

THE STATE BANQUET Oregon, Idaho and Washington Cheer the Toast; Northwest United. COMMERCIAL CLUB HOST AT GREAT EVENT

Leaders of Thought and Captains of Industry Pledge Themselves to the Uplifting of This Grand Territory. Three great states clasped hands last night in Portland. Oregon waved aloft its tallest pines, and to its majestic dip rushed Washington and Idaho. Governors, statesmen and diplomats—men whose minds are ennobled with one thought—the good of the northwest—congregated at a hospitable table and talked of the northwest coast and interior. They were brimming over with coast patriotism and fraternalism.

The Pacific Northwest—a mighty slogan—appeared on the menu card. That was the spirit of the eleventh annual banquet of the Portland Commercial club, the number of which will prove to be for the northwest one of the most memorable years—the calendar maker has called to the world's attention. The Lewis and Clark exposition—the Celilo canal—the great and innumerable irrigation projects—the development of the oriental trade—these were some of the subjects discussed by men well qualified for the task.

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The keynote of the occasion appeared in these lines: "This is the year in which we should unite all our efforts in attracting the attention of the manufacturer, the investor, and best of all, the home-maker. The Lewis and Clark exposition and oriental fair, June 1 to October 15, gives us an opportunity to the world at large. Let us improve it."

The large dining-room of the club was completely filled for the tri-state banquet. The tables were laden with floral decorations. Potted plants, occupied niches and corners. Electric lights, large and small, white and colored, glowed everywhere. From the ceiling to the pillars, green and white, white and small, and vines, entwined with small lights, were draped in graceful loops and curves. Robert L. Stevens, chairman of the house committee, held his guests' attention to every detail of the preparations and surpassed all former efforts.



SOME OF THE SPEAKERS AT THE COMMERCIAL CLUB BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

A THROUGH LINE OCEAN TO OCEAN

Reported That the Northwestern Will Purchase the Great Northern and Give a Line Under New York Central Management From the Atlantic to the Pacific. The picture above shows some of the speakers at the banquet given by the Commercial club last night. Seated from left to right they are: George B. Chamberlain, governor of Oregon; Stephen A. Lowell of Pendleton; H. M. Calk, president of the Commercial club; A. E. Mead, governor of Washington; W. D. Wheelwright, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Statement that Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern, would become president of the new system thus formed. Hughitt, however, is one of the old men of the railroad world, and it has long been believed that he was slated for retirement in the near future. Local officials of the New York Central denied that he was to become president.

Retirement of President W. H. Newman, however, has long been rumored, and L. F. Loree, who recently resigned as president of the Rock Island, has been mentioned as his successor. Harriman got 245,530 shares out of the Northern Securities distribution. The main tracks of this extended new system will be no less than 18,000 miles long, so counting the numerous smaller systems tributary to it. The Great Northern Steamship company, which belongs to the Great Northern railroad, has valuable terminals on both sides of the Pacific. The Northern Pacific railroad, according to this report, will go to the St. Paul.

As if prosecuting the woman. He asked that Mrs. Duke be detained for 30 days pending the arrival of requisition papers from Texas. Several men said to be friends of Mrs. Duke, but who refused to give their names, were in court and one of them said ball would be furnished.

BISHOP O'REILLY TO PREACH IN BUTTE. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Butte, Mont., Jan. 28.—Bishop Charles J. O'Reilly of Baker City, Or., arrived in the city tonight and will preach at the Sacred Heart at mass tomorrow, which will be celebrated by Rev. W. Guinan, president of All Hallows college of Salt Lake. At 7 o'clock in the evening Father Gutman will be the preacher.

SERIOUS RIOTING IS RENEWED AT LODZ

A Hundred Thousand Strikers Massing for an Attack Upon the Troops. (Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Kuropatkin reports that a general engagement is still progressing along the entire line with the exception of the left flank. The killed and wounded already number thirty. Several hundred Japanese have been taken prisoner.

SOLDIERS FIRE UPON CZAR'S WINTER PALACE

Sergius Witte States That Serious Crisis Exists From Various Causes. (Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—"To the Editor of the World, New York: The continuation of the disturbances here is due to different causes, resulting in a serious crisis. But the situation has been much exaggerated in foreign countries."—Sergius Witte.

Word comes from Lodz that the disorders there have broken out with renewed violence. There are 100,000 strikers in and about the city. They have broken the telephone service between Lodz and Warsaw and are massing as if for an attack on the guards that are keeping them from the center of the city. Lodz is a city of 115,000 population and a manufacturing center. It is reported that the windows of the Winter Palace were riddled with bullets during the firing on Sunday. If this is true it means that numbers of the soldiers, when ordered to fire on the strikers instead turned their rifles on

BATTLE RAGING ON HUN RIVER

Engagement Becomes General and Russians Force Japanese to Retreat With Heavy Losses in Attempting to Recapture Positions Seized by Victorious Slavs. (Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Kuropatkin reports that a general engagement is still progressing along the entire line with the exception of the left flank. The killed and wounded already number thirty. Several hundred Japanese have been taken prisoner.

Kuropatkin took the initiative in the fighting, moving his right flank forward across the Hun river, driving the Japanese back five miles from their advance position. Here they were reinforced by the reserve brigade and the battle still continues, having extended to the center. The Japanese endeavored to retake Poutloff hill and other positions, but were driven back with heavy losses. The Cosacks under General Mitchenko continue their raids and have captured a Japanese transport train on the extreme right of the west flank. Opinions differ as to the extensiveness of the conflict now being waged along the Hun. Dispatches from the front indicate a battle of decisive character, and it now looks as though a general engagement has commenced, the importance of

VILLARD CASE MAY GO TO COURT OF APPEALS

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) New York, Jan. 28.—It was reported at the White Plains courthouse today that George D. Mumford, counsel for Mrs. Helen Villard Bell, daughter of the late Henry Villard, who left \$12,000,000 and who brought an action to set aside her father's will and which resulted in a demurrer to the complaint being made by the Villard heirs and sustained by Supreme Court Justice Keogh, will appeal to the appellate division from the decision. It is stated the case may be taken to the court of appeals for a final decision on the question of citizenship, which is involved in the action, as Mrs. Bell is a resident of Germany.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ORDERS EQUIPMENT

Kruttschnitt Orders Hundred and Six New Passenger Coaches For His System. (Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) San Francisco, Jan. 28.—Julius Kruttschnitt, on behalf of the Harriman roads, has put another order for cars with the St. Louis Car company. This latest order is for 106 cars for the passenger service of the Southern Pacific, the Oregon railway and the Salt Lake and Los Angeles road. There has now been ordered for the Southern Pacific a total of 24 passenger coaches, 60 chair cars and 23 dining and observation cars and smoking cars. Five of the new diners and five observation and smoking cars are intended for limited Lewis and Clark exposition trains between San Francisco and Portland next summer and fall.

On orders previously placed by Kruttschnitt the 228 cars and 150 locomotives, deliveries are now being made. These orders involved a financial outlay of about \$4,000,000 and call in part for 759 box cars and 396 stock cars for the Southern Pacific, 300 stock cars for the Oregon Short Line, 755 steel hoppers for the Salt Lake and Los Angeles, 100 locomotives for the Southern Pacific, Oregon railway, Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific and fifty locomotives for the Salt Lake and Los Angeles line.

MRS. BRODIE L. DUKE MUST RETURN TO TEXAS

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) New York, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke will have to go back to Texas to answer charges preferred against her in that state. District Attorney Jerome received a telegram yesterday from the chief of police of Nacochocote county, Texas, stating that a detective would leave Texas tomorrow probably for this city with the necessary requisition papers upon which Mrs. Duke will be taken to Texas to plead to an indictment charging her with the larceny of \$3,000. Mrs. Brodie L. Duke was arranged in the Tombs court on Friday and her bail was reduced from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and the examination set for next Friday. Henry W. Unger was appointed as counsel for Mrs. Duke and Deputy Assistant Attorney Edward Sanford for the prosecution. He explained in the court that the district attorney did not want to ap-

RAILROADS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST MANY SHIPPERS

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal.) Washington, Jan. 28.—Convincing facts and discriminations as against shippers in different localities are still in vogue with the railroads of the southwest were given to the senate interstate-commerce commission today by R. H. Cowan, representing the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and Murdo MacKenzie, a large cattle raiser. "We paid a rate of 1 1/2 cents a 100 for shipping cattle from Texas to Kansas City," said Mr. MacKenzie, "and points in Colorado, the same number of miles distant, pay 35 cents. The cost of hauling the car from Texas is no greater than the haul from Colorado." The cattlemen from Texas went to the Southwestern Traffic association and sought relief from this discrimination and the railroad men told us they would look into it. Several weeks later we received word that the rate from Colorado has been raised to 25 cents.

They give the interstate-commerce commission and the shippers a courtesy in figures by submitting their rate per ton per mile to justify increases, when as an economic and demonstrable fact the comparative cost of handling traffic is reduced. In order words the railroads haul more freight a longer distance for \$1 today than they did four years ago. "The public also knows that competition no longer exists. The railroads are combined into systems and every time a new railroad is built, instead of causing a reduction of rates it is given as a reason for an increase. Cost of construction and maintenance are charged to

A BLOW AT THE PEOPLE

C. E. S. Wood Exposes Trick in Demand for Convention.

POLITICIANS WOULD STEAL PEOPLE'S POWER. Would Strike Initiative and Referendum From Any New Instrument, and Once More Have State at Mercy. (By Col. C. E. S. Wood.) The American citizen is, from his cradle, brought up on a lie—a dangerous lie. He is led to believe, and he truly believes, that this is a government of the people. Bowing reverently to that belief the American people submit for years to oppression which the vast majority of the people would annihilate if this were truly a government of the people. In reality, it is a government by various organizations of politicians, who make this their business, and take the years all together, these politicians represent not the people, but some special interests which maintain the politicians in power because they serve the purpose of these special interests. The American citizen cannot be told too often that though monarchy has been abolished, and though we have made some steps toward popular government, yet today, in effect, our laws are made, taken as a whole, by the special representatives of special interests, not by servants of the plain people.

The greatest blow ever struck at this governing of the whole people by a few is the initiative and the referendum. It does permit the people, when the subject is of sufficient importance, to state directly what their will is, and no matter how badly the people may err, no matter what wretched laws may be passed by those acting through the initiative, never the less, this is a great step toward the people, the people must be the judges themselves of what they wish, and the only theory by which the initiative and the referendum does not partake of despotism is that the people, when they are governing, know better what is good for the people than the people know themselves. A monstrous fallacy!

Initiative and Referendum. It is said that the initiative and the referendum does not partake of despotism of amendments to the proposed law. Let us say it does not. If the law does not commend itself to the people, it will not pass, and it is to the interest of those putting it before the people to eliminate every objection, just as far as possible, consistent with preserving the object of the law. Moreover, the initiative will only be reported to the legislature, if it is of importance; it will not be the ordinary and usual machinery of legislation; and, furthermore, if it is found objectionable in operation, it can be repealed or amended, and surely it is better than the inconvenience of a slight delay in appealing or amending should be suffered rather than that the people should be deprived of their direct voice in the government to which they must submit and which they alone support. It is said that the local option law was passed by the initiative and that it could never have passed a legislature because of its character as a prohibition law would have been disclosed. It is perfectly true that this was a trick law. It reflects no credit upon its promulgators. And there is ground for believing that it would never have passed the people had they truly understood its meaning, and therefore it is said by some that this shows that the people are not competent to make laws for themselves, a more silly statement—for it is not argument—could not have been advanced.

Subterranean Legislation. Have legislative bodies never been duped by trick laws? A monumental example is the scripping law which the legislature passed in 1890, enabling them to exclude worthless sections in the forest reserve for extremely valuable sections out of the forest reserve. We must either assume that congress has no brains, or that it is so stupid that it knew the trick and assented to it, or that they did not see the true meaning of the law. The statute books, congressional and state are filled with instances of subterranean legislation and of stupidly worded laws, the meaning of which can only be ascertained by long and expensive judicial interpretation, and the meaning of some of which is never ascertained.

One of two things is certain: either the people know the true meaning of the so-called local option law, or they do not. If they do, in the people's will, and far more so than if expressed by legislature. If they did not know it, the people have committed no greater mistake than legislatures are committing every day, and it is not as if it were a constitutional provision, eternally binding; it can be remedied. Suppose legislatures were to be abolished because they made mistakes. Suppose when legislatures were first summoned to sit in government, they had been immediately abolished because they had made some mistakes.

Why They Would Throttle It. The initiative and the referendum has just begun its career here, and the desire to throttle it is not because of a mistake which has been made under it, but because it gives the people some direct voice in their own government and thence the power of the professional politicians.

But when the people adopted the initiative and referendum they were told that they were to have a government of the people, and a policeman and a fine of \$5 was imposed.