

GIVES SETBACK TO PARCELS POST

Trans-Mississippi Congress Is Opposed to Postmaster-General's Plan.

SUBJECT HOTLY DEBATED

Express Companies' Influence Seen in Background—Government Is Asked for \$50,000,000 Yearly for River and Harbor Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Reaffirming its support of a score of broad policies affecting the resources and development of the West and entrusting the destinies of their organization to new officers, the delegates to the trans-Mississippi commercial congress late today adjourned sine die the nineteenth annual session and departed for their homes. The last day of the congress was characterized by the only important contest of the five days prescribed by a difference of opinion over the proposed National legislation known as the parcels post measure. The resolution supporting the attitude of the Postmaster-General was defeated by a vote of 140 to 60.

Fight on Mail-Order Houses.

In anticipation that the congress would take action on the question, representatives of the Retail Grocers' Association, the Commercial Travelers of America, the Postoffice Department and of various commercial bodies accredited to the congress, not only watched the progress of the debate in committee, where it was defeated, but participated also in the spirited debate on the floor today. The question as to whether or not to give preference to mail order houses, the welfare of the small merchant, the item of Government expense and the probable effect upon the commercial travelers of the country. In more than one instance the assertion was made that the real object of the opposition was to prevent the Government from affording a lower rate for transportation that is afforded by railroad or express companies.

The legislation of President Thomas P. Walsh, of Denver, and the other officers just elected was a feature of the day.

\$50,000,000 a Year for Rivers.

The resolutions which were adopted reaffirm those of former Trans-Mississippi Congresses on the subject of deep waterways, and adopt as its own the slogan of the Rivers and Harbors Congress in favor of an annual appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the purpose. The Lakes-to-Gulf waterway scheme is approved, with permanent improvement of navigable rivers in the trans-Mississippi country in the line of navigation. An inter-coastal canal from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande is recommended.

The congress dealt with satisfaction the patriotic and statesmanlike utterances of President Roosevelt on this subject, calls upon Congress to support his recommendation of the establishment of a department of public works and increase of the public debt, but demands prompt and efficient action on all projects deemed practicable and useful by the United States engineers.

The lack of facilities for the Pacific Coast and declared inadequate for a strong defensive fleet, and a commission is recommended to prepare plans for a deep channel to Mare Island Navy-yard and provide facilities for a Pacific battleship fleet.

Expand Merchant Marine.

The United States Congress is asked to provide liberally for the expansion and maintenance of the merchant marine and the delegates urge to their Senators and Representatives to support such measures.

Broad Tariff Reciprocity.

Under the head of tariff reciprocity the resolutions say: "We endorse the principles of reciprocity to the end that tariff schedules shall be made so adjustable that the President of the United States shall be enabled to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, which will admit to the widest possible market consistent with the maintenance of the industries of this country, the products of our country, and the manufacturers of our country, and the establishment of a minimum schedule of duties the same be made up of a truly reciprocal basis so as to give opportunity to negotiate commercial agreements."

Laws are recommended to regulate grazing, subject to the rights of homesteaders, the rent to be low and to be applied to school purposes in each vicinity.

The work of the Bureau of American Republics is commended and laws for the development of commerce with Latin-American countries are urged.

The President is asked to reverse the Internal Revenue Commissioner's ruling against American sweet wines and Congress is asked not to reduce the duty on wine products.

Encourage Power Plants.

Five right of way and use of public land for water-power plants, with no burdensome charges or discrimination, that investment may be encouraged and use to be controlled and regulated by the state or Nation.

Roads and tracks through National public lands are advocated; also legislation, state and Federal, to compel lumbermen so to conduct operations as not to damage the forests.

Laws are recommended to suspend advanced freight rates pending investigation and requiring that all rates be subject to the same conditions before becoming effective are recommended.

The work of the United States geological survey is commended.

It is declared that right of way on the public domain for power development should be conditioned on continued construction and prompt completion.

A National Bureau of Mines is Recommended.

Improve Coast Harbors.

Study of the resources of the Philippine Islands and revision of their tariff and other laws are recommended. In view of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal improve-

ment of all Pacific Coast and Gulf harbors is recommended.

Good roads, National and state, are advocated.

The work of the International Fisheries Commission of the United States Fish Commission is commended.

Other measures advocated are: Opening of Bayou Lafourche, La., making the Arkansas River navigable up to Muskogee, Okla., breakwater at Humboldt Bay; extension of breakwater at Humboldt Bay; making the Sacramento River navigable to Red Bluff at all seasons; maintenance of large fleet of warships in Pacific waters; deepening of San Diego harbor; improvement of Humboldt Bay, Oakland harbor; control of Sacramento waters by joint appropriation of state and Nation; appropriations for the improvement of Coos Bay; extension of San Pedro breakwater.

Among the resolutions adopted: "We recommend that a board of skilled engineers be appointed by the United States Government to revise the projects for the improvement of the harbor of Coos Bay, with a view of fortifying the entrance and making the harbor a coaling station."

"Resolved, That the interdependence of the Pacific Coast States necessitates united action in efforts to secure Federal legislation favoring the harmonious and successful expansion of the Pacific Coast; and that the natural development of coast reserves."

Woman Suffrage Indorsed.

A surprise of the closing moments of the congress was the unanimous adoption of a resolution indorsing suffrage for women and urging Congressional Representatives of the Western states to support such action. The resolution was presented by Mrs. Scipio Craig of the California delegation and was enthusiastically passed.

J. B. Case, of Kansas, the retiring president, introduced his successor, Thomas A. Walsh, of Denver. In his address, Mr. Walsh said: "As no greater work yet to be done in the development of Western resources. We need more good roads, as good roads are essential to civilization. Our great rivers must be harnessed and made to transport our extensive products and every idle resource must be employed in order to provide for an increasing population."

Battle Over Parcels Post.

In a secondary report, embodying resolutions, the committee's reasons for neglecting the bitterly-contested parcels post measure, the delegates were given opportunity to engage in the liveliest debate of the congress. The secondary report maintained that congested populations can be served at less cost than diffused populations and that the Government with an 11-pound limit and a 15-cent rate will be forming an alliance with great mail-order houses against all local merchants and against the prosperity of small communities.

Edwin Berwick, president of the California Postal Progress League, immediately introduced a new resolution approving the measure recommended by the Postmaster-General, and supported it in an address, in which he expressed amazement that a body meeting for Western development should reject a measure providing for reduced transportation charges.

The plea against the mail-order houses, he said, was put forward as an argument to conceal the real objection, a reduction of the rates of express and freight rates which would necessarily follow. Colonel John P. Irish, of San Francisco, opposing the measure, declared the effect of such a bill would be to transfer the retail business of San Francisco to Chicago and increase the annual postoffice deficit.

Express Companies' Graft.

Postmaster Arthur G. Fisk, of San Francisco, as representative of the Postoffice Department, said that the congress could not afford to oppose this measure, because of the principle and parties involved. The same arguments, he said, were advanced a dozen years ago in opposition to the establishment of the parcel post, and he said that the express rates on packages over four pounds are ten times as great as those under four pounds, because the postal authorities must refuse any package over that amount. The rates today are un-American, because they oppose granting to American citizens the same advantages accorded those of foreign countries." Mr. Fisk concluded with the reading of President Roosevelt's recommendation of the parcel post.

Oregon Merchant's Argument.

A dramatic argument against the measure was that of W. H. Richardson, of Roseburg, Or., who introduced himself as a country merchant, and dealt with the subject from that standpoint. He affirmed that the country merchants could not meet the prices of the catalogue houses, and affirmed that they would in a few minutes receive the trade of the farmer until his cash was exhausted and he was obliged to seek credit.

Other addresses in opposition to the resolution were by G. W. Burton, of Los Angeles; H. R. Brashford a representative of the Commercial Traveling Men's Association; D. P. Marum, of Oklahoma; Wakefield Baker, of the firm of Baker & Hamilton, of San Francisco, and George M. Cannon, of Utah.

So many speakers demanded recognition that it was necessary to enforce a rule to restrict the time. An attempt to terminate the debate by J. J. Gosper, of Arizona, was vigorously opposed by Judge Harris, chairman of the committee, and for a few minutes the debate grew exceedingly warm. Judge Harris announced his intention of fighting any attempt to end debate, and announced that he would prolong the proceedings until far into the night if he thought it was necessary. It was finally decided to take a recess of two hours, after which the ten-minute addresses were resumed and the resolution rejected.

LEMAIRE OPERA GLASSES

Wife of Railroad Engineer Fatally Hurt by Leap.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. Harry Hunter, wife of an engineer employed by the St. Paul Railroad, was fatally injured this morning, when the car in which the Hunter family was living on the sidetrack at Grace Station, 24 miles east of Butte, and 17 others on the same switch, broke loose and ran wild down the mountain, colliding with a two-mile train two miles down the hill.

Mrs. Hunter jumped from the car in which she was, after it had run a mile down grade, and sustained a double concussion of the brain and a fractured left arm. Her infant was with her and escaped injury, despite the fact that the mother took the leap with the babe in her arms.

MANUFACTURER'S MISTAKE; PEOPLE'S GAIN

\$25,000 Stock New Fall Style Shoes Labeled Incorrectly.

Admit mistake and order shoes sold. Barnastey, Kneeland, Slater and Moral, 26 and 27 grades, 12.50; 28 and 29 grades, 13.50; women's 12.50 and 14.00. 22 1/2, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GINGER IS LACKING

Campaign's Tameness Due to Scarcity of Funds.

PUBLICITY HAS DRAWBACKS

Oldtimers in Politics Would Welcome Return to Conditions in Effect Before New Law Was Enacted.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 10.—It is being demonstrated more and more clearly every day that the dullness of the present campaign is in large measure attributable to the lack of funds with which to buy "fireworks."

The fact that both candidates have promised to publish a list of campaign contributions has hampered the respective campaign treasurers in the collection of money and without money there can be none of the "red fire and skyrockets" that have made previous campaigns interesting and enjoyable.

This question of publicity of campaign contributions has two sides. There is much to be said in favor of it and much against it. It will appeal to certain classes of the people, but to the average politician it is "very bad business," for as long as there is publicity so long will there be a scarcity of money, and when money is scarce the campaign must necessarily lack life and interest.

Where Hearst Has Advantage.

Aside from the participation of President Roosevelt and the exposures made by Mr. Hearst, the present campaign has been unusually dull and lifeless. Such part as the President has taken, of course, had no bearing on the campaign fund, and the President would have heard from had the coffers been full. And so far as Mr. Hearst is concerned he pays his own campaign expenses out of his own pocket.

Hearst has his millions, and he likes to spend them in playing politics. There is no publicity about his fund; no question about it. Everybody knows that when he needs money to conduct a campaign he draws it out of his personal bank account. And so, it appears, that the only real life injected into the campaign has come from sources not affected by the publicity policy of the opposing candidates.

But out through the country at large the campaign has been dragging along lazily. There have been few men of prominence on the stump; there has been comparatively little literature put in circulation, there has been few rallies and mass meetings, and less display of all kinds. And all due to the scarcity of money. It takes cash to send stump speakers around the country; it takes more cash to advertise; it requires money to hire halls, bands, and speakers; money for banners, etc.

Parties on Equal Ground.

Of course neither party has an advantage over the other on the finance question this campaign, for both parties are committed to publicity, and both treasurers are experiencing the same difficulty in getting funds. Heretofore the bulk of campaign contributions to both parties have been made by men of great wealth; this year these ordinarily heavy contributors are holding onto their money, for they do not want their names and contributions made known.

Cutting off the principal source of campaign funds, has forced the Republican and Democratic treasurers to appeal directly to the masses of the people—something they never had to do before. It is a new method of financing a campaign, and very naturally the first attempt under the new system is very burdensome on the men charged with the collection of the fund. It means appeals to new contributors; the initiation of new collection methods; it means employing more expensive means than were heretofore necessary, and it naturally means delay.

While that idea may be subject to criticism, the fact remains that money is very essential to the successful conduct of a Presidential campaign, and if publicity is to become a fixture, then new methods must be devised for raising campaign funds; some method not known to the men charged with financing the present fight between Bryan and Taft. The old-timers, however, would go back to the old system of getting money whenever and wherever possible, destroying the books at the close of the fight.

If old-time campaigners could have their way, publicity idea would be relegated at the close of the present campaign, and would never again be revived. It was the old idea in politics that it took money to run a campaign, and that the more money, the livelier and the more successful the campaign.

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THE SHOT THAT HITS THE MINDS OF GOOD DRESSERS



TAILOR-MADE SUITS REGULAR PRICE \$35 SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT \$20

The announcement of our tremendous sale of tailor-made suits spread like the report of one of Uncle Sam's 13-inch guns. IT SOUNDS GOOD to every man who wants to WEAR GOOD CLOTHES. These suits are made of the product of one of the best mills in the country which we bought in full bolts at 50% below jobbers' prices. None of these suits can be duplicated anywhere for less than \$35. Strictly hand-tailored, made to your measure, Cheviots, Cashmeres and Tweeds, these suits are the best values ever known in Portland at \$20. This sale also offers a fine line of serges, thibets and black worsteds. Sale will last until all patterns on sale are sold

Columbia Woolen Mills Co. Grant Phegley Manager. Elks Bldg. Seventh and Stark. TAILORS

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THE STORE WITH THE MONEY-BACK POLICY. GRAND LEADER. SAM. E. WERTHEIMER, Pres. and Gen'l. Manager. CORNER FIFTH AND ALDER STREETS

WOMEN'S FALL SUITS STRICTLY HAND-TAILOR'D. An Astonishing Sale for Monday. Values that clearly show our leadership. Now, at the season's beginning, when other stores are asking longest prices, you will find newest, highest-standard clothes UNDERPRICED. THESE GARMENTS are specially desirable because the fabrics are high grade, the patterns new in design and coloring, most advanced styles, and most modern tailoring known. EXTREME VALUES the result from trade advantages and our policy of giving to the customer the benefit of every trade advantage. EVERY SUIT is richly lined and superbly tailored; elaborate trimming effects in bias satin bands or smart silk braid and buttons; novel pocket effects you will not see elsewhere. Fashionable French snug fitting, flare gored skirts; some effectively trimmed to match coats, others richly plain tailored. All strictly hand-tailored Suits, of pure worsteds, blues, blacks, fancies. Regular values to \$50. Monday \$24.75

EXCEPTIONAL MONDAY WAIST VALUES AT \$2.89. A complete assembly of all the new Fall styles in Waists. Soft-finished batiste, trimmed with lace and embroidery. \$2.89 Regular values to \$7.50. Monday only \$4.95 SILK PETTICOATS in beautiful shades of light blue, white and changeable. Regular values to \$6.50. Monday only \$4.95

MONDAY SPECIALS FROM THE MILLINERY DEPT. Fancy Bandings, regular \$6.00 values; special, per yard \$3.00 Velvet Flowers, regular \$2.25 values; extra special at \$1.95 Pocahontas Bands in two-toned effects, reg. \$5 vals.; sp'l \$2.25 Ask to see our new Turbans; values from \$5.00 to \$15.00

BEAUTY PARLOR AND HAIR DEPT. SPECIAL SALE ON ALL HAIR GOODS. Every affliction of the face and scalp treated. Massage, Manicuring, Hairdressing and Shampooing. Combing made to order. Court Braids, Merry Widow Puffs on special sale. Ask for Home treatment for wrinkles and discolorations. \$2.00 Switches \$95 \$ 7.00 Natural Wavy \$4.00 \$5.00 Natural Wavy \$3.00 \$10.00 Natural Wavy \$6.00

SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN. Sole Agents for \$3.00 The "Harney" Shoe \$3.50 The "Cross" Shoe WATCH OUR WINDOWS FOR SPECIAL VALUES