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# The Morning Astorian.



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## NOTED DAY IN SENATE

Great Speech on How to Regulate Trusts Delivered by Senator Hoar.

### SOCIALISM IS NO REMEDY

Famous Senator Does Not Believe in Government Ownership, but Proper Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The day in the senate was eventful because of a notable speech by Senator Hoar on his bill regulating the trusts, and an attack by Senator Vest on some of the results of the Dingley bill. Senator Hoar's utterances were listened to with marked attention.

Senator Vest used as a text for his remarks his resolution introduced yesterday instructing the committee on finance to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on coal. Feeble in the extreme and supporting himself on his desk, he called attention to the condition of the distress which had arisen as a result of the shortage in the coal supply. There was breathless silence in the chamber as he spoke. He said the question was no longer a partisan one, but one of humanity; that we are not on the verge of a crisis, but actually in it, and that women and children have been frozen to death. He charged republican senators with being silent and dumb to this state of affairs, having only in mind the party cry, "Stand pat."

Aldrich took exception to some of Vest's statements and the resolution went over until tomorrow when Aldrich will make reply.

The speech that followed by Senator Hoar was devoted entirely to the question of trusts and partly to an explanation of his recently introduced bill. He began his address with the assumption that all thoughtful men are agreed as to the necessity of legislation, state or national, for the control of trusts. He said that as yet there had been only apprehension and a large but not serious injury, except in the case of the recent coal strike, on account of trusts. On the contrary, the progress of our prosperity had been greater in the past few years than ever before had been known and our workmen were better off. Still, there is, he said, actual peril, and it is none the less real because it involves only the future and not the present.

The senator then took up the discussion of the effect of the control of vast wealth by individuals, saying that in such a system there was much to threaten republican liberty. Most of the vast fortunes of the present day had been accumulated within 30 days.

"Is there anything to render it unlikely," he asked, "that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million in 30 years that in the hands of the next possessor in another 30 or 50 years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million or the thousand million a thousand thousand million? If there anything to stop the accumulation of these snowballs. Can the same power and business ability and capital that control all the petroleum in the country by and by control all the coal? Can it control the railroad and ocean carrying trade? Can it not buy up and hold in one mass grasp the agricultural and grazing lands of new and great states and the coal mines and the silver mines and copper mines?" But great as were the possibilities of the accumulation of great wealth by individuals, he did not find in such accumulation the same peril that is found in corporate control of such wealth.

Mr. Hoar then took up the question of trusts as they now exist, pointing out what he conceived to be their chances, as follows:

- 1.—Destruction of competition.
  - 2.—The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital.
  - 3.—Destruction of local public spirit.
  - 4.—Fraudulent capitalization.
  - 5.—Secrecy.
  - 6.—Agreement for the private benefit of the officials.
  - 7.—The power to corrupt elections and in some cases to corrupt the courts.
  - 8.—The want of personal responsibility to public sentiment.
  - 9.—The absence of personal liability for contracts or wrong doing.
  - 10.—The holding of vast properties in mortmain in the dead hand, if we may use the ancient phrase of the English language. But it has life enough to serve the will that yields it. It is dead only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain or heart of the people.
- Mr. Hoar said that many as were

the evils in great combinations of capital, some of them would be counterbalanced by corresponding advantages, and added:

"I confess I like to see Pierpont Morgan buying up great lines of ocean steamships. I like to hear of foreign potentates and principalities and powers bowing down when he visits the continent of Europe. We need great strength. We need great individual power if we are to rival foreign nations in the great matters which they also control by individual power. We must, if we can, look out in protecting ourselves, not to destroy them, nor to cramp them. We can give them a law which will not impair their strength and not check their natural and rightful growth, and that, I hope, is all we mean to do.

"But great wealth should be controlled as the servant of man and of government, and should not be given the reins of control. We must keep control over agencies which can make cities grow or wither."

Mr. Hoar said that he did not agree with those who think they had an adequate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all trust-made articles. He opposed the government ownership of great labor employing industries, including coal mines and railroads. Socialism, he said, furnished no remedy, but would be quite as bad as the trusts themselves.

Speaking of corporations, Mr. Hoar said no power less than that of the empire nation is capable of dealing with them. The question was the most important that had come up for a long time, for, he said, "we are to deal not only with foreign commerce, but with that compared with which the foreign commerce of the world is but a drop in the bucket—the domestic commerce of the United States. This commerce," he continued, "is in the hands of the great corporations and it is properly in their hands. Their work might be beneficial as well as otherwise and for this reason, congress should go slowly and carefully in devising a remedy for the ills lest it should bring on others which might be worse."

Discussing the accomplishments under the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Hoar said that the attorney-general had gone far under it already to break up a monopoly which affected the whole freight and passenger traffic of the northwest, another affecting the cotton trade of the south and another the price of beef. He believed that congress had power to go further on the lines indicated by Attorney-General Knox in his Pittsburg speech and the enactment of a law on the general lines of his bill, he thought, would be only another step in the direction of the anti-trust. His bill, he considered tentative and experimental. But it was safe and could be modified. We should proceed safely, step by step.

He then presented the following outlines of the restrictions imposed by his bill on corporations:

First—Publicity in the conduct of their business and the constitution of their organization; second, the power to stop their business altogether if they violate the laws enacted by congress; third, strict penalties on them and their officers for such violation; fourth, personal liability for all debts, obligations and wrong-doings of the directors, officers and agents unless the laws be fully complied with. This liability is secured by requiring the personal consent of the provisions of this bill and acceptance of all its obligations by such officers, directors and agents before they enter upon office.

As to the effect of the measure in case it becomes a law, he said:

"If this bill shall become a law and prove effective no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of congress can keep its condition a secret. No such corporation can do business on a fictitious capital or watered stock. No corporation can oppress any rival, whether corporate or individual, by any unlawful practices. If it does it will be on the condition that every one of its managers become personally liable for its debts or its torts, and will be liable also to heavy criminal liability. This bill depends for its validity on the constitutional power of congress to regulate international and interstate commerce."

### ARMY STAFF CREATED.

New Military Body Proposed in Bill Passed by House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The house today passed a bill for the creation of a general staff for the army by a vote of 153 to 82. By the terms of the bill it becomes the duty of the general staff to prepare plans for national defense in time of war, to investigate all questions affecting the efficiency of the service to render professional aid to the secretary of war, to the general officers and other superior commanders. The general staff will consist of a chief and two general officers, all to be detailed by the president from officers of the army at large not below the grade of brigadier generals, four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors and 20 captains.

## ALLIES ARE NOT SO BAD

Story of Bombardment Given Out Officially by Commanding Officer.

### NONE KILLED, NONE WOUNDED

Two Thigh Bones Were Broken in Desperate Attempt to Run Away and That Was All.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The British Commodore Montgomerie, who directed the Anglo-German bombardment of the fortifications at Puerto Cabello on December 14, gives the following account of the operations. After declaring that not a single person was killed or wounded in the bombardment, the commodore says:

"Considerable misapprehension exists as to the action of the Charybdis, of the royal navy, and the Vinita of the imperia German navy, at Puerto Cabello. A British merchant ship, the Topaz, which was peacefully lying at anchor in the harbor, was boarded at night by Venezuelans and the crew in their night shirts, were hurried ashore, marched through the streets and cast into a filthy prison, where they remained without food or water. Under a strong guard they were marched back to their ship the next day and compelled to lower the colors flying at her stern.

"When they arrived at Puerto Cabello I at once demanded an apology and assurance that the act would not be repeated and that British subjects and their interests would not be maltreated or injured. In case the demands were not complied with, I announced that I would bombard the fort, a thick walled structure within easy range of our guns, and another battery mounting a few Krupp guns, some distance away. In reply I was informed that a mob was responsible for the outrage and that the matter would have to be referred to higher authority. I replied that if a dog I owned bit another man I would certainly be morally obligated to give satisfaction. Through the American consul I arranged to receive the reply to my communication, which had been telegraphed to Caracas. If he hoisted the American ensign I should know the demand had been complied with. When the hour of the ultimatum expired I saw the ensign hoisted, but it was hauled down again. I waited seven minutes and then opened fire on the battery and fort. Before opening fire I gave ample notice to the military authorities to remove the political prisoners, and insured the inhabitants of the town that no injury would be done them. There was a feeble response to our fire from the battery, but none from the fort, the soldiers in which fled like rats. They left behind a general, 12 officers and 29 soldiers and a number of criminal prisoners. After bombarding 19 minutes and making very good practice, we ceased firing and a guard was landed and took possession of the fort, receiving the surrender of the general and his men. The occupation lasted but a short time and the party returned to the ships. The Vinita participated in the bombardment. Instead of a number of prisoners being killed, only two men were injured, and they broke their thigh bones in attempts to escape from the fort."

### CASTRO ELATED.

His Troops Capture Ammunition Destined for the Enemy.

CARACAS, Jan. 6.—President Castro is elated today over the capture by his troops of all ammunition destined for the Matos revolutionists which, it is alleged the allied powers permitted to reach the Venezuelan coast at Coro. The allies have declared that the blockade of Coro will begin tomorrow. As a result of the government's victory over the revolutionists at Guatlo last Sunday, General Fernandez, one of the revolutionary leaders, has offered to treat with President Castro.

### ENGLISH COAL IN DEMAND.

Expected Wage Decline Prevented by American Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The year has opened with excellent prospects for the north of England coal trade, says the Tribune's London correspondent. The conditions which applied at the close of 1902 still obtain, and are even accentuated, as it is abundantly evident that the American demand is destined to continue for some time yet. The West Indies are now under the necessity of obtaining coal from this

country and positive orders are in the market for Havana and Cienfuegos. In addition to those for New York, Boston and Providence, for which steamers are being regularly fixed to load in the Tyne. The American demand for English coal has had an unlooked for effect in preventing the expected decline in the Northumberland miners' wages, the average selling prices during the last three months having been so well maintained that a conciliation board has agreed that wages shall remain unchanged for the succeeding three months.

### COMMISSION RESUMES SESSION

Arbitrators Are At It Again After Holiday Recess.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Twenty-two men, all but one of whom were employed in and about the coal mines, appeared before the anthracite coal strike commission at its session in this city today, and recited oft told tales of persecution suffered during the late coal strike because they chose to work rather than join the strikers. The single exception was Charles S. Schadt, a Scranton, sheriff of Lackawanna county.

In answer to the questions of John Mitchell, the sheriff said he had employed 40 or 50 deputy sheriffs and admitted that they were paid by the coal companies. He admitted that the second contingent of troops sent into his county was ordered there without his request. This appeared to satisfy President Mitchell.

### GAS KILLS ENTIRE FAMILY.

Four Lives Lost as the Result of a Broken Jet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—An entire family was wiped out by asphyxiation last night and the bodies were found this afternoon. The victims are Albert Finkelstein, his wife, daughter and grandson.

The top of the gas jet was found on the floor and the gas was turned on.

### WILL COMPROMISE MATTERS.

Demands of Trainmen Met Half Way By Company.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—The Northern Pacific today returned an answer to the demands of its trainmen for a 20 percent increase in wages. The company sent an offer of 19 percent.

## "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

Captain of a Bark Lost His Bearings and Sailed Into the Breakers.

### ONLY TWO MEN WERE SAVED

The Prince Arthur Enroute for British Columbia Is Total Wreck on the Washington Coast.

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Port Townsend says:

News of the wreck of the Norwegian bark Prince Arthur on the Washington coast and the drowning of 18 of her crew was received today. The Prince Arthur was bound from Valparaiso for British Columbia to load lumber.

January 2 the vessel got into the breakers and was soon fast on the rocky shore. The scene of the disaster is about two miles south of Osette on the Washington coast, and 15 miles from Cape Flattery. This is practically the position in which the German bark Flotbeck was rescued by tugs in the winter of 1900. As the Umattila light vessel lies about three miles off shore from Osette it is believed that the master mistook the lightship for Tatoosh Island and sailed eastward, believing he was entering the straits instead of running blindly to her fate.

Out of the 20 members of the Prince Arthur's crew only two were saved and they were nearly exhausted when washed ashore. Bodies of the drowned seamen are being buried by ranchers and Indians living near the scene of the disaster as they come ashore.

Although Osette is but 13 miles from Neah bay news of the wreck was received by way of East Callam, having been brought out by a mail carrier over a 25 mile trail. Owing to the inaccessible location of Osette only meager details are obtainable.

### SILVER MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Silver, 45 1/2.

## Our Annual Sale

Commences on

Friday Morning, January 2

Every Article in the House Reduced

C. H. COOPER

## HAPPY NEW YEAR

We wish all of our customers prosperity for the coming year. In order to insure that, patronize the

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