

EXTRA SESSION IS COMING LARGER

Extreme Pressure Needed to Prevent Death of Reciprocity in Senate.

IMPORTANT WORK AHEAD

Lorimer Case, Direct Election and Other Measures Have Precedence. Senators Are Cool and Extra Session Is Taft's Hope.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An extra session of Congress looks very large and probable tonight. Unless President Taft and the friends of the Canadian reciprocity agreement are able to bring more than ordinary pressure to bear on the Senate and avert the expenditure of time by the opponents of the agreement—or its friends—it is difficult to see how the Senate can reach a vote before adjournment.

Ahead of the Canadian agreement for consideration, in addition to the general appropriation bills, are measures affecting these subjects: Popular election of Senators; Senator Lorimer's case; general election law; general election law; general election law; general election law.

Not one of these can be sidetracked without a contest. Each is supported by a group of determined Senators insistent that a vote shall be taken. Some of the measures will be left unpassed if the Canadian agreement will die. The foregoing is the opinion of Republican leaders of the Senate.

Those who hoped to avoid an extra session by getting the McCall bill passed as their chance for success growing less and less as the session draws near a close without matters being gotten out of the way.

With no little anxiety those Senators who fear they are facing a summer session are asking light from the White House. So far as can be learned, no Senator who has talked with President Taft has been commissioned to announce positively whether there will be an extra session in the event the Senate does not vote on the Canadian agreement.

At the House passed the McCall bill by a decisive vote and practically all of the Democrats voted for it. The President believes it will be passed without delay. It is also said the President believes the Senate, as it will be constituted after March 4, would pass the bill.

The Senate committee on finance today decided to give hearings on the McCall bill on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the bill will be considered in executive session and a consensus of opinion is that it will be reported not later than Wednesday.

Reciprocity Has No Friends. Even if the McCall bill should be given to the Senate on Thursday, there is grave doubt as to whether consideration of it could be brought about.

There is no enthusiastic advocate of the bill on the Republican side of the chamber. Should a Democrat come forward as its champion, his efforts probably would prove ineffective, as his motives would be sure to be attacked on the grounds that he was seeking to embarrass the Republicans.

The most ardent supporters of Canadian reciprocity on the finance committee are Senators Jones, Money, of Mississippi, and Stone, of Missouri, Democrats.

UNIFORM TARIFF PROPOSED

Senator Jones Would Ease It On Simple Needs of Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Jones, of Washington, today introduced an amendment to the Canadian reciprocity bill in the form of a substitute which would provide for the levying of such tariffs as are demanded by the necessary expenses of the government. It would be introduced "by request," Jones indicated he would favor the proposition because, if adopted, it would take the tariff out of politics.

Under the plan suggested, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of the present fiscal year, shall make an estimate of the amount of revenue that should be raised from customs duties for the following fiscal year in order to meet the expenditure for that year and any deficiency of the previous year.

The Secretary also is directed to estimate the probable value of imports of articles on the dutiable list and determine what percentage of revenue should be raised bears to the estimated value of the dutiable imports. It is further provided that there shall be collected for such year customs duties on all dutiable imports equal to such percentage of the value of the same.

GOVERNOR WIELDS A ROD (Continued From First Page.) The bill unwares. In yesterday's fight Clemens asserted his position on the bill indignantly, taking an active part in the debate against the measure preceding that action by the House. But the Multnomah County man deserted his associates of yesterday and lined up today with the forces that passed the bill.

and on motion of Ambrose the House considered the bill engrossed and placed it on third reading. Agan Abbott protested, contending that the Senate should take care of its own amendments to House bills and send all such bills to the House properly engrossed.

Again he was overruled by the unyielding and ear-like hand of Clemens.

Opposition Is Futile. Thompson and Abbott demanded that the House send the bill back to the Senate for engrossment but their motion to that effect was declared out of order. Bigelow said this move was intended only to get the bill out of the possession of the House which would effect a final adjournment before the bill could be returned and considered further.

Abbott next tried to have the bill amended to provide that the state printing board, provided for in the bill, should not assume official life until January 1911. Like other amendments, motions and objections from that source this was squelched promptly by friends of the bill.

Speaker's Seclusion Upheld. Noting the continued absence of Speaker Rusk from the hall, Eaton, of Lane, at this juncture insisted that the sergeant-at-arms should be directed to go in search of the presiding officer and bring him into the House. But the Speaker had absented himself purposely and Clemens promptly ruled the request out of order.

By this time a dozen members of the House were on their feet clamoring for recognition. The five-minute limit was enforced against the speakers to the best of the chairman's ability. But with McKinley, Brooks, Fouts, Thompson, Eaton, Abbott and others talking, some of them shouting, it was out of the question for the chairman to maintain a semblance of order. He accordingly terminated the confusion by unceremoniously shutting off further debate and ordering the rollcall, which proceeded with the following result:

33 to 21 Is Vote. Ayes—Abrams, Ambrose, Amme, Beland, Bigelow, Bonebrake, Brooks, Chapman, Church, Clemens, Clyde, Collins, Cotten, Darby, Fouts, Gill, Hollis, Huntington, Johnson, Jones, Libby, Magone, Mann, McKinley, Miller of Columbia, Neuner, Peterson, Ricketts, Reynolds, Simpson, Smith, Steelhammer and Westerman—33.

Noes—Abbott, Beals, Belknap, Bryant, Buchanan, Buckley, Chambers, Chatten, Cole, East, Eaton, Leinenweber, Linn, Petree, Powell, Shaw, Sutton, Thompson, Tizard—21.

Bill Effective in 1915. The provisions of the bill do not go into effect until January, 1915, after the expiration of the present term of the House, which expires on January 3, 1915.

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PENSIONS, SAYS CURTIS

SENIOR WOULD INCREASE THEM EVEN IF BONDS NEEDED.

When Lodge Questions Sufficient Surplus, Kansas Screams for Bonds to Pay Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Expenditure of the anticipated surplus in paying pensioners on the 1st of January, 1911, that the issue of bonds for the purpose was advocated in the Senate today by Curtis of Kansas and Scott of West Virginia.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, today took up the Sulloway bill granting service pensions. McCumber of North Dakota then gave his substitute for the Sulloway bill providing for a smaller increase. A question arose as to the rate of death of pensioners. McCumber put the rate at \$200 a year.

"They are not dying fast enough to suit some of the Senators, yet they are going at the rate of one every 11 minutes," he said.

Lodge declared the passage of the Sulloway bill would increase the annual pension expenditures so as to carry the total to \$232,000,000.

Replying, Curtis asserted that the Sulloway bill never would require an annual expenditure of more than \$60,000,000. He said there soon would be a surplus of \$100,000,000 in the Government receipts and that the country could afford the increase.

Lodge contradicted the statement. He said there was no such condition, but that, on the contrary, it was necessary to issue bonds to continue the work on the Panama Canal.

"Then let the bonds be issued," shouted Scott.

"If we issue bonds for the canal, why not issue bonds to pay the soldiers?" Curtis fairly screamed, bringing his fist down on his desk. Scott in a stage whisper, "that's it; give it to them."

McCumber said the practice of granting pensions to the widows of ex-officers and to the widows of privates was having the effect of causing more marriages of officers than of privates.

Scott denounced as an "outrage" the treatment of the old soldiers are receiving.

CHINESE RULER CHRISTIAN

Ancient Letter in Vatican Proves Fact.

PEKING, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Information from Rome is that a Chinese diplomat, who recently went to the Vatican Chamber of the Vatican to consult a few documents concerning Chinese history, made a most interesting discovery. He found among other things, an official letter sent by an Emperor of China to Pope Innocent X. (1644-1655), informing the latter that he had adopted the Christian religion, as well as several members of her Royal house. She asked the Pope to send over missionaries, especially members of the Society of Jesus. The diplomat, who is a Chinese mandarin, readily admitted the genuineness of the document referred to. This letter did not reach Rome until the advent of Alexander VII, Innocent's successor.

RUSSIA RELES ON AMERICAN TREATY

Compact of 1844 Makes Commerce Free—Muscovites Are Barred Out.

DUPLICITY IS PRACTICED

Amban of Aliai Confiscates Russian Buildings and Refuses to Negotiate, Though Pekin Says Orders Are Issued.

VICTORIA, Feb. 18.—That Russia relies on an old treaty between America and China, under which China cannot place restraint on foreign trade, in her ultimatum which is being followed by an armed demonstration in Hl and Mongolia, was the news brought by the steamer Montezuma tonight.

The Dalkovaya Okraina, a Russian paper published at Vladivostok, says: "There is no doubt a storm is approaching which will soon burst between Russia and China with disastrous results."

"According to the treaty concluded in 1844 between China and the United States of America, the former country cannot place any restraint on foreign commerce, including Russian trade, by means of either monopoly of other measures, in violation of the treaties concluded in 1853 and 1858 between Russia and China, the former could enjoy all the rights of the most-favored nation and Russian merchants could deal in goods of any origin in every populated district in Mongolia.

Chinese Grab Tea Trade. For that reason long ago there were established many Russian firms dealing in tea in the Hl, Tarbagatal and Hsiansan provinces. This trade was conducted by Russian merchants, and the Chinese officials secretly participated in the business, making great profits by their deals. Later, however, they have been endeavoring to take this trade out of Russian hands.

"At the outset several attempts were made to place obstacles in the way of Russian trade, but last April a joint stock company was officially organized monopolizing all trade in tea in Tarbagatal and Hl, and Russia was effectually checked.

"Besides this, the Chinese authorities did not act fairly toward the Russians in the Aitai province, the capital of which is Shara-Sume. The Amban, the chief of the province, since 1905 has repeatedly refused to render any judgment when misunderstandings occurred between Russians and Chinese and issued an order prohibiting Chinese to sell or to lease houses to Russians.

Governor Refuses to Negotiate. "Finally, in 1908, he ordered all buildings belonging to Russians to be confiscated. After this the Russian Consulate was sent to negotiate, but the Amban curtly refused to deal with him, saying he had no instructions from Pekin, while the Chinese government at Pekin assured the Russian authorities that instructions had already been issued.

"According to article 10 of the treaty concluded at St. Petersburg, Russian Consuls have the right, when traveling, to avail themselves of the government postal establishments. Later, the Amban refused Russian Consuls permission to use these establishments.

"The correspondence between the Russian government and the local authorities and Pekin did not produce any satisfactory results and the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to open a Russian consulate at Shara-Sume. The Chinese government opposed this measure, stating that there are few Russians at that town, and they have also no right to settle at Kobdo, where the Amban previously resided."

JAPS FEARED MOST BY CHINA They Are Closely Allied With Russia in Encroachments.

PEKING, Feb. 18.—The Chinese Government displays the keenest anxiety over Russia's threatened military demonstration in Hl Province, but nevertheless it may not comply with the demands set forth in the note from St. Petersburg until a show-up is made in some of the strategic points of its humiliation. It is believed in Pekin that, even should China acquiesce, Russia would not accept her promise, but would insure its fulfillment by occupying certain points in Chinese Turkestan. The Foreign Board states that it asked Russian Minister Korostovets for a military expedition to occupy certain points within the Chinese frontier for the purpose of controlling those infected with the plague and preventing the disease crossing the border.

In the matter of this encroachment greater fear is felt regarding the attitude of the Japanese in Manchuria, who are asserted to be in close association with the Russians, but up to the present no action has been taken by Japan which could be construed as definitely aggressive.

Reports from Manchuria state that the Japanese sometimes usurp the authority of Chinese officials in dealing with the plague, but it is generally conceded that the situation warrants this conduct.

ENGINEER IS STUNNED

Freight Dashes Wildly Down Mountain, Unhinged.

PENDELTON, Or., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Struck by a rock from the mountainside and knocked unconscious, Engineer Anderson, of La Grande, Or., held to the throttle of his engine while it dashed wildly down the western slope of Blue Mountain for a distance of three miles before being checked by Anderson's fireman.

The train was an extra westbound freight and had a narrow escape from destruction.

The incident occurred near Conway Station about 10:30 at night while the train was speeding along under the rocks which border Meacham Creek. The rattle of the train loosened a shower of rocks on the hillside and one of these flying missiles, striking a projecting ledge, was shot into the cab, striking Engineer Anderson on the back of the head. Just how long the engineer was unconscious probably will never be known, as his memory is not clear in regard to the night's happenings.

As soon as he was struck the hand which grasped the air brake lever apparently relaxed its hold and the heavy train immediately began gathering momentum, which sent it down the mountain curves at a tremendous rate.

The fireman, on his side of the cab, had decided the engineer was trying to make up lost time, but it was not until the lights of Conway station flashed before him that he realized how fast they really were traveling.

He then turned to investigate and found the form of the engineer crumpled up on the seat with his powerless hand still on the throttle. By that time they were traveling at such a rate of speed that the train was carried nearly three miles down the mountain before it could be stopped. Then, with conductor Hancock at the throttle, the train and its unconscious engineer were brought into Pendleton.

LEADERS ARE INDICTED

UNCLE SAM IS GOING AFTER FILIBUSTER CHIEFS. United States Charges Bonilla and Lieutenants With Fitting Out Hornet for Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The Honorable Orleans situation was further complicated today by the indictment in the Federal Court here of General Manuel Bonilla, provisional president of Honduras, General Lee Christmas, Colonel Florian Davila and Joseph W. Beer, charged with violating the neutrality laws in connection with the filibustering expedition of the steamer Hornet.

The indictments resulted from an investigation instituted by the Department of Justice at Washington. The action of the grand jury caused a sensation here, especially in view of the fact that in the past numerous revolutionary expeditions directed against Central American republics have left this port without secrecy.

Caplases were immediately issued for the indicted men and Mr. Beer, a New Orleans merchant, was placed under \$1000 bonds.

HOPE SLIGHT FOR STATE RESERVES

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BALLINGER IS FAVORABLE

Time Is Too Short to Legalize Exchange of Land Giving States. Compact Body—Oregon Senators Miss Opportunity.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 18.—The plan of Governor West to create an Oregon state forest reserve by relinquishing to the Federal Government all school sections now embraced in forest reserves, taking in exchange a compact body of Government forest reserve, can be accomplished only by the authority of Congress, and the prospect for such legislation at the present session is not bright.

The suggestion of the Governor might be carried out by the passage of a special bill, or it could be done under the terms of the Hamer bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, but under this bill, attempt to create what disposition shall be made of the land after it is turned over to the states.

In view of the practical certainty that the Hamer bill cannot pass at this session, because of the objection of Heyburn, it would seem that a special act is necessary to permit the carrying out of West's scheme, and two weeks is not short time in which to pass a bill of this kind, especially through the House of Representatives.

The statement sent out from Washington that Secretary Ballinger is casting obstacles in the way of the creation of a state forest reserve in Oregon is absolutely untrue. The question is one that Ballinger cannot settle, for it has been held that under existing law the Secretary of the Interior cannot exchange reserved public land for sections 16 and 36 within forest reserves, and it is a question that Congress alone can settle. Ballinger is not in a position to prevent the carrying out of the West plan, and the most he could do would be to report adversely on the Hamer bill or on some special bill drawn to meet the situation in Oregon.

Ballinger Favors Bill. The record shows that Ballinger favors the Hamer bill and has recommended its passage. He has not had opportunity to go on record on the West scheme, and therefore he cannot be accused of hostility. As a matter of fact, from his standpoint, it is authorizing the exchange as proposed by West would be on equal footing with the Hamer bill, for the Interior Department is not concerned over what a state may do with its land.

If there has been any dilatoriness it has been on the part of West's friends in Congress, either through their failure to bring the matter to a vote or through the protest of Heyburn or to introduce and press to final passage a special bill to meet the recommendations of the Governor. As a matter of fact, neither Oregon Senator has displayed any interest in the Hamer bill, and neither has contributed to its passage. If Western Senators had combined and forced the passage of this measure earlier in the session, the Heyburn filibuster would necessarily have collapsed, for even Heyburn cannot talk forever and he would have to make a long fight on this bill, as no other member of the Senate agrees with his view. Had this bill been taken up by the Senate and kept before it in the course of the session, Heyburn would have been obliged to talk until physically unable to continue, and would then have been obliged to let the bill go to a vote.

Oregon Senators Negligent. But here, as in other instances, the Oregon Senators have not been "onto their job." They have not helped other Senators who have advocated the passage of the Hamer bill; they have not introduced a special bill to carry out the West plan, and so the project is being abandoned. It is not the possibility that the Hamer bill may be amended so that its provisions will not extend to Idaho, in which event Heyburn will withdraw his opposition.

Both, however, is very much in favor of the bill and objects to having Idaho eliminated. Whether, under pressure from other Senators, he would be willing to accept Idaho, as he had to do when the original dry farm homestead bill passed, is still a question. He may do this in the course of the session, and then, in the next Congress, introduce a special bill in the interest of Idaho. Heyburn would not permit the extension of the 320-acre homestead law to Idaho, but the following year, when he introduced a special bill extending the provisions of that law to Idaho, Heyburn reversed himself and became its enthusiastic advocate. He may do the same thing on the exchange bill.

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Grand Rapids Company Wants Receipt for Siletz Acreage.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Claiming ownership of a valuable tract of land in the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon, the Grand Rapids Timber Company filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a petition for a mandamus compelling the Secretary of the Interior to deliver to it the original receipt of which it has a duplicate by transfer from the original entryman, under the final homestead entry of 1902.

Frank Jewell signs the petition as president of the lumber company and cities that the land in question was transferred by the entryman, Ernest A. O'Neill, to Howard Morley, vice-president of the Oregon Timber Company, who in turn transferred it to his company.

The Land Office rendered judgment against the legal transfer of the land to the company on the ground that the entry was not made for the exclusive