# GEORGIA TO ADOPT PROHIBITION LAW

Opponents Scarcely Make Fight on Bill in State Senate.

#### ADMIT THEY ARE BEATEN

Country Districts Want Absolute Prohibition, Cities Plead for Local Option-Useless Pleas

Made to Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.)-January 1, 1208, Georgia enters upon a period of state prohibition, joining Kansas, Maine and Dakota, unless a miracle happens between now and next Saturday. This morning the Hardman prohibition bill came up for passage before the Senate and, almost without a fight was started on its way to become a law by the decisive vote of 34 There was a faint aint of a fillbustering campaign on Friday afternoon, but Saturday morning the filibusterers were as tame as sheep.

The Georgian is fighting for prohibition, the Constitution and the Journal are against it; the Governor is for local option, and the business element in all the large cities is more or less in favor of local option, but the country districts are strong for prohibition, and even in the cities the anti-whisky element is holding the whip hand. Seab Wright, Dr. Nunnally, Dr. Broughton, Mrs. Mary Harris Armour, Representative Covington, Senator Hardman and ont Guerry have swept the state efore them. At the present time there are 125 dry

countles in Georgia, the wet ones being confined largely to the cities. Delega-tions from the big cities have appeared before the Senate and House committee, protesting against prohibition and stating that property would greatly dereciate in value and the measure rould not prohibit.

The Constitution tomorrow morning

will acknowledge prombition is car-ried. The Covington bill in the House will be passed next week and the Gov-ernor will sign the measure.

# MONOPOLY IS CONDEMNED

(Continued from First Page.)

as other industries is the established polley of the Nation. And while the acquisition of small minority stock of a con peting line might not decrease the con petition, yet the acquisition of any considerable amount of stock with representation on the board of directors of such rallway unquestionably has the effect of diminishing competition and lessening to an extent its effectiveness "The time has come when some reason

able regulation should be imposed upor the issuance of securities by railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

'In the opinion of the Commission regulation will tend to make securities safer and more secure for investments, and therefore benefit not only the rallroads

ALL POLITICS, SAYS HARRIMAN

### Report Part of Personal Pursuit Answers Some of Charges.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- Mr. Harriman, speaking by telephone from Arden tonight, said:

"From what I am told, the report is a political document and part of a personal pursuit of me. The tone of the report and the method of its promulgation show that. Imagine a court or any judicial body sending copies of its decisions around secretly to newspaper publishers in advance under pledge to publish it simultaneously Sunday morning. That is what the Commission did. Their opinion was put in type several days ago and sent to newspapers throughout the country with the following printed in bold tpye at the head:

'Confidential. To all newspapers: This report is released for publication on Sunday morning, July 14, 1907, and not be-

"It is deemed good politics to attack But I can stand my part better than the people of the country can stand that sort of preference on the part of the Government tribunals charged with the duty of impartially administering the

"I shall study it carefully and have something to say about it later. But from what I am told, it is full of strange misstatements of fact. For example, in reference to the Chicago & Alton it says I caused about \$12,000,000 to be credited to construction expenditures in order to find an excuse for borrowing money to pay dividends. As a matter of fact, that was a written recommendation, made by President Felton when I was in Alaska, and it was adopted by the board of directors at a meeting at which I was not present.

Again, it is said that a certain method of accounting that was carried out would have the effect of covering up the payment of the special dividend, thereby intimating some wrongful concealment. This is a most extraordinary statement for the writer of the report to make, when it is considered that the stockholders necessarily knew of the dividend when every one received his share and when it was published in every financial journal at the time and was reported to the Stock Exchange. The suggestion, therefore, of any reason for concealment is most unfair.

"I am informed by those who have examined it more carefully that the article is full of errors as glaring and inexcusable as these, but I shall read it carefully and make a full statement about it, particularly my connection with the Chicago & Alton readjustment, in a few days."

# Storms Damage Russian Crops.

BERLIN, July 13 .- A dispatch to a news agency from Guessa says that, following a spell of tropical heat, vio-tent storms have been experienced throughout the southern provinces of Russia. It is estimated that the South news agency from Odessa says that. Russian crops of wheat, rye and barley this year will be below that generally

# REPORT ON HARRIMAN'S MONOPOLY

E. H. Harriman exercises powers well nigh absolute over the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems.

Mr. Harriman could travel from New York across America to China and back to Omaha on railroads and steamers he controls. He controls the Illinois Central and the only line along the Pacific from the Columbia river to Mex-

ico, and has acquired through his companies large interests in the Baltimore & Ohio and New York Cen-

He admits that only the law prevents his obtaining control of every road between Canada and With the proceeds of \$100,000,000 Union Pacific bonds he bought control of the Southern Pacific and a majority of Northern Pacific stock, carrying control of the Burlington but control of the Northern Pacific and Burlington was prevented by a Supreme Court decision.

#### OGDEN GATEWAY CLOSED.

Through the Southern Pacific he acquired control of the Central Pacific, and by unifying the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific management eliminated competition between them and closed the Ogden gateway to all competitors of the Union Pacific. The two roads have the same general officers and agents. Before the Union Pacific got control the Southern Pacific was a competitor for traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards and between the Atlantic and the Orient. Now there is no actual competi-

#### NO COMPETITION BY COAST STEAMERS.

Formerly the Union Pacific competed at Portland for Pacific steamship business and the O. R. & N. steamers from Portland to San Francisco competed with the rail line,

The purchase of the Pacific Mail has killed competition over the Panama route.

The consolidation of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific steamer lines has killed competition, for an independent line without railroad consent has been proved impossible. Competition of the Santa Fe steamers for Osiental traffic has been killed by a division of the rail haul between the two systems. Our trade relations with the Philippines, Hawaii and the Orient depend on steamship business.

The Union, Central and Southern Pacific roads were built by National aid to secure a through route from the Missouri to the Pacific. They traverse a territory where the Government is spending large sums for development. The public is entitled to have the Central Pacific open as a competing highway. union of the three lines would have been forbidden had the Government contemplated single control as

#### BONDS ISSUED TO BUY OTHER RAILBOADS.

The Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line have assumed obligations of \$181,000,000 for the purchase of stock in other roads. The Harriman interest in the Santa Fe has been followed by joint ownership of stock in the Northwest-ern Pacific Company, to which both systems sold their lines in Northern California.

The Illinois Central and Alton, both of which Mr. Harriman controls, are competing lines.

### WRECKING OF THE ALTON.

The debt of the Alton under the Harriman rule has been increased about \$90,660,000, while only \$18,000,000 has been added to the value of the property.

The Harriman syndicate sold itself as stockholders \$40,000,000 of Alton bonds at 65 and then paid its members 30 per cent dividend out of the proceeds. Then Mr. Harriman "fixed" the books to hide the trans-

The road has been left without money to buy equipment or build a road for which bonds had been Kuhn, Losb & Co. were richly rewarded in commissions.

Control of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake by the Union Pacific has eliminated it as a com-The Union Pacific and its directors own 17 per cent of the Santa Fe stock, and the two roads divide

only Oriental traffic, but California fruit traffic. "If the policy of purchasing and controlling stocks in competing lines is permitted to continue," says the Commission, "it must mean suppression of competition."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The function of a railroad corporation should be confined to the furnishing of transportation. Railroads should not be permitted to invest in securities of other railroad and steamship companies, except connecting lines.

The surplus funds and credit of a railroad company should be used for betterments and extensions in contiguous territory. About 150,000 square miles of Oregon surrounded by the Harriman lines are not developed, while funds which could be used for that purpose are invested in distant roads.

Investment of railroad funds in other stocks endangers the solvency of the roads.

It is contrary to public policy as well as unlawful for railroads to acquire control of parallel and competing lines. It is prohibited by Federal law and by the constitutions and laws of about 40 states. Competition is the policy of the Nation.

Ownership by one railroad of stock in a competing railroad should not be permitted and they should be

prohibited from having common directors or officers. Issuance of securities by railroads should be regulated. They should be prevented from inflating securities for speculative purposes.

(Continued from First Page.) equally effective in demolishing some of the stories told for the defense

HARD BLOWS FOR DEFENSE Rebuttal Evidence Disposes of Much

of Its Theory. lowed sensation quickly in the Haywood trial today, when the state commenced its rebuttal evidence. One witness confessed to participation in a labor riot resulting in the death of two men, the record of conviction of murder in the second degree of a witness for the defense was introduced and the proof of another's having been sent to the insane asylum upon the information of his neighbors was offered, its admissibility was argued

and the decision of the court will be handed down on Monday morning. Finally, shortly after court adjourned for the day, information was sworn to and a warrant for perjury issued in a magistrate's court against Dr. I. L. Mc-Gee, a physician of Wallace, Idaho, who was one of the witnesses for the defense in the discrediting of Orchard. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Shad Hodgin, of Ada County, who at once telegraphed to the authorities at Megee's home to make the arrest.

# Confesses Part in Riot.

William Dewey, a witness in rebuttal for the state, confessed to active armed articipation in the destruction of the nunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator at Wardner. Orchard swore that William P. Davis, known among his fellows as "Big Bill" Davis, led the mob. Davis himself swore to having been elsewhere and positively denied any connection with the crime. Dewey swore today that not only did "Big Bili" accompany the mob to Wardner, but that he served out guns,

to wardner, but that he served out gins, rifles and ammunition to the union men gathered in the union hall at Burke before they went to Wardner.

With downcast eyes and fingers nervously picking at the braiding around the rim of a gray sombrero. Dewey told it all. Repeatedly he was requested to raise the voice and with a quick giance at his voice, and with a quick glance at counsel he complied, only to sink back into an almost inaudible tone. Under the provocation of sneering cross-examina-tion by £. F. Richardson, he rallied, and even became combative, but throughout the recital he gave evidence of a certain

# McGee Wealthy Idahoan.

Dr. I. L. McGee, against whom a warrant for perjury was issued this after-noon, is a wealthy resident of Wallace. In his testimony for the defense he swore that Orchard was in Wallace in August and July, 1904. It was at this time that the state alleges, and Orchard himself says, he was in Denver planning the Bradley murder. One of the witnesses today swore that Orchard was at his hotel in Denver in July or August, 1904. McGee was also one of the witnesses who swore that Orchard was at Mulian on the day of the explosion at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator.

Ten witnesses in rebuttal were examined today. Most of them were called to disprove statements as to Ogchard's movements in North Idaho and as to the disposal of his interests in the Hercules mine. One of the most interesting of the witnesses was August Paulson, who was at one time a partner of Orchard in the Heroules mine. Orchard swore that he planned to kidnap Paulson's children and extort a ransom of \$30,000. Paulson was called at this time to show that Orchard disposed of his interest in the mine some time before he left the state. Paulson

will be recalled later.

Counsel for the state expect to finish the rebuttal by Tuesday evening or Wednesday at the latest.

The announcement of Mr. Darrow at the opening of court that the defense restat the latest by sure

prise, as he had announced the cailing of a powder expert to testify as to the Bradley explosion, but the state's witnesses in rebuttal were on hand and there was no delay.

John C. Rice was recalled and testified that in November, 1805, Orchard wore no mustache, thus contradicting a witness who described Orchard as a man with a large mustache at that he was in Gem, Idaho, the day the men

lived with Orchard part of the time. He said that Dominick Flynn, who had testified that he was playing poker with Orchard at Mulian the day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion at Wardner, had told him he (Flynn) had Under cross-examination by Mr. Rich ardson, he said he had no present busi-ness, having gone out of business after being blown up. He denied that his willingness to testify was due to his being blown up. He had written to Orchard several times since the latter's arrest.

# O'Neill an ex-Convict.

L. E. Grimshaw, of Deadwood, S. D., was offered to identify a prison record showing that in 1880 John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, was in the Dakota penitentiary under sentence for manslaughter. The defense objected and later there was an argument on the admissibility of the evidence, but Judge Wood admitted it. ing that O'Neill was charged with the killing of Daniel Falvey and upon being convicted of manslaughter second degree was sentenced to one year and six months in the peniten-

Several railroad officials testified to disprove the statement of John D. Elliott that he heard Orchard make threats against Steunenberg on a train between Weiser and Boise on November 28 or 29, 1965. Their train records showed the trains did not make the connections Mr. Elliott had described. J. K. Stephenson, clerk of the Cullen Hotel at Salt Lake, testified that Orchard was at that hotel for three weeks, beginning November 25, 1905 but his records only showed Orchard's name entered on November 25, it being Orchard's custom to pay nightly in

To contradict Dr. McGes, who tes-tifled to seeing Orchard in the Coeur d'Alenes for several weeks in July or August, 1904, J. H. Moser, keeper of a Denver lodging-house, testified that Orchard stayed with him under the name of Dempsey for two weeks at that period. He kept no records and could not recall the names of any other transients of that time. He had been summoned by a Pinkerton man.

# Personal Malice Disproved.

August Paulson gave important evience to contradict the theory that Orchard killed Staumenberg from per-sonal malice for losa of his interest in the Hercules mine by being driven out of the Coeur d'Alenes after the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion on April 23, 1899. Mr. Paulsen, who has grown rich through the Hercules, testified that after early Spring of 1898 Orchard had nothing to do with the property, Danlel Cardoner having succeeded to his interest and grown wealthy by it. He was corroborated by showing that Orchard transferred his Interest to Mr. Cardoner on March 7, 1898.

The state offered evidence of John D. Elliott's admission to the insane asylum, but the defense objected, saying the witness had admitted the fact. Judge Wood will rule on the question Monday.

To contradict the statement of "Big Bill" Davis for the defense that he was in Gem. Idaho, the day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill explosion, the state put on E. L. Hale, master me-chanic of the Idaho Mine & Smelting Company. Mr. Hale said he was in Gem the day of the explosion and that the rebuttal by Tuesday evening or the saw only two other men in town that day. There was only one saloon open, and he was in it. On cross-exyear will be below that generally at the opening of court that the defense rested took the state by sur-

a witness who described Orchard as a man with a large mustache at that time. Gainey, of Walla Walla, who lost both feet in the Independence explosion, testified that he lived in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1898 and 1899 and morning of the explosion and saw "Big he was in Gem, Idaho, the day the men started for Wardner. At that time he Bill" Davis there.

"What was he doing that attracted your attention?" asked Mr. Hawley. "He was handing out guns and ammu-nition from the stage of the union hall." "Did you get a gun?"

"Yes, sir: Bill Davis gave me one. 'Did Davis go with you and the others o Wardner? "Yes, sir, he did."

"Did he go to the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill?" "Yes, sir."

"You saw him there?"

"Did you see him at Wardner after the

"Yes, sir."
The witness said Davis was in the rush on the mill when two men were killed. On cross-examination, Mr. Dewey said the meeting at Gem was not confined to the members of the union, but was open to the general public. The witness co remember the names of only two n besides himself and "Bill" Davis w were at the meeting or on the train. One fellow was named Shakespeare.
"Was Bacon anywhere around?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"I didn't know him," replied the wit-"Is Shakespeare dead?"

"I don't know."
Mr. Richardson asked if there was an ther big fellow in Gem known as "Big Bill' Davis and who afterwards took the name of Goldensmith and was elected to the Legislature.

"I knew Goldensmith, but I never heard him called Davis. He was about six feet tall and very slender."

Mr. Dewey said he remained in the Coeur d'Alenes several months after the Bunker Hill explosion. He was never arrested or put in the bull pen. When the strike was declared in Cripple Creek

#### he deserted the union. No Promise of Immunity.

Mr. Dewey was closely questioned by Mr. Richardson as to how he came to appear as a witness. He said the foreman of the mine told him to go to the around the hotels. Pinkerton office in Denver. He did so and was given \$50. Mr. Dewey said h was at one time Town Marshal of Cripple Creek. Mr. Richardson returned to the trip of the mob to Wardner and asked Mr. Dewey to give more names. He said he remembered a man named Paddy Burke, who, he said, carried a Springfield rifle with a bayonet on it. Urged still further to give the names of people in the car with him on the return trip, Mr. Dewey hesitated a long time and finally said he could not remember any

"Well, who do you think were there?" demanded Mr. Richardson.
"Well," replied Mr. Dewey, "you get
me the payroll of the Frisco mine and

read it ever and I'll tell you that I think every one of them was there."

"Have you been promised any immunity for telling what you know about this

"No, sir."
"Did you see Orchard on the train that day?" "I don't know Orchard." "What made you decide to tell what

"I saw Orchard's confession." "And after seeing the way he was treated you thought it would be a good thing for you to come and do likewise?" "No, I never thought of that."

# Well-Known Banker Dead.

PASADENA, Cal., July 13-William R. Barnes, vice-president of the Union Savings Bank of this city and well-known in banking circles of California and Colo-rado, died this morning at his home in Pasadena.

# WIN ON ALL POINTS

American Propositions Acceptable at The Hague.

### DRAGO DOCTRINE STANDS

All Powers Will Support It, Also Permanent Arbitration Court. America Will Propose Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE. July 13.—Notwith-standing the pessimistic views held in some quarters concerning the peace conference and its work, the members of the American delegation feel confi-dent that some good result will be reached in the exchanges of opinion among the plenipotentiaries of the countries represented.

It now appears that all of the American representatives propositions will be satisfactorily received. The question of the immunity of private property at sea, although bitterly opproperty at sea, attacogn interty op-posed, will have a considerable major-ity in the vote next week, and this will be a further step toward the adoption of this principle in another conference. The rules regarding the bombardment of unfortified towns, villages, etc., originally presented by America, will be substantially adopted with the approval of the proposal drawn up by the Italian delegation bringing into harmony the different views on this subject.

#### Drago Doctrine Accepted.

The suggestion regarding the collection of pecuniary contractual debts without the use of force will be supported by all of the great powers, and the proposal concerning the establishment ment of a permanent court of arbitra-tion and the prohibition of the use of unnecessarily cruel bullets have been

favorably received.

Finally, in a plenary sitting, the United States will present a plea for the permanency of the conference in itself as an institution, the holding of periodic meetings, and the arranging f a programme.

The American proposition relating

#### to ships of war reads: Rules Against Converted Ships.

A warship must be commanded by a commissioned officer with a crow subject to military law and discipline. In time of war no merchantman can be transformed into a warship except it be com manded and equipped as before; and this transformation can only occur in the territorial waters of the state of which the owner of the vessel is a subject or in territorial waters under the effective control of the military forces of such

Another American proposition states Another American proposition states first, that arms of war, ammunition, provisions and objects only employed for military purposes or military implements, form absolute contraband of war; that conditional contraband consists of provisions, materials and objects employed both in peace and war and which, because of their character, special quality or quantity, are necessary for military purposes and are destined to the armed forces or to the military establishments of the enemy; third, that a list of the object to be included in either of said categories cluded in either of said categories must be published by the belligerents and notification of such must be made to neutrals or their diplomatic repre-sentatives. The capture or confiscation of contraband, the proposition states, cannot occur until such notification has been made.

TRY PORT ARTHUR "HEROES"

# Stoessel and Others Accused of Send-

ing Fake War News. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.-A docu ment containing the indictments against Lieutenant-General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur; Lieutenant-General Fock, who commanded the fourth east Siberian division at Port Arthur; Major-General Reiss, chief of staff to General Stoessel, and Lieutenant-General Smyrnoff, who preceded Lieutenant-General Stoessel in command at Port Arthur was made public here today. These officers are being tried by court-martial on charges of

cowardice and treason.

The indictments set forth that Steessel and Fock deliberately sent false reports of battles that never occurred, recom-mended their own fitness as generals who had lost battles for decorations and surrendered the Port Arthur fortress in spite of the fact that they had at hand ample munitions for resistance. All the crimes with which Stoessel, Reiss and Fock are charged are capital offenses.

EUROPE HAS SUMMER SHIVERS

Unseasonably Cold With Snow in the Vosges Mountains.

BERLIN. July 13. - Unseasonable cold prevails throughout Middle Eu-rope. Temperatures as low as 41 de-grees have been recorded in Southern Bavarla, and it is reported from Strasburg today that snow was falling in the Vosges Mountains. In Berlin, for 36 out of the last 48 hours, American tourists in shirtwaists and straw hats have been shivering

Workmen Parade at Toulon.

TOULON, France, July 13.—Eight thousand workmen, including a number of officials, paraded today and demonstrated against the government. Many business houses were closed, Machinery Goes Free.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 13.-Conreas has passed a measure permitting he following goods to be brought into he country without the payment of



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duty: Machinery for the making of cheese and butter, shovels, axes, mach-eles, farm carts and farm wagons, and all kinds of agricultural machinery.

Seventh and Stark

# Paris Decorates for Bastille Day.

PARIS, July 13.—Paris is profusely dec-orated tonight with flags and bunting for the national anniversary tomorrow. popular merrymaking began this eve-

# HEAVY TRAVEL

To Seaside and Clatsop Beach. Hundreds of people are taking advantage of the excellent train service the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad are giving between Portland and Seaside, two through trains leave daily from Union Depot, S A. M. and 6 P. M., arriving at Seaside 12:40 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. In addition to this service the "Seaside Fiyer," the crack train out of Portland, leaves (Saturdays only) 2:10 P. M., arriving Seaside 6:50 P. M. Information and tickets can be had by calling at Northern Pacific ticket office, Third and Morrison

New York City is 184,500 greater in population than all of the remainder of the

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Has surpassed all other medicines, in merit,

sales and cures. Its success, great as it has been, has apparently only just begun.

It has received by actual count more than 40,000 testimonials in two years. It purifies the blood, cures all blood diseases, all humors and all eruptions.

It strengthens the stomach, creates an

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It cures that tired feeling and makes the weak strong. In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.

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Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him.

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