

**"WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON"**

The Weather.  
Tonight and Friday, occasional rain; high southerly winds this afternoon.

**5 O'clock Edition**

**NO LEVY, NO WARRANTS UNDER A NEW LAW**

**Another Measure Passed by Last Legislature Complicates Situation, if No Extra Session is Called**

**Possibility Suggested That the Governor is Holding Back the Call Until Sure That no General Legislation Will Be Attempted**

The gravity of the danger which threatens the county was not fully appreciated until attention was called by County Auditor Brandes to an act passed at the last session which is as follows, (Laws of 1903, p. 180):

"Section 1. The county expenditures, in counties of 50,000 inhabitants, or more, shall be confined to the amount of the annual levy therefor; and members of the county court or board of county commissioners, or any other county officials, who shall authorize, incur, cause or create, or officially approve, any expense or liability for the county in excess of the amount of the levy that may have been made for county expenditures hereinafter defined, shall be jointly and severally liable, individually and personally, for the amount of such excess. County expenditures shall include roads, bridges and ferries, support of poor and interest on warrants, as well as the usual and ordinary expense of the county government and salaries heretofore included in the classification of the county tax and road tax; but shall not include school, park, library or bounty tax.

"Sec. 2. The county court or board of county commissioners may, if they deem it necessary, order and direct a special levy to be made of not exceeding one half mill on each dollar of valuation to raise funds to meet any unforeseen contingency, which, in their judgment, should be dealt with in order to prevent serious loss or injury to the county. The funds thus raised shall be set apart and used for such contingency only."

A new phase of the tax law complication has come to light which seems to make a special session of the legislature absolutely inevitable if Multnomah county is to continue in business next year. Unless the law is amended at once, so as to permit the levy of taxes for 1903, this county will not only be without funds but it will be unable to issue warrants, as it has done in the past, when without ready money.

At the last session of the legislature a law was passed absolutely prohibiting Multnomah county from issuing warrants or incurring any expense of liability in excess of the annual levy, and it necessarily follows that, if no levy is made, no obligations whatever can be incurred.

Without a tax levy the paralysis of the county government will be even more complete than that of the city of Portland. Both corporations will be practically without money and absolutely without the ability to borrow a dollar.

The act quoted was introduced by Senator Myers of Multnomah county and is applicable only to this county. It was passed just before the session closed. The provision about an extra tax to meet unforeseen contingency is of course of no avail in the present emergency, for until the present defective law is corrected there would be no method in which the tax could be collected.

**No Levy, No Warrants.**

County Auditor Brandes, in commenting upon the law, said:

"That law seems to settle the question of issuing warrants. If there is no levy of taxes for this year, no warrants can be issued. No county official would be willing to make himself personally liable for the county's debts by incurring obligations contrary to this law. The auditor makes himself liable if he approves any warrants issued in excess of

the annual levy, and I should not want to do that. It seems clear that unless the legislature is convened and the tax law is corrected so as to permit a levy for this year, Multnomah county will have to stop doing business. We certainly cannot issue warrants, as has been done in the past when the county was without ready money."

Multnomah county pays about five sixths of its expenses out of its receipts from taxes. Its total receipts from other sources, including licenses and fees, amount to about \$45,000 or \$50,000 annually. The annual expenditures, including all "county expenditures" as defined by law already quoted, amount to about \$300,000.

**Would Stop Government.**

Without receipts from taxes and without the ability to issue warrants, the county government could not continue for a week. There would be no money for the salaries of any of the county officials or employees, for the maintenance of the county roads and bridges, for the administration of the courts or for the care of prisoners in the county jail. The receipts from licenses and fees are scattered through the year, and would not be a drop in the bucket to the county's requirements. The county could do nothing for the support of the poor, for it would itself be a fit candidate for public charity.

**A Possible Explanation.**

A man who is very close to the governor says that he believes Gov. Chamberlain will probably call the special session, but that, before he issues the proclamation convening the members, he will have received a virtual pledge that the legislature will not engage in a general stirring up of legislation.

However, it is also intimated that the governor could call the session to meet

(Continued on Page Two.)

**LOOKS FOR DEBT OF \$632,500**

Portland, Or., Nov. 5, 1903.—The present indebtedness of Multnomah county is:

Warrants outstanding—	
General fund .....	\$222,172.61
Road fund .....	79,123.42
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$301,296.03</b>
The indebtedness on December 31, 1903, which may easily be estimated now, will be, probably:	
General fund .....	\$262,000.00
Road fund .....	90,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$352,000.00</b>
The probable indebtedness for 1904, if no extra session of the legislature were held, would be:	
General fund .....	\$350,000.00
Road fund .....	60,000.00
Interest general fund warrants .....	25,000.00
Interest road fund warrants .....	7,500.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$442,500.00</b>
Some warrants will be redeemed before the end of next year, so that the showing at that time probably will be:	
<b>Total indebtedness December 31, 1904—</b>	
General fund .....	\$475,000.00
Road fund .....	157,500.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$632,500.00</b>

C. A. BRANDES, County Auditor.



Portrait by RICHARD HALL

**RICHEST GIRL IN AMERICA TO WED**

New York, Nov. 5.—The approaching marriage of Miss May Goelet, the richest young woman in America, to the Duke of Roxburgh, now takes the attention of all social New York. In the picture is shown the future Duchess and two of her bridesmaids. At the top is Miss Beatrice Mills of New York. In the center is Miss Martha Johnson of Maconly and the lower picture is that of Miss Goelet.

Probably no wedding in recent years has been on such elaborate plans as preparations indicate that this one will be. The gifts alone to the bride will aggregate in value probably \$1,000,000.



**HOEHN PLEADS NOT GUILTY**

**BOY ACCUSED OF AIDING IN THE HOLD-UP OF AN O. R. & N. TRAIN NEAR CORBETT'S LAST SEPTEMBER FIRST OF THE ACCUSED TO BE ARRAIGNED.**

Charles Hoehn, accused of participation in the robbery of a train on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's line near Corbett's last September 23, pleaded not guilty before Judge Cleland in the state circuit court this morning. His case was set for trial November 13. The specific charge against Hoehn is assault with a deadly weapon on O. P. Barrett, engineer of the train held up.

It was expected by the prosecution that Hoehn would plead guilty, and his action today created considerable surprise.

After his arrest he made a confession. Today, however, he demanded a trial and requested Judge Cleland to provide him with a lawyer.

Hoehn is accused of being one of three men who held up the O. R. & N. train near Corbett's. Guy Harshman, one of the robbers, was wounded by the express messenger at the time of the hold-up, and Hoehn was later apprehended near Everett, Wash. A. E. Miner, supposed to be the leader of the gang, is still at large. Hoehn said when arrested that he was led into the crime by Miner and that the only part he took in the hold-up was to scare the people in the train by discharging his rifle at frequent intervals. Miner and Harshman, he said, did the real work.

When arraigned today an information charging him with having assaulted Engineer Barrett with a dangerous weapon, was read by Assistant District Attorney Spencer. After the train had been stopped, Miner, it is alleged, held a pistol at the head of the engineer, and Hoehn, as an accomplice, is equally guilty in the eyes of the law.

The statute provides a penalty of from one to 10 years in the penitentiary or from one to six months in the county jail or a fine of from \$50 to \$200 for assault with a deadly weapon.



**POLICE ARREST A BIG PROMOTER**

(Journal Special Service.)

Seattle, Nov. 5.—Frank B. Poor, president of the new Citizens Light & Power company, the concern organized two months ago to compete with the firm of the same name headed by J. W. Cline, was arrested at 9 o'clock this morning on telegraphic communication from New York. Later a fugitive warrant was sworn out against him by City Detective Lane. Poor is being held at the police station on this warrant.

According to the information received by the police, Poor is under indictment by a grand jury in New York on six counts, charging him with grand larceny. The information received by the police is very meager as to details. New York authorities have been notified of the arrest and a request has been made for further information concerning the charges. Poor is a member of the famous family of New York brokers known on the stock exchange for many years.

He came to Seattle last summer for the sole purpose of fighting the Citizens Light & Power company. He organized a second company under the same name to accomplish the end. Poor, previous to coming to Seattle, had been connected with a number of Eastern gas companies as manager and promoter. It is said that his operations in Wall street, where he went into business as another member of his family did, were not altogether successful, and when the opportunity to come to Seattle and enter into a gas fight here was offered him he at once accepted.

Poor was a solicitor for the Seattle Gas & Electric company for a time prior to the time he became president of the Citizens company No. 2.

Judge McCaffery says Poor was a member of a banking firm which failed on "Black Friday," 1901, in New York. Margum & Trout were his partners. One charge is taking \$9,000 in bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway stocks. The indictments were returned more than a year ago.

**DYNAMITE FIENDS INFEST SEATTLE**

(Journal Special Service.)

Seattle, Nov. 5.—Facts which prove that a second plot was prepared to blow up the Interurban tracks has just come to light.

Nineteen sticks of dynamite were found under the bridge south of Seattle a week ago. The fuse had been lighted but had gone out. It is believed the same people who left 17 sticks of dynamite in the company's depot a few days ago are implicated. The finding of the dynamite under the bridge was withheld for fear of hurting the patronage of the road.

**PAPAL DELEGATE TO THE ST. LOUIS FAIR**

(Journal Special Service.)

Rome, Nov. 5.—Pope Pius today received William Curtis, the representative of the St. Louis exposition, and his holiness informed him he would send a commissioner to the fair and it would probably be Martinelli.

**CHICAGO THREATENED WITH GREAT STRIKE**

(Journal Special Service.)

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The first of a series of strikes that may involve 40,000 Chicago workmen was inaugurated this morning when 1,100 tanners and curriers struck in the American Hide & Leather company's plant on a demand for \$10 per week and 10 hours a day.

A second and more serious movement began at 4 o'clock this morning, when 3,500 employees of the Chicago City railway began balloting on a strike which is expected will tie up every road on the south side of the city.

The Packing Trades Council this morning began a conference relative to a general strike in the stock yards. The stockyards conference ended this afternoon in a compromise by which 1,500 laborers in the canning departments who struck for an increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour accept 1 cent an hour, and will return to work. There is a possibility that the sausage makers and packers may come to an agreement before night, thereby averting the great general strike.

**JACKSON AMERICANS ANSWERED IN DANGER**

**No Fair Chance to Bid on Soldiers' Monument Was Given**

**A BROKER FAVORED COLON MAY BE BURNED**

**Wright, Who Furnishes the Granite Shaft, Say Contractors, is Merely an Agent With no Connection With a Barre Quarry.**

Portland, Nov. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal: Col. James Jackson comes valiantly to the defense of Chairman Scott of the monument committee, but Colonel Jackson and Chairman Scott, in their labored attempt to defend themselves, utterly fail to explain what is demanded of them—Why were Oregon contractors kept in ignorance of the proposals invited, while it is evident from Colonel Jackson's attempt to indicate that other companies doing business in California must have been advised of the fact.

Great stress is laid on the peculiar facilities possessed by H. A. Wright to furnish the desired monument. Mr. Wright is simply a graveyard broker, or tombstone rustler, and has no more connection with a Barre quarry than has Colonel Jackson or Chairman Scott, with fair play or honest endeavor.

The marble workers and monument builders doing business in Portland are reputable men. They have been engaged in business for many years, and their standing is such that when a contract is accepted by them they have no cause to hunt up a broker and soak their contracts at usurious rates in order to raise money. They are capable of fulfilling every contract they enter upon, and yet not one of the four firms in the city of Portland received the barest hint that proposals were to be invited for the monument until after an agreement had been signed, sealed and delivered with a man who has not even an office in the city of Portland—one who acts simply as a broker and relies on his commissions for pay.

**Four of 16 Voted.**

Colonel Jackson's statement as to the acceptance of the design for the monument is misleading. A majority of the general committee never expressed preference for the Tilden-Coxhead design. When the design was accepted there were just four of the 16 members of the general committee present, Messrs. Jackson, Scott, Gantenbein and McDonell, and the business on hand was rushed through with such rapidity that two of the members, who arrived a few minutes late, were informed that the adoption of the design had been made.

Colonel Jackson, in his statement, says "Every dealer in Portland had exactly the same opportunity to put in a proposal for the granite work that Mr. Wright and others had. The matter was held open for any one who cared to do so to examine the plans and make proposals for the construction, and the committee would have been pleased to receive their bids for Oregon or other granite." Such a statement from Colonel Jackson is deliberately false; at no time was a Portland contractor given opportunity to make a bid. At no time was he informed that any proposal was wanted.

The conclusion is forced upon the minds of very many in Oregon that there was no desire on the part of the committee to give the award to home contractors. It would have been possible to distribute many thousand dollars among workmen here, but that fact had no influence on the committee. To their minds no one in Oregon was competent to do the work. Home industry made no appeal to them, but when a man comes along whose only office is under his hat, in recent haste is made to give him the contract.

**The Successful Bidder.**

It should be fully understood that Mr. Wright represents no quarry at Barre, Vt. He is simply a broker, and out of a score or more of quarry owners in Barre, he does business with the one that proves most advantageous to himself.

Colonel Jackson seeks to give Mr. Schumann a parting shot in his letter published in the Oregonian by saying,

(Journal Special Service.)

Panama, Nov. 5.—The situation on the isthmus this morning is most serious. General Torres commanding the Colombian troops at Colon, refused to follow the example of Panama and secede from Colombia, and has threatened to send troops from Colon to Panama in case the latter city does not surrender. It is reported Colombian soldiers in Colon have threatened to burn the city and murder all sympathizers in the revolution, as well as American residents. The latter today appealed for protection to the commander of the cruiser Nashville, which is in the Colon harbor.

The rejection of the Hay-Herran canal treaty by the Colombian government is responsible for the revolution and the uprising of Panama for independence. The movement has been ripening since the rejection, but the suddenness of the revolt was brought about by the arrival at Colon of the Colombian gunboat Cartagena with Gen. Tovar and Amaya and troops.

During the excitement yesterday blue-jackets made barricades of cotton bales and freight cars.

It is believed that Panama will secure her independence and that the isthmian canal is assured.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The navy department this morning issued the following statement: "This government handed forces at Colon yesterday evening to protect the lives of Americans residing there."

The presence of the American cruiser at Colon undoubtedly is the only excuse to the avoidance of bloodshed. Should the revolt be carried on at Colon and send troops to Panama they will be compelled to walk the distance, as the United States will not allow transportation on the railway.

The gunboats Padilla and Chucito left here today in search for the Colombian gunboat Bogota.

**RUEK ORDERS.**

Washington, Nov. 5.—Admiral Glass and his entire squadron, now at Acapulco, Mexico, has been ordered by Secretary Moody to proceed from Fort Smith to Panama at once for the protection of American lives and property, and for the maintaining of an uninterrupted transit across the isthmus. The squadron includes the Wyoming, Marblehead, Concord and Boston. The latter ship is already on its way. Secretary Hay and Admiral Walker, chairman of the canal commission, held a long conference with President Roosevelt today. Nothing was made public, but it is understood Hay and Walker agree that the revolution will result in a great benefit to the states.

**REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.**

Washington, Nov. 5.—The state department this afternoon received a formal notice from the Republic of Panama that a provisional government has been established which is capable of maintaining order. The notification is signed by three consuls selected by the revolutionists to conduct the affairs of the new government. Their names are Boyd, Arang and Aras.

**FORBES WITHDRAWN.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Commander Hubbard of the Nashville, at Colon, says he has withdrawn the forces landed Saturday, and that no bloodshed has followed.

**UNITED STATES ACTIVE.**

Colon, Nov. 5.—4 p. m.—The United States gunboat Nashville is again preparing to land marines here, as late developments point to great danger to Americans tonight.

**WOULD COMPEL RETURN TO SCRIP**

Baker City, Or., Nov. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Baker county is in debt \$100,000 principal and interest.

It is difficult to estimate the effect upon the finances of this county of a failure to levy a tax in January of next year. It will certainly disarrange our plans and destroy our hopes of an early escape from the chains of indebtedness which have bound us so long and would increase our indebtedness about \$75,000 more. It would cause a return to the scrip system which is not at all to be desired.

Probably the most serious effect would be upon our schools. Our best teachers would no doubt seek positions where their pay would not be in warrants which they would have to hold for several months or discount in order to realize cash therefor. It is a condition not at all to be desired and it is to be hoped that our governor will call a special session of the legislature to remedy the same.

A. B. COMBE, JR., County Auditor.