected. He figured that it would then require 40 minutes to pass the bill. "I will not waste that time," said the President. "I'll go somewhere and get a shave."

He was escorted to the Senate barber shop by Senator Bennett and after getting his shave he returned to the President's room. At 6 o'clock the President decided that he would return to the White House. "You can send the committee in an automobile," he remarked. Speaker Cannon answered that the "lordly Senator" would get the automobile. A suggestion was made that the committee be taken to the White House in a motor car. (Continued on Page 2.)

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CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 81 degrees; minimum, 54 degrees. Precipitation, trace. TODAY'S—Fair. Northwesterly winds. Congress. Promptly at 10 P. M. the first session of the 59th Congress adjourned. Printers were unable to keep up with the work and Senators are annoyed with delay. President Roosevelt has high words of praise for work of Congress. Page 1. Rogue River bridge appropriated. Page 2. Chairman Towner says only \$741,000,000 of \$850,000,000 appropriated must be paid out of next year's revenues. Page 3. National. Five Oshkosh lumbermen indicted for Oregon land frauds are released. Page 1. Hearst defies Senator Bailey and says Texas is a lousy State. Page 2. Thaw Murder Case. White was in terror of Thaw and for a year had detective for a bodyguard. Page 2. Mrs. Thaw is accused of evidence from young women who knew White. Page 2. Domestic. New York policemen rebel against restoration of their platoon system; say it is spite work. Page 1. Hot weather causes prostration and death in East. Page 2. Kansas farmers strike to attend ball game. Page 3. Foreign. Court rumor says Carr will bow to Facilitate and dissolve Goremynkin ministry. Page 13. Mrs. Lonsworth charms King Edward with bar wit at dinner given by Ambassador Reid. Page 13. Body of London artist woman-hater found horribly mutilated. Page 13. Sport. Captain Hank Huff, veteran yachtmaster, dead. Page 2. Flip flap at 30 to 1, wins the \$10,000 Advance stakes at Sheepshead Bay. Page 10. Records broken in Amateur Athletic Union meet in Chicago. Page 10. Pacific Coast. All Eugene saloons go out of business. Page 4. Congressman Jones favored as successor to Senator Ankeny. Page 4. Local-option fight will be waged in State of Washington. Page 15. Fire insurance companies that do not stop up cannot do business in the United States. Page 5. Real estate boom on in San Francisco; property returns. Page 34. Portland and Vicinity. The Union Oil Company's tanks on the river near University Park was blown up just before midnight. The shock was so severe that Portlanders thought it was an earthquake. Page 1. Fourth child is attacked by diphtheria within two weeks. Page 24. Ladd admits profits of his bank from Johnson estate. Page 8. Summer brings no lull to the realty market. Page 34. True for a time between Mayor and relief committee. Page 8. Messages and traction companies is perfected. Page 14. Matamoras take trip over sky line. Page 14. Kelly Chin holds reunion. Page 9. Mayor Valentine of St. Johns appointed Postmaster and citizens indignant at removal of Mrs. Clarke, demand he resign the Government position. Page 14. Catholics will hold Fourth of July picnic in behalf of orphans. Page 10. Grand jury learns little of cause of election irregularities in precinct at Bertha. Page 10. Sheriff Stevens appoints his deputies. Page 24. Travel to the seashore is heavy. Page 10. Features and Departments. Editorial. Page 6. Church announcements. Page 23. Classified advertisements. Pages 18-23. Doings in the religious world. Page 43. Celebration held at Liberty's shrine. Page 41. Manual training in Portland public schools. Page 38. Some specimens Portland roses. Page 30. Feminine domestic troubles in the Orient. Page 44. Recollections of Judge Williams. Page 43. Historic Valley Forge now a park. Page 40. Susan, Cleopatra on an old-fashioned Fourth. Page 48. A bridge that went a-sailing. Page 48. The Roosevelt Bears. Page 40. Book reviews. Page 45. Social. Pages 26-27-32. Dramatic. Pages 28-29. Musical. Page 23. Household and fashions. Pages 42-43. Yachting department. Page 41.

FIVE OF OSHKOSH MEN ARE SET FREE

All Indicted for Land Frauds in Oregon.

EVIDENCE SAID TO BE LACKING

Commissioner Very Emphatic in His Statement.

NO CONSPIRACY EVIDENCE

District Attorney Bristol Gets Word That the Three Shawano Men, Jointly Indicted, Will Be Rearrested Today.

SUMMARY OF THE CASE. BASIS OF INDICTMENT.—Leander Choate, James Matt Bray, Benjamin Doughty, James Doughty and Thomas Daly, prominent lumbermen and bankers of Oshkosh, Wis., were indicted by the federal grand jury of Oregon on April 2, 1906, for a violation of section 5440, of the United States Revised Statutes in having conspired to defraud the government of about 100,000 acres of public domain in Klamath and Lake Counties, this state. Sumner J. Parker, of Ashland, Ore., was also indicted with this group of defendants and accused of being a go-between with the Oshkosh people and fraudulent timber locators. DATE OF ARRESTS.—The five first named, reputed to be worth an aggregate wealth far in excess of \$1,000,000, were arrested at Oshkosh, Wis., May 2, and brought before United States Commissioner D. E. McDonald for hearing. Their cases have been pending before him ever since, with the result announced in the dispatch following. SHAWANO DEFENDANTS TO BE RE-ARRESTED.—District Attorney Bristol stated last night that he had received information to the effect that the three Shawano defendants, respectively domiciled by Commissioner McDonald, would be rearrested tomorrow. It is probable that new proceedings will also be taken against the five men released at Oshkosh yesterday.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 30.—(Special.)—United States Court Commissioner D. E. McDonald this afternoon discharged Leander Choate, Ben Doughty, James Doughty, James M. Bray and Thomas Daly, all of Oshkosh, who were indicted for alleged land frauds in Oregon. His ruling closed an examination, the first chapter of which was had three weeks ago. The Commissioner said: "In my opinion, there has not been added a scintilla of evidence on either side, either in cross-examination or otherwise that would tend to show that the defendants had entered into any agree-

ment or combination to defraud the Government. "If there was the slightest evidence to connect the defendants with conspiracy, I certainly should bind them over. But, on the contrary, I can see no course for me to pursue save to discharge them."

Parker Denies Any Fraud.

Sumner Parker, of Oregon, the last witness, testified that he had no knowledge of a combination connecting the defendants with an alleged land fraud in Oregon. He denied entering into any deal with the Oshkosh lumbermen, but Henry J. Cole, of Jackson County; Jefferson Howard and B. F. Hillman, of Ashland, admit having entered the land specifically mentioned in the indictment, they having done so for a consideration.

Cole and Howard related that they received checks under this agreement signed by Joseph Black, who is one of the Shawano men indicted, and the third party received his check, he stated, from Mr. Parker. Howard and Hillman testified that their wives also entered timber lands in the same manner, and were to receive \$200 each for so doing. Instigated by Parker. All three witnesses said they were instigated by Parker, and that they were told and understood that the lands ultimately were to fall into the possession of an "Oshkosh lumber company," which was paying all the expenses. Cole described the modus operandi of the illegal transaction and his connection with Parker and other Wisconsin parties. Cole stated that he had been a resident of Ashland, Ore., and that he was acquainted with Sumner, a "squire," Parker and Joseph Black, and that he had on one occasion seen John Black. He stated that he was not personally acquainted with any of the defendants, or with the Oshkosh Land & Timber Company, but he had frequently heard of this latter company from Parker, and that he had heard the names of Choate and Bray mentioned.

NEW YORK POLICE THREATEN MUTINY

Rebel Against the Two Platoon System.

'MCLELLAN'S SPITE WORK'

Bluecoats to Enforce Sunday Law Against Saloons.

COMPEL TAMMANY'S AID

Claim Plan Restored by Commissioner Bingham Is Inhuman and Entails Overwork—Political Revenge Inspires Change.

NEW YORK, June 30.—(Special.)—A police meeting, which is causing concern particularly to political leaders and saloon-keepers, has been inaugurated in this city, and if the threats that are made are carried out, New York will be a mighty dry town this Summer. The trouble has been caused by the action of Police Commissioner Bingham, in abolishing the "three-platoon system," and restoring the old "two-platoon plan," which the men have fought for many years. Under the three-platoon idea, the force was divided into three sections, No. 1 working from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 2 from 4 P. M. to midnight and No. 3 from midnight to 8 A. M. One-third of each platoon was held for reserve duty; that is, a man who worked the day tour would return to the station at 8 P. M., and be subject to call for emergency duty until 4 A. M. when the reserves of the next section would relieve him. Evenings at Home. The two-platoon system is declared by the men and citizens generally to be inhuman. Under it a patrolman only has one evening out of 30 he can call his own, and is liable to lose that in time of riot or excitement. The men are divided into 4 sections, and the workings of the plan can best be understood by giving the following time table of a policeman's tour: Monday, 8 A. M., patrol until 1 P. M., one hour for dinner, on reserve until midnight, with one hour for supper, patrol from midnight until 8 A. M. Tuesday, Home until 8 P. M., patrol until midnight, on reserve in station-house until 6 A. M., patrol until 8 A. M., one hour for breakfast and reserve until 1 P. M., patrol to 6 P. M., one hour for supper and reserve in station until midnight, patrol to 6 A. M., off until 8 P. M., patrol to midnight, home until 8 A. M. This is a record for four days, and then the unhappy policeman begins it all over again. The men declare that they have no time for recreation or to see their families, and that their hours of rest are so broken up that they cannot sleep. The Patrolman's Benevolent Association

is an organization which includes all its membership police all the rank and file of the uniformed force. Its officials believe they see a way out of the difficulty, and are prepared to take it. New York has a law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. It is a statute which is not obeyed, and everybody knows it. Each Tammany district leader has the way which saloons shall be open on the Sabbath, and his wishes are always respected by the police. Any ordinary patrolman who failed to obey orders in this respect would speedily find himself transferred and be punished in ways too numerous to mention. But how can you punish all the policemen in the city? Here is the way the Benevolent Association proposes to go to work: The district leaders have been told that Commissioner Bingham must rescind his order at once. If he does not, well, the men are very sorry, but in such a contingency they propose to see that every saloon in the city obeys the law, no matter who may suffer. Mayor Flees From Trouble. Mayor McClellan has avoided the storm by sailing hastily for Europe. In the meantime the Tammany leaders are in despair and do not know what to do. They are pleading for delay, but the men are angry and will make no promises. And the storm is expected to break next Sunday. Ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo is one New Yorker who is not afraid to say that the order is a mistake, and should be rescinded at once. "It is a most deplorable thing for the citizens of New York," he said, "that the police should believe the return to the two platoon system, which they abhor, to be due merely to Mayor McClellan's desire for revenge for a disappointment at the polls. Many Will Shirk Duty. "The city tonight will be protected less than it has been for years, notwithstanding extra men will be on duty. The reason for that is the men will not have any heart in their work, but will be as disgusted they will be careless and in many cases will shirk duty. "No system of spies and roundmen can be devised that will make patrolmen work as they would if their hearts were in their work." "Confidentially an open secret in the police department," said one of the officers of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association last night, "that ever since the election was stolen from McClellan no policeman who aided the Municipal Ownership ticket was to be allowed to escape. Ruins Spotless Records. "The appointment of Bingham meant the singling out of these victims for punishment, and the entire history of Commissioner Bingham's work in the department is punctuated with convictions of patrolmen whose hitherto spotless records had been bespattered in the interests of the petty revenge of the Mayor. "Commissioner Bingham has been a faithful servant. Without the least knowledge of the practical working of the police department he has presided with fervor and fluent profanity at police trials, where man after man has been hauled up to receive punishment for having dared to assert his manhood and avail himself of the franchise to vote in a way that his citizenship and his desire for fair government are equal justice to all citizens. "The excuse offered that the two platoon system adds 50 per cent to the force on duty at night is ridiculous. It does nothing of the sort. It does overwork the men, though, and by putting them at the mercy of their superiors for any little privilege in the way of extension of dinner hour to those who live far from the station-house makes them sycophants and reduces them to a condition resembling that of slaves. Opens Way for Graft. "It also opens the way for graft and corruption of the most flagrant character. Suppose, for example, the patrolman discovers some questionable resorts on his beat and he knows the captain is interested in them. He dare not report them. "If he did he would be a marked man; every little privilege would be withheld, and within less than a month he would be hounded out of the department. "Of course, the commanding officers to whom Bingham says he went for advice on the subject recommended the return to the system, which places the men absolutely at their mercy. "Then, again, with only such a little time off, no policeman is going to be over-anxious to make arrests and have to spend in the police court some of the very few hours of ease he otherwise might enjoy at home. If he sees a suspicious person he'll get busy in another direction, knowing that if a burglary is committed, all he has to do to avoid blame is to report the fact before he goes off duty. "McClellan's order is expected to be the death-blow to any hopes the Democrats might have of carrying the state this Fall. Will Lose Police Votes. "It will cost us the vote of every policeman," admitted one Tammany Hall man, last night. "And if the men carry out their threats to close the saloons Sunday, we will lose the votes of workmen whom we held even against Hearst last year. "It's a mighty bad outlook, and the order seems to me to have been dictated rather by spite than by a desire to improve the service."

NEW YORK POLICE THREATEN MUTINY Rebel Against the Two Platoon System. 'MCLELLAN'S SPITE WORK' Bluecoats to Enforce Sunday Law Against Saloons. COMPEL TAMMANY'S AID Claim Plan Restored by Commissioner Bingham Is Inhuman and Entails Overwork—Political Revenge Inspires Change.

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Union Oil Tanks ARE BLOWN UP

Portland Feels Shock; Fears Earthquake.

WATCHMAN PROBABLY KILLED

He Was Carrying a Lighted Lantern.

LOSS IS FIFTEEN THOUSAND

For a Time Fear Was Felt for Safety of Standard Oil Tanks, Port of Portland Drydock and Sawmills.

EXPLOSION OF OIL TANKS.

Three tanks of the Union Oil Company at the foot of University Park blew up shortly after midnight. The supposed cause was the carrying of a lighted lantern by the watchman, Leonard Jaquo, who is supposed to have perished in the explosion. The shock was so severe in Portland, eight miles away many thought it was an earthquake. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

Two explosions that caused many in Portland to believe that an earthquake had shaken the city blew up the Union Oil Works, at the foot of University Park, on the river bank, at 12:15 o'clock this morning, destroyed one large tank, two smaller ones, and probably caused the death of Night Watchman Leonard Jaquo, an Italian, who, at 1:20 o'clock this morning, could not be found. That the watchman was blown up by one of the two explosions is believed, because his lantern bucket was found near the burning tanks and he had been seen a few minutes before the explosion carrying a lighted lantern near the tanks. If his body is in the burning oil it will never be discovered. More than a score of persons instituted a search for the missing man but he could not be found. Shock Felt in Portland. The roar caused by the explosions and the shocks that followed could be easily felt and heard in Portland, where many believed that the shock was caused by a tremor. The force of the explosion in the vicinity of the tanks and at the university was terrific. Night Watchman P. S. Cate, of the Standard Oil Company, who occupies a small house near the works, was hurled from his bed by the force of the shock, and the Columbia University buildings were slightly shaken and the windows were jarred. Residents in the vicinity of the tanks for a distance of half a mile, distinctly felt the jar, and the roar of the two explosions, which followed each other. The shock was so severe that the residents of Portland and of Portland Heights thought it was an earthquake and hastened to telephones to make inquiry concerning the damage done. The explosion is thought to have been caused either from crossed electric wires or by the watchman in his careless use of his lighted lantern. Manager Crang's Statement. T. H. Crang, manager for the Union Oil Works, said early this morning that he was at a loss to account for the explosion. Living near the scene he was at the fire shortly after it broke out, and immediately instituted a search for his watchman to learn the cause. Failing to find him or to account for the cause of the explosion, he directed the firemen on the fireboat George H. Williams to throw water on tank cars which were standing on the tracks. Those threatened to blow up as the wind shifted the fire to or away from the burning tanks. For a time it was feared the Standard Oil tanks might catch fire and there was some alarm that the burning oil might set sawmills and the Port of Portland drydock on fire. Supply Tanks Explode. The explosion following the first one was caused by two small supply tanks near the larger one, blowing up. The shock from the smaller two was not nearly so forcible as from that of the large tank. Fear was entertained that a great tank of distillate, just south of the large tank, would explode, and it was repeatedly threatened by the fierce heat caused by the three burning tanks surrounding it. It was impossible for the firemen on the fireboat to throw water in its direction as the water only added zest to the burning oil over which a stream would have had to be thrown. At 2 o'clock this morning the justice tank was in great danger, but it was thought that it could be saved as it has withstood the heat for more than two hours. Standard Oil Tanks Saved. North of the Union tanks are several tanks of the Standard Oil Company. None of these was in any great danger through fear was at first expressed, and firemen confined themselves to preventing the flames spreading in their directions. Manager Flinders of the Standard Oil Company was on the ground to see that his property was protected. Great Clouds of black smoke ascended into the heavens and could be seen from all parts of the city. So fierce was the

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THE DROUTH BEGINS TODAY IN LINN, LANE AND OTHER OREGON COUNTIES



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