

NEW TYPE OF CAR TO BE RICHLY APPLIED

President Josselyn Considers Putting on the "Pay-as-You-Enter" Kind.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE MANY

Lessens Liability of Accidents, Reduces Time Lost by Stops, Prevents Disputes Over Fares and Saves Money for Company.

Streets, where the passengers pay fares the moment they enter, similar to the arrangement in water or other amusement places, are likely to replace cars operated on Portland streets.

The "pay-as-you-enter" cars of the new type is called, is so arranged that there is an entrance at the rear of the car for passengers and an exit at the rear also, divided from the entrance door by a brass rail.

As passengers get on the car they confront the conductor, who admits them as soon as they pay their fare, instead of the usual five-foot platform, the new car has one of seven or nine feet, and instead of one door in the end of the car, there are two doors and a railing leading from the step and dividing the platform into two passages.

The door to the left is for persons entering the car, while the door to the right is exit only. If desired, the entrance door may open only outward, while the exit door opens outward.

Advantages of the new car are said to be numerous. Among these is the absence of any chance for the frequent disputes between conductor and passenger as to whether the latter has paid his fare. The fact that he is inside the car in prima facie evidence that he has paid. Neither are passengers annoyed by the conductor walking up and down the aisle to get fares.

In view of the fact that a greater number of accidents occur at the back platform while the conductor is inside collecting fares, and are occasioned by the conductor being too far away to see whether the passenger has gotten on or off safely before giving the signal to the motorman to go ahead, the fact that the conductor need not leave his post at the rear end and could devote his entire attention to the movement of passengers in and out during stops, would minimize injuries to passengers who are thrown by a too sudden starting of cars.

The saving of time is said to be a highly satisfactory feature of the new cars for passengers. In order to enter the cars need not wait until others have alighted. Stopping time is reduced nearly one-half, it is said, by the new method.

One feature that appeals to the company is that there need be no missing fares with the new car in service. Under the present system the motorman and conductor will occasionally overlook a passenger and the thoroughness with which he works his car is largely a matter of memory.

The proposed change in the collection of fares on streetscars is but the application of the "positive" system, in use on elevated tracks and in the big cities, where passengers must pay before entering the cars.

The "pay-as-you-enter" cars have been used in Montreal, Canada, where they are said to have met with general favor. Montreal is a city of 400,000 people, where the problem of handling crowds on streetscars, particularly in the winter season, was a hard one.

MR. McCAMANT EXPLAINS

About His Legal Services to Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In a news report published in this morning's Oregonian on the affairs of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, I notice the following statement:

The legal business of adjusting the bank's affairs, preparatory to the failure, was performed by Wallace J. McCamant, between October 28 and November 2. For that service the expense account was charged with \$1000 on November 2, and this sum was credited on McCamant's \$2000 note to the bank. This made McCamant a favored creditor for \$1000.

This statement is in error in several important particulars. The facts are that at the time the bank failed, the company began, October 29 last, the Title Guarantee & Trust Company was indebted to me on two accounts for services rendered. One of these accounts was for some important litigation which I had in hand for the Title Company and for which I have not yet presented a bill; the other was for service in some other matters which I had rendered a number of weeks prior to that time, and for which I had expected to present a bill on the 1st of November.

I took this matter up with Mr. Ross October 21, and received a credit of \$1000 on my indebtedness to the Title Company in exchange for a receipt in full for the services rendered.

It is true that on the morning of October 30 I was summoned into conference by Mr. Ross and conferred with him about a number of matters from that time until the receiver took possession of the bank, but I did this as a friend and not as an attorney. I told the officers of the Title Company at that time, and have since told the receiver, that I had no bill to present for the services rendered at that time and in that connection.

same situation as my deposit with the Title Company, and this deposit has since been applied by the present receiver on this same note. I am unable to see that I received anything to which I was not entitled, nor do I desire to be treated differently, or accorded any favors, which are not granted to other debtors of this institution. If I am in error in my view as above stated, there is plain remedy, and the receiver will doubtless do his duty.

PENSIONS ARE GRANTED

Bureau Sends Notice to Representative Ellis, of Oregon.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 4.—The Pension Bureau today sent notice to Representative Ellis that the following Oregonians had been allowed pensions under the act of February 6, 1901:

- James D. Sheets, Forester; John W. Title, Cook; ... (list continues with names and professions)

ADDRESS BEFORE Y. M. C. A.

Last of Portland's Royal Family Will Speak Today.

At the Y. M. C. A. Chapel this afternoon the Menckley quartet will give the opening concert, beginning at 3 o'clock. They will sing a variety of songs, including patriotic and sacred songs.

Mr. Richetta, an impersonator of rare ability, and a member of the quartet, will give a reading. Immediately following the concert, Colonel John Sobieski, the last of the royal house of Poland, will give the address of the afternoon.

Colonel Sobieski and his mother are exiles from Russia, where his father was executed and he robbed of his rightful succession to the throne of Poland. He is an old man now and has had more than his share of sorrow and disappointment, but for many years has traveled in English-speaking countries, spreading his gospel of sunshine and good cheer.

After the address there will be an open parliament for the discussion of social problems in the times of Jesus and today. The programme will close at 8:15 o'clock with luncheon and singing.

Test Low Rates.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Jan. 4.—President W. W. Plesley, of the Southern Railway, yesterday gave an official statement announcing a voluntary reduction in passenger rates in South Carolina to be kept in effect for 12 months to ascertain whether they are as satisfactory as unreasonably low for the service rendered.

LEOPOLD SHREWD IN CONGO POLICY

Spent Large Sum in Development and Now Will Reap the Reward.

STANDS BY BERLIN TREATY

Belgian King Deeds Richest Part of Congo, Producing Great Revenue to Company Composed of His Friends.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The King of the Belgians, Leopold II, and his relations with the Congo Free State, are so much in the public mind, and there seems to be, generally speaking, such an incorrect comprehension of those relations, that it may serve a useful purpose at the present moment, when the question of annexation of the Congo by Belgium is being discussed by the Parliament of the little neutral kingdom, to state the facts connected with the birth of the Congo State, and how King Leopold came to be its sovereign.

In 1876 Leopold II, on his own proposition, in conjunction with the representatives of the principal European powers, founded an international association for the civilization of Central Africa and the abolition of the slave trade. Henry M. Stanley having explored the Congo by Belgium is being discussed by the Parliament of the little neutral kingdom, to state the facts connected with the birth of the Congo State, and how King Leopold came to be its sovereign.

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Origin of Berlin Act. In 1844, France and Portugal, believing that their respective possessions in the neighborhood of the Congo might be menaced as the result of Leopold's enterprises, called the attention of the great powers to the situation, with the result that the aforementioned association was dissolved and a conference of the powers summoned for the following year at Berlin. It was at that conference that the now famous Berlin Act was signed. Under it, liberty of commerce was formally accorded to all nations throughout Central Africa. France was granted a portion of the territory on the right bank of the Congo, while Portugal obtained that part of the left bank at the mouth of the river.

The whole of the remainder of the Congo Basin was declared to form the "Independent State of the Congo." Leopold II, recognized as its principal developer, was appointed to control it, and with the consent of the Belgian Parliament His Majesty assumed the title of Sovereign of the Congo Free State. The Congo State was, under this arrangement, connected with Belgium only by reason of the fact that the King of the Belgians was Sovereign of the State, that he governed it through an Administration in Brussels which corresponded with the officials of State on African soil.

Such, then, were the beginnings of the Congo State, and as such the state has gone on existing ever since. King Leopold II, now after 22 years of administration by King Leopold, that a proposal to make the State a Belgian colony has taken shape. That proposal is the result, partly of the King's Reform Association and the missionaries, about the misgovernment and misadministration, and falling to suppress abuses in the Congo, and partly of the fact that King Leopold desired Belgium to take over the Congo as her colony. People, however, know enough to thank the King for his long and successful administration, and his officials of misgovernment, misadministration, and falling to suppress abuses in the Congo, and partly of the fact that King Leopold desired Belgium to take over the Congo as her colony.

No Thought of Annexation. True, both in 1889, in a letter to the then Premier-Minister Beernaert, and in 1901, in a letter to M. Woeite, who occupied the same post then, His Majesty had intimated that he should bequeath the Congo to Belgium at the day of his death. But those intimations clearly contained no thought of Belgium annexing the State during the King's lifetime. Moreover, in his letter of June, 1906, addressed to his Secretaries of State for the Congo His Majesty made it abundantly clear that he neither expected nor desired annexation during his lifetime.

To carry on his Congo enterprises, King Leopold has, from time to time during the last 30 years, through his Brussels Administration, raised loans in exchange for Congo bonds and such like paper. Most of these loans have been effected in Belgium, and this fact added to the consideration that numbers of Belgians have given the best years of their lives to the service of the Congo State, forms one of the principal arguments of those who oppose annexation on the ground that it would involve Belgium in heavy and possibly unknown liabilities. While it is true that millions of Belgian money have been invested in the Congo at the call of the King, it is also undeniable that His Majesty has had a practically free hand in the Congo, and that he has had a hard, uphill struggle to make the Congo pay; now that he has succeeded in doing so, he declares pretty plainly that, in spite of the complaints and claims of Great Britain and other powers, he means to profit by the work of his own hands, to take full advantage of the rights and powers conferred on him by the Berlin Act. The Domaine de la Couronne, of which so much has been heard of late, comprises one-sixth part of the Congo Free State. Its resources belong to the King-Sovereign, and a decree has signed granting the exploitation of the greater portion to a private company, whose directors are, for the most part, intimate friends of Leopold II.

The Domaine de la Couronne is nearly ten times as large as Belgium, and according to the estimate of his private Cattle, the value of its rubber produce alone averages \$17,500,000 per annum, and even, according to Comte de Smet de Naeyer, one of the strongest supporters of the King-Sovereign, the revenue is a little more than half that sum. What becomes of this revenue? Just what the King pleases. The Free State does not take a cent from it. Yet, in the face of these facts, the King-Sovereign has placed this source of revenue for Belgium's future colony beyond her reach by handing over these revenues to a private company for all time.

There can be no doubt, in view of the statutes of the new company, that it can do exactly as it pleases with the Domaine. Under these circumstances it is not easy to see what remains to Belgium after the decree of July 21, 1907, and a Domaine which the King declared to be "indispensable" to her. Those who have followed His Majesty's career will give him credit for knowing better than any man how to run his own business.

The documents containing the conditions on which the Belgian Parliament is invited to decide whether it will accept the treaty of cession are now published. They consist of the plenipotentiaries' commission to draw up the treaty—a masterpiece of special pleading, covering 96 pages; and, in the second place, the annex referred to in the treaty, consisting of 201 pages of decrees and statistics in very small type. It is clear, therefore, that a full appreciation of the contents must be a matter of several days.

Most of the information to be derived from the decrees has never before been published, though their contents have been suspected; hence the whole thing partakes of the nature of a bombshell, the arrival of which proves even worse than was expected by those who have been anxiously watching its approach.

Estate Goes to Harvard.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 4.—It has been learned that Harvard University is the residuary legatee under the will of Frederick Sheldon, who left an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The estate is made a trust under the will, the income to be paid to Mr. Sheldon's wife during her life and afterwards to Mrs. Sheldon's sister and her daughter. On their death the entire estate reverts to Harvard.

Inspects Cazedo Plant.

As guests of General Manager Fuller, of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, the Portland Circle of the American Society of Civil Engineers were taken to Cazedo yesterday by special car. The party numbered about 30. The members of the Portland Circle inspected the electric power plant at Cazedo that generates a large part of the power used in this city.

consent of the Belgian Parliament His Majesty assumed the title of Sovereign of the Congo Free State. The Congo State was, under this arrangement, connected with Belgium only by reason of the fact that the King of the Belgians was Sovereign of the State, that he governed it through an Administration in Brussels which corresponded with the officials of State on African soil.

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Edward as Farmer

King Is Enthusiastic Breeder of Livestock.

HAS WON MANY PRIZES

By Maintaining Two Model Estates, Sovereign Has Improved Methods and Advanced the Standard of Both Horses and Cattle.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—King Edward is England's foremost agriculturist. As a breeder of pure breeds of livestock he follows the example of his predecessors during a great number of reigns. His success is shown by the list of his more important prizes taken in the year 1907:

- Royal Agricultural Show—Two first prizes for shorthorns. Bath and West—Gold medal and prizes for shorthorns, first prize for Southdown rams. Norwich Fat Cattle Show—Two first prizes for shorthorns, one first prize for pen of Southdown lambs. Birmingham Fat Stock Show—First prize for shorthorn steer, first prize for Southdown lambs. Manchester Dog Show—Three first prizes for Cheshire spaniel bitches, one first for rough basset hounds. Lynn Canine Society—First in novice class for smooth fox terriers. London Cattle Show in Agricultural Hall—First prize for Hereford heifer, first prize for shorthorn heifer, first and second with two Highland-bred steers and two Shorthorn steers, one first for rough basset hounds. Lynn Canine Society—First in novice class for smooth fox terriers.

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As the Prince of Wales he supported an excellent model farm at Sandringham, and when the Queen died he succeeded to the similar farm at Windsor. Instead of surrendering one, as some feared, he determined to keep the two farms organized on the highest scientific principles, and the King is able to keep each for particular species: the cattle and heavy horses are best suited in Norfolk, and the sheep in Berkshire.

The possession of two such splendid farms in parts of the country differing greatly in soil and climate gives the King an unequalled opportunity of encouraging the art of breeding in the most thorough fashion. It is no adventitious reason which gives spectators at the big shows, both in Summer and Winter, a supreme interest in the King's exhibits. He is the first agriculturist in England.

Among the great quantity of prizes won at national and local shows, both by the King and Queen, one may say that all have gone to animals which are to be judged, apart from the artificial points dear to the fancy, as true to a useful type. For example, dogs have suffered a good deal from the application of false

Clearance Sale

In these days of numerous Clearance Sales it is hard for some people to distinguish the genuine from the other kind. The goods we offer at reduced prices are the best that money can buy—not the kind often found at Clearance Sales. Included in this sale are all Suits and Coats and Wearables for Women and Children.

Household Necessities—Priced Low

Table listing various household items and their prices, including Blankets, Comforters, Rugs, Chinaware, Chocolate Pots, and Tackards.

Eastern Outfitting Co. Washington and Tenth Streets

EDWARD AS FARMER

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GARIBOLDI FAMILY IN ROW

FAMOUS ITALIANS TAKE TROUBLE TO COURT.

Refused Admittance to His Father's House, General Brings Suit to Evict Stepmother.

ROME, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The Garibaldi family are engaged in a very squalid dispute. General Garibaldi married twice, and the second wife, who has survived him, has quarreled with his children by the first wife because she insisted on keeping the ancestral home at Caprera. The other day General Riccardo Garibaldi went with his wife to the island and proposed to pay a visit to the room where his father died. When he arrived, however, he found the door shut in his face and received an intimation from Mrs. Garibaldi, senior, that if he attempted to come in he would be ejected by force.

The General thereupon collected a number of people as witnesses and demanded admittance with the same result as before. He next lodged a complaint at the police station preparatory to the commencement of a suit to have Mrs. Garibaldi evicted from his father's house and the house taken over by the country as a national monument. This suit will bring to light the financial squabbles of the Garibaldi family, which will not be very edifying.

A hostile press has teemed of late with suggestions that recent encyclicals, especially that dealing with modernism, were inspired by the cardinal secretary of state or other influences. These persistent reports having reached the ears of the Pope, he has caused a statement to be issued denying them absolutely, and causing it to be known that these documents were due entirely to his own initiative.

PRaise for Oswald West

Here is One Man Who Commends Public Official's Act.

SALEM, Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to express the opinion that as a member of the Railroad Commission Oswald West is the right man in the right place. As an illustration of his quick appreciation of the needs of shippers, readiness to render assistance and his effectiveness in securing results, I may cite an incident that came under my personal observation yesterday. A sheep buyer had purchased 100 sheep from the farmers of this vicinity and gathered them at Salem for shipment. They were loaded upon the cars in the afternoon ready to be taken to Portland on the freight due here at 5 o'clock p. m. It was then learned that the freight was about 14 hours late.

The 100 sheep were worth about \$5000 and if left in the cars an extra 14 hours they would shrink in weight enough to reduce the value at least \$400. The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. West and he immediately went about getting relief for the shipper. The result was that the Southern Pacific took the cars off the line and placed them on a special freight, thus saving the shipper the \$400 he would have lost if the cars had been left standing here on the street track until 7 o'clock this morning.

The Southern Pacific deserves credit for taking the cars into Portland in a special freight, but since we know that the shipper could not have induced the company to do that, we give Mr. West credit and wish to do so publicly. He acted promptly and effectively when he could more easily have let the shipper be there was nothing he could do. I was not the shipper and have no direct interest but like to see a competent official commended.

H. H. VANDERVOORT.

Willing to Be Sacrificed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 4.—Friends of Frederick F. Wheeler, a capitalist in this city, have opened a correspondence campaign to secure for Mr. Wheeler the Prohibition nomination for President at Columbus O. next July. Mr. Wheeler admits that he is a passive candidate for the honor and will be glad to lead the Prohibitionists if called upon to do so. He is a member of the Prohibition National Committee and has been several times candidate for Congress and other offices. He was formerly a banker and member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Wheeler is quoted as saying that of course his party has no hope to win in the coming election, but that the one great principle for which it stands is already winning all over the country. Mr. Wheeler is 48 years of age.

E. W. Eckert, Pigeon Fancier.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 4.—George W. Eckert, known all over the world as the breeder of owl pigeons that have won the first prizes at shows in all parts of the country, died at his home today, aged 72 years.

BOXERS WRECK MISSIONS

Enraged at New Taxes—Smuggling Arms Into China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—C. Polhill, an English missionary, who has spent 20 years in China, and who arrived yesterday on the liner Niropo Maru, says that shortly before he left his station at Kai Tsiun, in the Province of Szechuan, a place about 100 miles from Shanghai, the Boxers had caused considerable alarm to the foreign residents. The imposition of an heavy school tax and a boxers tax on opium had aroused the Boxers to anger, and started them on a wrecking rampage. No lives were lost in the outbreak, but five buildings belonging to the Protestant and Catholic missions were destroyed before the authorities succeeded in quelling the riots.

Mr. Polhill is on his way to London. He expects trouble all over China before many months. That small arms in large quantities have been smuggled into the interior of China from this city has come to the notice of the imperial consul at this port, Sun Sze Yee. The information came in the form of an official notice from Viceroy Chang, of Canton. An influential Chinese of Napa, Cal., named Lee Ming Fal, was arrested in that city with a trunkload of small arms and copious ammunition for the same in his possession. He was set free because of his age and the influence behind him.

An edict was issued shortly afterward by the Viceroy making it a capital offense to import weapons of any kind into the interior of China. Notices concerning the edict are posted in the local Chinatown, and Chinese leaving here for home are warned against taking arms with them. The edict is to guard against the possibility of the Boxers being equipped and armed for another outbreak.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

All stocks must be reduced one-half within the next 30 days! McAllen & McDonnell. The store noted for best goods at lowest prices.