

MILLIONS WILL BE LOST TO STATE

BREAK IN EXPORT LUMBER COMMERCE ALREADY CUTS PRICES TO THE HEART—A MILLION A YEAR WILL BE OREGON'S LOSS—PRICE IS NOT FEASIBLE.

The worst fears of export lumbermen appear to have been already realized concerning the drop in prices. Though the foreign trade is not much of an item to Oregon compared to the domestic trade the loss will aggregate \$1,000,000 to the state during the coming year, according to E. T. Williams of the North Pacific Lumber company and formerly a leading member of the Export Shippers' association.

Speaking of the change that the week has brought since the agreement went out of effect and individual lumbermen went to cutting prices, Mr. Williams said:

"The price has dropped from \$18 to \$8 or \$9. This means a loss to the state of Oregon of about \$1,000,000 a year and a proportionately greater loss to shipping centers north that do a larger export business. The cut alone affects fir lumber and will not bother the San Francisco market at all for Washington and Oregon ports ship all the fir sent abroad. Portland is not an important shipping center for this class of lumber. Seattle is a much less important one, most of the city business is done from Tacoma but the bulk of the trade is handled by small ports all along the coast."

"Does the cut of \$4 take all the profit off the trade?" "Does it take all the profit? Why, it takes \$3 of the cost price along with the profit. We are not hunting export business at present, we do not care to work to give our money away."

Mr. Williams also stated that there appeared to be little hope of the exporters getting together. They had thoroughly canvassed the situation before agreeing to dissolve the combination and knew the consequences, and were presumably prepared to stand the loss for the satisfaction of doing business on the old happy-go-lucky plan.

The combination ended when a few lumbermen decided that they would not stand by any agreement. The other members of the association said it would be useless to endeavor to keep up an organization that was not universally supported by the coast lumbermen. One local mill man said:

"The export prices are about as low as domestic prices now and whenever that becomes the case we lose money by shipping abroad, since we have to send a better grade of lumber. The effect on the home market will probably not be great and if it was that is no cause for joy. The lumber interests of the state are a chief factor in the state's prosperity, when prices decline and mills shut down the state loses, and if any one can point out where there is cause for joy in the crippling of the greatest factor in the state's prosperity I would like to discover his logic. No, I am not hunting export business though some of the mills are. Why, is something I have not yet discovered. It is too much like selling \$1 gold pieces for \$2.50."

Journal friends and readers, when traveling on trains and from Portland, should ask news agents for The Journal and insist upon being supplied with this paper, reporting all failures in obtaining it to the office of publication, addressing The Journal, Portland, Or.

ROCK ISLAND TO GAIN NEW GLORY

SPECIAL NEW YORK ARTISTS WILL ADORN LOCAL OFFICE WITH A UNIQUE SIGN COSTING \$600—MR. GORHAM PLANS A TEA FOR EACH DAY NEXT WEEK.

The Rock Island office at Third and Alder will soon have a sign among the most costly in the city. General Agent Gorham has received word from P. W. Thompson, general western agent at San Francisco, that three painters from New York will shortly visit Portland to place on the Third street window a sign showing the Rock Island map of the world. This sign costs \$600 to place and the trio of artists are visiting every general office in the country to place the work.

The sign was recently put on the window of the St. Paul office and so unique and striking was the work that crowds blockaded the streets until the police cleared them away. The same condition was found in San Francisco when the Portland visit will probably bring out the curious crowds. On account of the expense of the sign one only is placed in each city and only general offices are decorated with the big map, which is worked out in fine detail and illustrated with color work and gold.

The corner window on which the sign will be placed has just been decorated with an expensive gold sign which will have to be removed, but Mr. Gorham has no complaint to make and expects to hold a levee at his newly fitted office each day next week while the painters are at work. Whether wafers and chocolate will be served by dainty maids has not yet been decided.

The dimensions of the window on which the sign will be placed are: Width, 78 1/2 inches, height, 72 1/2 inches.

TO ATTEND SPOKANE LABOR CONVENTION

The following wire dated Washington, D. C., was received by G. Y. Harry last evening from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Be sure to be in Spokane Monday and attend the Washington state labor convention in the interest of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Harry says he will do so. The convention meets at Spokane on Monday morning and will be in session the greater part of the week. Arthur Brock, president of Multnomah Typographical union, will represent the Oregon State Federation of Labor at the convention.

The regular annual labor convention of this state will be held at Oregon City on May 1.

CAN DINE AT HOME.

Before taking the "Spokane Flyer" for Eastern Washington Points.

By the new O. R. & N. time card, persons desiring to take the Spokane Flyer for Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and other Eastern Washington points can now dine at home (train leaves at 7:45 p. m.) before leaving. The "Portland-Chicago Special" now leaves at 8:50 a. m.

Preferred Stock Canned Goods. Allen & Lewis' Best Brand.

News, Gossip and Speculation From the National Capital

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—It is now evident that the economic spirit which is to prevail during the present congress will result in either the sacrifice of a rivers and harbors appropriation bill or the usual omnibus public buildings bill. The attitude of Speaker Cannon towards these two measures has been made clear during the past few days. There is a great demand in many states and congressional districts for appropriations for federal buildings. In many cases, these demands are supported by plausible figures as to savings of rent to the government which at the same time would obtain more suitable and dignified quarters for postoffices, federal courts and revenue offices. Fear has prevailed that Speaker Cannon would discountenance both river and harbor and public building bills for the cry for economy is making itself felt in congress, not only for political reasons but because of decreased national income. Customs receipts are falling off and in the face of this large expenditure must be made, notably for the navy. Speaker Cannon has discouraged suggestions for a liberal public buildings bill at this session. In this connection he has said to a number of members that he assumed there would be a rivers and harbors bill although he hoped that its total would be kept within reasonable bounds. At one time he had thought that it would be possible to avoid an appropriation bill for river and harbor improvements through providing for obligations of continuous contracts previously authorized. In a general deficiency bill. But the speaker has conveyed the impression that there are improvements of rivers and harbors that cannot be halted at this time without detriment to our domestic and foreign commerce. But if provisions are made for them he thinks there is an additional public buildings throughout the country should be restrained, and this is taken as quite positive assurance that no provisions will be made for new public buildings at this session. If it is decided that we are to have a rivers and harbors bill there is likely to be a clash between its advocates and those who are furthering a naval program for the construction of five new battleships a year for three years at a total cost of upward of \$100,000,000. The prospects of war in the east where the sentiment in congress is favor of backing American diplomacy with a growing navy, but the appropriation required is so great that it could only be secured at the expense of some other branch of government work.

The investigation which is being made of the accounts of the financial officer of the interstate commerce commission suggests pertinently to many members of congress the question of maintaining the commission longer under laws which render it of practically no service to the country, and this at an annual cost of upwards of \$300,000. For years the commission itself and a number of congressional committees have reported that the interstate commerce law has failed to give the commission power to enforce reasonable railroad rates. In passing upon complaints of excessive freight charges it could only declare the rates to be unreasonable and its ruling could only be enforced by litigation, which could be so lengthened out that the original cause for complaint and the original conditions were entirely changed long before a decision could be secured in the courts. The interstate commission can declare any particular rate to be unreasonable, either for freight or passenger service, but it cannot fix a rate to be charged. After a rate has been declared unreasonable by

the commission the railroads have the right to appeal to the courts. Pending the appeal the original rate stands. This limitation practically destroys all of the power of the commission. The commission may declare a rate is unreasonable. The railroads appeal to the courts, and after several years the courts may sustain the commission. Thereupon the railroads may make a new schedule reducing the rate the very trifling. This makes an entirely new issue and the whole thing has to be gone over again. Several bills are before congress proposing to give the commission power to enforce its decisions. One of these proposes to give the commission authority to fix rates temporarily while appeals are pending in the courts. This would in a measure permit the good sought by the establishment of the commission to be accomplished. But there is little prospect of any legislation on the subject being enacted at this time of congress and the commission will go on rendering decisions scarcely worth more than the paper on which they are printed.

Automobiles have been tried and found wanting as mail carriers in the postal service. A recent application to use them brings forth the experience of the Washington postoffice. An allowance of \$25 a month is made for a horse and driver, small collectors, and when a proposition was made by an automobile company to rent a machine to the government for \$50 per month and have it do the work of two collectors and thus save the salary of one man, the experiment was tried. The machine proved a characteristic story of the postman how to run it and as long as this was kept up the scheme worked beautifully. But when the postman undertook to act as chauffeur as well as collector, the scheme broke down, and the tumble down mail carts and faithful plugs of horses had to be again called into service. Several experiments have been tried with automobiles in collecting and distributing mail in the cities but none of them, officers of the department may have proved as satisfactory as the reliable horse.

When the 40 officers composing the general staff of the army were chosen the selection was made by a board of general officers. Before commencing the duty of the board the members made oath that in making recommendations for the staff assignments they would consider only the record and ability of those he might name, and that he would not allow personal interest or the influence of others to enter into his choice. It is pretty generally acknowledged that the officers selected are a type of the most efficient men in the army and that the general staff justifies the care that was taken in selecting it. One of the general officers who helped make the selection tells a characteristic story of the president. Shortly after being assigned the duty involving the staff selection and taking the oath required the officer met the president, who said: "By the way, don't you think Captain Blank would make a good man for the staff?" "Very likely," said the officer, "but Mr. President, you remember the oath we have taken, not to allow outside influence to cut any figure?" "Quite right, quite right," was the quick response, "I had forgotten that part of it." And the officer recommended is not on the staff.

Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has taken a house in the national capital and announces that she is going to make it her future permanent home. The house is a handsome four-story brick in a fashionable part of the city and the former queen has furnished it in excellent taste. The parlors are handsomely decorated, and are furnished with the elegance that tells of long enjoyment of Hawaiian life. However, a trace of the barbaric running through the scheme of decoration which accentuates the fact that the queen is a member of a semi-savage race. On the walls are scores of spears, war clubs, knives, shields and other weapons of Hawaiian war or chase. There are also displayed many beautiful examples of shell work decorative curios, and some priceless examples of the feather work of the natives. The former queen's household consists of her niece, several secretaries, and a number of native servants. The queen is received in fashionable society and is frequently seen at the theatres. She has a claim against the government of the United States for several hundred thousand dollars due her for crown lands and personal property taken from her by the republic of Hawaii, and which eventually came into the possession of the United States. The claim has been presented to congress twice and in the last congress it was favorably considered by the senate but rejected by the house. The claim has not been presented during the present session and possibly may not be, as it is considered the case is a hopeless one, even though the justice of the claim is generally acknowledged.

The death of General Longstreet removes a familiar figure from the streets of Washington. For many years he has daily walked between his home and his office in the interior department building, always accompanied by his daughter. His military bearing and distinguished appearance served to attract attention and bring forth an inquiry from those who did not know him as to his identity. Although holding a well-paid government sinecure, General Longstreet's later years have not been free from troubles. His old companions in arms and a large number of the people of the South have been embittered against him because he early after the close of the civil war accepted public office from the hands of General Grant. Mrs. Longstreet, the general's wife, recently took up her husband's defense, and in a well-written open letter she replied with vigor to the criticisms made against him. To the charge that he had deserted his section of the country, she said: "The sectional complaint that he deserted 'Democracy' is about as relevant and truthful as the assertion that he lost Gettysburg. He was a West Pointer, a professional soldier. He had never seen a battle before the civil war; he had no politics. His passions and prejudices had no dwelling place in his mind. The war was over, and he quietly accepted the result, fraternizing with all Americans. It was no great crime."

VERDICT OVER DEATH OF BUTTE MINERS

(Journal Special Service.) Butte, Mont., Jan. 11.—After six long sessions of the coroner in his investigation of the explosion horror in the Michael Devitt mine in which were killed Samuel Olson and Frederick Dival, the jury at midnight Friday night brought in the following verdict: "That the said Samuel Olson and Frederick Dival came to their deaths on the 600-foot level of the Pennsylvania mine, about 12 feet from the bottom of what is known as the 'legal raise,' on the first day of January, at Butte, Silver

THE WEEK TO MAKE YOUR DOLLARS WORK WONDERS MERRILL'S CYCLE BUILDING, Sixth St., near Washington. Merchants' Panic Sale A whole train load of finest Suits, overcoats, pants, hats, shoes, shirts, underwear, sweaters and boys' and children's clothing 15c to 50c on the Dollar of Value There never was such bona fide bargains offered to you before. You'll see a jam of buyers when you get here.

3000 Men's Fine SUITS \$3.85 for choice of a lot of all-wool Cutaway Suits. Regular price, \$10.00. \$4.85 for choice of a big lot of cutaway, military or square-front Suits. Regular prices up to \$12.00. \$6.85 for choice of an elegant big lot single and double-breasted sacks and cutaways, worth up to \$16.00. \$9.85 for choice of a select lot of hand-tailored single and double-breasted sacks or cutaways, worth up to \$22.00. \$12.75 for choice of a tremendous big lot imported materials, custom tailor workmanship; worth up to \$35.00. The above lines represent Alfred Benjamin & Co., the Stein-Bloch Co., Hart, Shaffner & Marks, Hammerslaugh Bros., and Kuffenheimer's makes, and are unquestionably the best known in the United States. P. S.—An immense lot of broken Suits, Coats and Vest, same Pants of other materials, etc., at from \$2.25 to \$5.00 a suit; worth \$10.00 to \$20.00.

2500 Fine Overcoats \$3.75 for choice of a big lot of odd Overcoats in dark colors, some are the Alfred Benjamin & Co. makes, catlet sizes, worth up to \$15.00. \$4.75 a big lot of dark and medium colors, assorted sizes, worth easily up to \$12. \$6.75 for elegant meltons, etc., in dark colors, that were made to sell up to \$15. \$8.75 for elegant tweeds, kerseys, etc., tailor made, latest styles, worth up to \$20.00. \$9.75 choice of 100 styles of the very latest and best styles of belt back Opera Raglans, etc., worth up to \$25.00. \$11.75 for hand-tailored imported materials that challenge the best tailors to equal up to \$30.00. \$14.75 choice of the best in the house, silk and satin-lined imported materials, newest and best styles; no custom-made garments at \$40 to \$50 will surpass them. We show more styles than a dozen regular dealers combined. BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

BOYS' SUITS KNEE PANTS We show a choice line of the handsomest and best Vests Juniors, Marines and Double-breasted, some with Silk Vests and Faunterly styles. \$5 for a small lot all wool, worth up to \$3.00. \$1.85 for a big lot, worth up to \$5.00. \$2.85 for choice of a fine lot of novelties and staples, that are worth up to \$7.00. \$3.85 for an elegant lot of the tops of style and satisfaction, worth up to \$10.00 and some even more.

Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers \$1.75 starts the ball rolling for odds, worth up to \$4.00. \$2.75 for Children's elegant novelties and staples, worth up to \$10.00. \$3.75 for large Boys' elegant all-wool, all sizes up to 18 years, worth up to \$8.00. \$4.75 for choice of all the Young Men's and Boys' Overcoats, worth up to \$12. Reefers, Ulsters, etc., at the cost of the cloth. Come quick; they go like wild fire. Sox, Suspenders, Gloves and other articles by the thousand at prices that know no equal on earth.

3000 Pairs Men's and Young Men's Pants 50¢ for a big lot broken sizes to fit small men and young men, worth up to \$2.00. \$5 for choice of a big lot 28 to 33 sizes, in all wool \$2.00 Pants. \$1.65 for elegant Worsted in latest \$2.00 and \$4.00 styles. \$2.35 for hand-tailored Stockton, Reading and Fancy Worsted, sizes to 50 waist, worth the world over up to \$5.00. \$2.85 for imported materials in cassimere and worsted, regular tailors' \$6 styles. \$3.35 and \$3.55 for choice of all the fine imported Trousers in 100 styles, regular custom tailors, up to \$10.00 styles.

Young Men's Suits LONG PANTS Knifed to the Core. \$1.75 for a lot worth easily \$5 and \$6. \$2.75 worth up to \$3.00. \$3.75 worth up to \$10.00. \$4.75 worth up to \$12.00. \$6.75 worth up to \$15.00. Boys' bargains that will move a mighty, public to action.

100,000 Pieces Men's Fine Furnishings This stock is composed of large lots of the best grades that money can buy. 10¢ a dozen for a sample lot of linen 200 Collars, small sizes. 19¢ for choice of a lot by sizes white and fancy Shirts, worth up to \$1.50 (sold.) 39¢ for Men's and Boys' Percal, Madras Flannellette Cheviot Shirts, worth up to \$1.00. 49¢ for all kinds of \$1.25 Shirts. 69¢ for all kinds of fancy Percal, Madras and genuine California Flannel Shirts, worth up to \$3.00. \$1.69 for the cream of silk bosom and Pongee Shirts, fine flannels, worth up to \$4.00. We show two solid carloads of fine Shirts, the largest, handsomest and best line by far ever seen at one time on the coast, at about 35 per cent of value.

UNDERWEAR 25,000 pieces of the very best of Balbriggan and Pure Wool blends in steam-shrunk and select lamb's wool goods of all colors and weights, and can deliver to dealers 50 to 100 dozen of a kind at one-half jobbers' prices. 19¢ for a limited lot broken sizes, worth up to 75¢. 49¢ for Pure Wool, select quality, worth up to \$1.50. 69¢ for New Britain Knitting Co.'s elegant goods, worth up to \$2.00. 89¢ for choice of 10,000 pieces of pure wool, medicated and steam-shrunk, assorted colors and weights, the best and most reliable of luxurious garments, worth up to \$3. Men's and Boys' RAINCOATS CANVAS CLOTHING, OVERCOATS. \$1.75 for all \$5 Raincoats. \$2.75 for all \$8 Raincoats. \$1.35 for Canvas \$3 Jackets. \$1.85 and \$2.35 Rubber lined covert and canvas Coats, worth up to \$5. \$2.75 and \$4.45 covert cloth, triple and 4-ply duck Ulsters, worth up to \$10.00. 99¢ for Boss of the Road \$2 Rubber and Wool-lined Pants. \$2.75 for Boss of the Road and other fine Mackinaw Coats, worth up to \$6.00.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 P. M. N. L. SHAFER, Mngr. for the Receiver. Bow county, Mont. We, the jury, find: "First. That the explosion resulting in and causing the deaths of Samuel Olson and Frederick Dival was produced in what is known as the legal raise, extending from the 600-foot level of the Pennsylvania mine in an upward direction to a point 12 or near what is known as the 800-foot level of the workings of the Rarus mine, and in and under the surface of the Michael Devitt mining claim. Second. That the said explosion was caused by the placing and exploding a large quantity of giant powder or other legal explosive at or near the top of the said legal raise, and the said act, by whomsoever committed, was wanton and criminally careless and without the proper precaution for the safety of human life and protection of property. Third. Said level where this explosion occurred is under the control and being used and worked by what is termed the Johnstown Mining company, and that some person or persons having access to the said 800-foot level of the Rarus mine and the Michael Devitt claim were the person or persons causing this explosion, which caused the death of Samuel Olson and Frederick Dival."

OREGON FIRE RELIEF. (Journal Special Service.) McMinnville, Or., Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the members of the Oregon Fire Relief association will be held on Tuesday January 12, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the City hall, for the purpose of electing three trustees and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. "Strength and vigor come of good food, duly digested. Force, a ready nerve wheat and barley food, adds no burden, but sustains, nourishes, invigorates."

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS Fifth and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or. TEETH EXTRACTED NO PAIN NO PAIN Full Set \$3.50 Fit Guaranteed CROWN and BRIDGEWORK at low prices, is our specialty. Our name alone is a guarantee that your work will be of the best. FREE-EXTRACTING-FREE Silver Fillings.....35c Gold Crowns.....\$3.50 Gold Fillings, pure.....75c Bridge Work.....\$3.50 Full Set Teeth.....\$3.50 TEN YEAR GUARANTEE ON ALL WORK. WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY: On Thursday, the 17th of September, the Boston Painless Dentists took out 22 teeth and roots without pain whatever and I got my new teeth on Friday, the 15th. They are satisfactory in every respect. MRS. F. F. McFADDEN, Lewisville, Wash. The Boston Dentists took out four teeth for me and I did not know they were out. MISS VALESINE VIESIAN, 1091 Belmont Ave., Portland. On Saturday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, I had 10 badly ulcerated teeth extracted by the Boston Painless Dentists and they did not hurt me. J. G. POSTER, Front and Madison Sts., Portland, Or. These are the only dentists in Portland that have all the latest patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill or apply gold or porcelain crowns undetectable from the natural teeth, without pain, and warranted for ten years. THE BOSTON is the largest dental concern in the world. No students—but all our staff are men of long years of experience. PAINLESS EXTRACTING FREE for thirty days. Lady attendant always present. Come in early and avoid waiting. The Boston Painless Dentists Made My Nice Teeth. BOSTON PAINLESS DENTISTS FIFTH AND MORRISON STREETS Opposite Meier & Frank. Entrance on Morrison. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays till one.

THE PORTLAND PORTLAND, OREGON AMERICAN PLAN \$3 Per Day and Upward HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. E. G. BOWERS, Manager.

ALL THIS WEEK UMBRELLAS ACTUALLY BELOW COST! JOHN ALLESINA 286 WASHINGTON STREET TWO STORES 309 MORRISON STREET