ROADS' REVENUES HERE $27,630,425

Annual Report of Oregon Commission Gives Figures Up to June 30, 1911.

TOTAL OF BUSINESS HIGH

State Proportion of Inter-State Revenue Is $12,964,477, Steam Railways Leading All in Traffic by Big Margin.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The gross revenues of all the railroads operating in Oregon as far as Oregon's share of the business is concerned were $27,630,425, according to the annual report of the State Railroad Commission which was completed today.

The railroads paid taxes amounting to $1,555,558 and enjoyed a net operating revenue, less taxes, of $9,870,697. The operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, were $16,207,166, these being the operating expenses assignable to Oregon. These figures represent business for the year ending June 30, 1911.

Of the operating revenues as shown, those for the State of Oregon exclusively totaled $13,690,767, and the Oregon proportion of the interstate revenue was $12,964,477.

Steam Roads Lead All.

In the total of business transacted commercial steam roads lead the rest by a big margin. Their total operating revenues were $22,830,340, while the total operating revenues of the commercial electric roads were $4,675,810. The taxes represented by the commercial steam roads was over $1,187,000, while the taxes of the commercial electric roads were $362,946.

The industrial steam roads had operating revenues of but $124,264 and paid only $1324 in taxes.

On the complete summary for all the roads of the state some interesting figures are shown. The total freight revenues were $13,724,758. The passenger revenues were $12,288,548. Other passenger train revenues, including mail and express and miscellaneous, were $1,078,336, and all other transportation revenues were $217,653.

Revenue Figures $381,139.

Revenues from operations other than transportation amounted to $381,139.

For operating expenses assigned to Oregon, maintenance of way and structures costs $3,213,698; maintenance of equipment, $2,343,641; traffic expenses, $614,143; transportation expenses, $8,-941,456; the net operating revenue, exclusive of taxes, being $11,423,249.

Traffic statistics show there were 213,194,483 passengers carried one mile in Oregon and the average receipts per passenger mile are 2.6 cents. The number of tons of freight carried one mile totaled 978,780,480, and the average receipts per ton mile were 1.351 cents.

"HAYSTACK" MAST FAILURE

Navy Finds Vibration Prevents Fire Control Observations.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6.—Naval officials have made the discovery that the "haystack" military masts recently installed on the vessels of the Pacific fleet vibrate too much to make the observations of the fire control officer in the top sufficiently accurate, the fault being placed on the height of the mast.

It is now planned to shorten the new mast recently constructed on the armored cruiser Pennsylvania and workmen at the Puget Sound Navyyard are preparing to take ten feet off the top of the structure.

"COLD CURE" KILLS CHILD

Little Girl Eats 22 Tablets Containing Acetanilid.

BINGHAM, Utah, Jan. 6.—Tablets sold as a cold cure caused the death of little Edith Antell, aged two years, last night. She ate 22 of the tablets, each of which contained a small percentage of acetanilid.

A physician was unable to save her.

BIG MERGER IS PLANNED

(Continued from First Page.)

modern basis, sufficient to handle the enormous trade that certainly will follow opening of the Panama Canal.

In Portland, which is said to be one of the favored cities in the contemplated merger, it is said that the great financial agency intends to build a white-lead factory at a cost of from $750,000 to $1,000,000. That sum is for the first cost of the plant. It would necessitate about the same amount to equip it and put it in operation, to say nothing of the payrolls and outlay required for the expansion of business throughout the territory.

Six Cities to Front.

Cities vitally concerned in the great merger now being worked out, presumably by the Standard Oil interests, are San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle; of course the entire territory, to which establishments in those centers cater, is concerned as much or more. The paint and oil business is listed among the greatest industries of the country and experts in the business acknowledge that upon the Pacific Coast there is soon to be the greatest progress in building operations in the history of the country. Therefore, it is believed, it is the desire of the Standard Oil interests to control the paint and oil trade here at the earliest possible time, and in any event, not later than the date when the Panama Canal will be thrown open.

The unlimited financial resources and tremendous business prestige of this company would make it possible for that concern to accomplish what would be impossible for almost any other organization.

Standard Seen Back of It.

While the greatest of secrecy has been maintained regarding the manipulations of those who are reaching out to lay hold of the paint and oil business, nevertheless, enough has leaked to justify the belief that none other than Standard Oil interests are behind the gigantic scheme. Representatives of various large paint and oil establishments along the Pacific Coast are known to have been called to New York, something most unusual in itself, and certain changes that have followed in some cases lead those in the business, and therefore intimately connected with the trend of things, to believe that the Standard interests are actually taking over certain concerns and that it is but the beginning of the end of another of the Standard's great "big business" operations.

It is said that the Standard Oil interests already control through various auxiliary companies the oil and paint product industry. One big feature concerning the proposed lead plant in Portland is the fact that the Standard interests own the big lead mines in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho, and it seems likely that the output will be shipped to the proposed Portland plant and manufactured here for the Northwest trade. This would mean a large addition to the business here and would make this city even more of an important oil and paint center than it is now.

There are other reasons for the belief that the Standard Oil interests are behind the move to merge the business on this Coast. For several years this corporation has been taking over gradually and gaining control of large smelting and refining plants and wholesale establishments over all the United States and Canada. They actually control the business now in Canada, through their auxiliary companies. Therefore, the present movement extends only to the British Columbia border on the north, and to the California line on the south.

CONSOLIDATION IS URGED

STATE UNIVERSITY HELD TO BE TOO FAR FROM CITY.

No Danger of Agricultural College Being Overshadowed, Parkison's Contention.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—(To the Editor.)—I was very much interested in the article appearing in The Oregonian January 4 relating to an interview with H. W. Stone, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., relative to the consolidation of the university and the agricultural college.

This article comes from a man whom I know to have the interest of the plain people at heart, and is doing all possible in his way to assist in that general movement of "back to the farm" which we all recognize is most necessary in this day and age.

I therefore have great respect for Mr. Stone, but would like to take issue with him in The Oregonian concerning his opinion regarding consolidation.

Mr. Stone is opposed to the consolidation upon the grounds that "it would certainly mean the overshadowing of the agricultural branch by the university courses."

Such argument as this by Mr. Stone would have been effective if it had been made some ten years ago. At that time the Liberal Arts Departments of our universities were popular studies and did overshadow the agricultural and industrial branches of our colleges; but today these departments are no longer the popular side of our school life. The profession, and particularly the legal profession, are falling in popularity and respect in the minds of the average individual as compared to the studies pertaining to the useful side of our country and city life.

The result has been in those states where there has been a thorough test the agricultural and industrial departments predominate, and the student engaged in these studies is no longer the object of ridicule, as he was a generation ago.

I have received many letters from the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. The professors and men and women of understanding there urge the benefits of a consolidated school.

Oregon, however, is so situated at the present time that the question of the Liberal Arts Department overshadowing the Agricultural Department does not enter into the situation.

In this state conditions and causes which now affect our university and agricultural college commenced many years ago.

Our agricultural college was established at Corvallis, a country district, so to speak. This may have been well, as this school has acquired a large tract of land, and under good management, and upon a general plan outlined by Olmstead Brothers, of Boston, has acquired buildings and equipment of considerable magnitude.

The University of Oregon was also established in a country district and entirely away from our social and industrial center, being as it is 130 miles south of Portland.

This was done in 1876, possibly for the reason that certain enterprising citizens contributed land, building and equipment to the value of $50,000 to the state of Oregon for school purposes, if established at Eugene.

At any rate, it meant that our university was established at a great distance from the greater number of those people who had use for the same, viz., the residents of our most populous district, Multnomah County.

This weakened our university and caused students to be sent to other universities that were on a better equipped basis.

There has been a strong and constant demand for educational facilities of this kind in the city of Portland, and as result of this demand there has been established here an institution (the Reed College), which is of some large proportions, and has an endowment, so I am informed, sufficient to guarantee the expenditure per student of three or four times the amount of money spent by the state of Oregon for our university.

This institution has already taken its place among us here in Portland. It has absorbed some of the patrons of our state university, and will certainly take the greater part of those who now hail from this part of the state as soon as the school is established on its large grounds here in Portland, which is now being done. Therefore, it is plain to be seen that if our university is left at Eugene it will naturally, by its geographical location, be made a sort of second-grade school, a source of expense to the taxpayers, which can be largely avoided by consolidation with the agricultural college at Corvallis.

Consolidation, with resultant enlarged equipment and facilities, will be of decided benefit to the students of the united institution, to say nothing of the saving in expense to the taxpayers; and this without fear of the board of regents, in charge of the united school, under direction of law enacted by the voters, allowing the Liberal Arts department to predominate over the naturally healthful growth in the now popular farm and industrial departments. H. J. PARKISON.

The Latest Talking Machines.

No talking machine department in the city is as complete, cosy and comfortable, and in none is as courteous service offered as at The Wiley B. Allen Co.'s new store, corner Seventh and Morrison Sts. **

W. J. Cummins Owes $4,680,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William J. Cummins, former officer and director of the Carnegie Trust Company, filed today, show liabilities $4,680,000, assets $135,000.

ROOSEVELT'S NAME MAY GO ON BALLOT

Petitions to Place Colonel Before Oregon Voters Are in Circulation.

CONSENT IS NOT SOUGHT

Oliver M. Hickey and Joseph T. Ellis, Portland Attorneys, Start Agitation—La Follette Supporter Airs Views.

Without awaiting definite announcement from Roosevelt as to whether or not he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, Oliver M. Hickey and Joseph T. Ellis, Portland lawyers, have followed the example of other admirers of the ex-President in the states of Nebraska and New Jersey and yesterday started the circulation of petitions to place the name of Roosevelt on the primary nominating ballot as a candidate for the Presidency.

It is the announced purpose of these men to circulate their petitions in a number of counties, confident in the belief that the required number of signatures to place Roosevelt's name on the ballot will be forthcoming.

Three-Cornered Fight Looms.

Entrance of Roosevelt as a candidate for the popular vote of Oregon's Republican electorate for the Presidency insures a lively three-cornered contest for that indorsement. Ben Selling, chairman of the Taft committee of 18, which organized some time ago, is arranging to open headquarters in this city soon. Like organizations are being perfected by Republicans in several of the other counties and when the Portland committee gets on a working basis its efforts will be directed partly towards encouraging the organization of these auxiliary clubs as the best means of promoting the candidacy of President Taft.

At the same time supporters of Senator La Follette within the Republican party are also on the alert. To date, however, nothing has been done aside from designating Thomas McCusker as manager of the La Follette campaign in this state. In the last campaign McCusker was one of the leaders in the "second elective term" agitation for Roosevelt. Equally active in the same agitation were many of the men now affiliated with McCusker and shouting for La Follette.

La Follette Enthusiasm Small.

But the La Follette boom in this state has not taken on the proportions its promoters had hoped for. Admittedly there are some Republicans in Oregon who may not support Taft, but these same Republicans have at no time enthused over the Wisconsin man. This fact proved disconcerting to the directors of the La Follette movement, but it failed to produce the element of absolute dismay which invaded their camp when the discovery was made a day or two ago that a genuine movement was on foot to place Roosevelt's name on the ballot.

In a two-handed game La Follette supporters were nursing the fond hope that he might succeed in registering a greater popular vote than President Taft. But the entrance of Roosevelt into the contest has dispelled that hope and they are already complaining that they have been "jobbed."

"I have just returned from a trip over the state in which I visited virtually every county," said Mr. Ellis, last night. "In every county I found more sentiment for Roosevelt than for La Follette. It requires the signatures of only 500 registered voters to place the name of a candidate for President on the ballot in this state and I am sure of securing a much larger number of signatures for Roosevelt.

Petitions Are Signed.

"It was not until this afternoon that I began circulating these petitions in Multnomah County. The task of securing signatures is slow work since only registered voters have the right to sign. However, in a short time I had obtained 60 signatures. The circulation of these petitions will be continued until the required number of signatures has been obtained, when the petitions will be filed with the Secretary of State."

Manager McCusker, of the La Follette campaign, yesterday submitted to The Oregonian for publication the following:

"Allow me to thank you for the very flattering statement that I am a 'stayer' and that La Follette will get one vote if I live.

"As I have no present intention of dying, he sure will get that vote, and in case you do not know it, or have inadvertently overlooked it, permit me to say that there will be a few thousand others who will also add their vote to mine, and when the final result is announced you will find that La Follette will have a majority of two to one over Taft. I should have said three to one, but being tender hearted, I do not like to lacerate the feelings of the few who think they owe a duty to Taft, so I cut off the dog's tail a piece at a time, so it won't hurt so much.

McCusker Finds Encouragement.

"Perhaps I shouldn't give this away, as it may give the Taft committee an inspiration, but I'm generous and love my enemies and a lot of stuff just like that, so I will say that a canvass of the city shows that about 50 per cent of those who have come here within the last two or three years are 'progressives,' and favorable to the progressive laws of Oregon. This is particularly true with respect to the younger men. I knew, as every one must know, that there was a large new element in our city, but I did not think they were 'progressives,' as many of them came from the older states, which are still ruled by machine politics, and do not believe in new-fangled ideas, so I was agreeably surprised to learn how they stood.

"Since I had the honor to be named as manager of the La Follette campaign in this state, hundreds of those men have called on me and assured me of their support, but what is better, have volunteered their services in the cause, consequently you will admit I am modest in my estimate of the result.

"You say that it no doubt gave myself and the other members of the La Follette committee—yet unnamed—a glow of pleasure to know that La Follette would stay in the race. I experienced no change of sentiment, as I knew just where he stood, also knew the source of the statements to the contrary, which were so ridiculous as to need no explanation. I am also aware, as are all the friends of the 'progressive' movement, just where the cry of Roosevelt started.

Theory Is Set Forth.

"It first started in the convention of Taft committeemen in Washington, as they thought by showing there was an undercurrent of sentiment for Roosevelt, it would cause the 'progressive' Republicans to believe that La Follette was not their choice, but when La Follette made a few speeches in Ohio, they became panicstricken and sent a messenger to see Roosevelt with the statement that if Roosevelt wanted the nomination, Taft would withdraw, hoping thereby to trap Roosevelt into declining again, which they would construe into an indorsement for Taft, but Roosevelt saw through the game, and as he has no intention of indorsing Taft, he declined to make any reply.

"Now if Taft is in the fight until the 'death,' why should he offer to withdraw for Roosevelt? By so doing he admits what everybody knows, that if nominated he cannot be elected, and there is a growing feeling that he cannot even be nominated and I predict that the leaders who do not court defeat will not even let his name come before the convention.

"The secretary of the Taft committee in an interview on his return from the East to Portland admitted that if Wilson was the nominee of the Democrats, Taft would be defeated, and another prominent officer of that committee told me that he did not think Taft could possibly be elected. Why, then, carry on this farce and go to certain defeat? The Oregonian surely knows the sentiment in Oregon and throughout the country, and should use its influence to carry Oregon for a candidate that will have a chance to win over a Democratic nominee.

"There are certain machine politicians—some of them discontented—in this city and other parts of the state, circulating petitions to put Roosevelt's name on the ballot, but it does seem strange that these gentlemen, who are members of Lincoln-Taft and Taft Clubs, should be so anxious to have Roosevelt run, when they know he will not be a candidate. La Follette certainly must have thrown a scare into them, but they can't fool the people, and I still predict two to one for La Follette."

JUDGE DONWORTH RESIGNS

President Informed of Jurist's Desire to Leave Bench.

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—United States Judge Donworth tonight announced that he had sent his resignation to President Taft several days ago.

He gives his desire to return to private practice as the reason.

Carload of Horses Attached.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—A carload of horses which had been purchased by F. A. Peach and P. H. Brunsell, horse buyers from Oakland, Cal., for shipment to California markets, were attached here by Sheriff William B. Barnes at the instance of Attorney C. M. O'Neill, representing J. M. Howell. Howell has entered suit against the horse-buyers, alleging that they purchased of him two horses and took them away, giving him in payment a check for $325, which he sent for collection through the Merrill bank. The check, according to Howell, was returned unpaid because the two makers had stopped payment on it. They allege that one of the horses died after they bought the span, and it is believed they may attempt to make this fact part of their defense.

Federal Biscuit Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the Federal Biscuit Company. C. W. Wickersham has been appointed as receiver. The assets of the company are said to be worth $250,000. There are 600 creditors throughout the country.

Forbes Will Not Resign.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Governor-General Forbes denies that he has any intention of resigning. He intends to visit the United States in March, returning here in September.

DOUGLAS FIR OIL GOOD

Students at University of Washington Make Discovery.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Discoveries that will place Douglas fir oil on a par with that extracted from pine, will utilize the millions of feet of fir stumps, roots and tree limbs, representing one-half of the standing timber, and will provide for the manufacture of fine paper from the waste after the oil has been manufactured, have been made by students of the chemistry department here, who, under the direction of Dr. H. K. Benson, have been experimenting on 29,000 pounds of fir stumps received from Linden, Or.

"Our discovery of the oil of Douglas fir came as a result of studying the oils of four cords of wood sent through a wood distilling plant at Anacortes," said Dr. Benson. "Commercial turpentine of a high grade and the new oil were found by the students. When the tar obtained from this fir wood was refined it yielded three products—a very light oil, used in the manufature of shingle stain; a heavier oil of tar, which, I believe, can be used for linseed oil, and a tar residue or pitch, which, we believe, can be used successfully as a protective paint for iron, steel and metal surfaces. Now, the rosin in the wood renders it useless for white paper, and it is available only for the cheaper grades of colored paper, but by using our apparatus we can extract this rosin.

"Other experiments deal with the value of the tannic acid of the fir bark and the oil distilled from fir needles."

Centralia High Nearly Done.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The new high school building in Centralia will be completed in about six weeks. The exterior is already finished and the final touches are being put on the interior. The structure is being erected at a cost of $125,000, and when completed will be one of the finest high schools in Southwest Washington.

A GENUINE sacrifice of high-grade clothing; you'll find here the cream of the clothes world—incomparable imported fabrics from Scotch, Irish, English and French looms, as well as the finest cloths that are produced in America—in short, a veritable World's Clothing Fair. These are all our own goods, bearing our own label—brought here for our regular discriminating trade, not for sale purposes. Fashionable materials, cleanly tailored, correct in style. It's fine economy if you buy now with two seasons' wear ahead, and prices at their lowest

$45.00 Men's Suits $34.50
$35.00 Men's Suits $25.50
$25.00 Men's Suits $18.50
$40.00 Men's Suits $29.50
$30.00 Men's Suits $22.50
$20.00 Men's Suits $14.50
$15.00 Men's Suits $11.50

The Same Reductions on Men's Overcoats and Raincoats

The Same Reductions on Young Men's College Suits

Full Dress, Tuxedos, Blues and Blacks
15 per cent discount from regular prices

The greater part of our second floor is devoted to boys' clothing. Parents will find here a large showing of boys' suits, greatly reduced in price; splendid new garments, made for present service. Over 100 youths' overcoats, formerly $15 and $18, now on sale at $9.35; they're good health preservers at a nominal price

BEN SELLING
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HOTEL CARLTON
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Fourteenth and Washington Sts.

Popular Prices Prevail

THIS charming dining place offers an exceptional cuisine and service at moderate price. The new management has spared no effort in making the Carlton Restaurant a popular dining place. The best in the market, prepared in spotless kitchens by an American chef, with prompt and courteous service, and at prices that are astonishingly moderate. Music from 5 to 8:30 every evening.

TODAY, SUNDAY.

A Special Table d' Hote Dinner will be served at One Dollar.

From 132 to 180 Lbs.

Wonderfully Built Up at Small Cost.

The number of cases of general debility in which Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown its great intrinsic, medicinal worth, is very large. Mr. E. S. Fry, Ivanhoe, Va., describes his case and tells what this medicine did for him, in the following testimonial: "I was all run down and weighed only 132 pounds. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished began to improve, and when I had taken six bottles was wonderfully built up and weighed 180 pounds."

Hood's Sarsaparilla achieves its great victories, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than twenty different ingredients. Do not be led to accept any preparation said to be "just as good." There is no real substitute.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

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Stops instantly when you apply.
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High-grade California Sweet Wines, per gallon....$1 to $4

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