

# SCHWERIN SAYS HIS SIDE TRIP NECESSARY

### Voyages of Steamers From Portland to Orient Profitless If Required to Return Half Empty—Cargoes to San Francisco Must Be Accepted, He Says.

An unprecedented condition in Pacific waters exists at this time on account of the large number of tramp steamers that have been bringing coal to the warship fleet. These steamers are seeking return cargoes, there is competition and cutting of rates, and limited cargoes, and as a result the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company has made a temporary but radical change in its policy, running some of its steamers via Portland to San Francisco, and by the same route back, both to and from the orient.

Emphatic protest has been made in some quarters against this arrangement, the protesting parties claiming that such a policy would make Portland a way point between the orient and California ports. The management of the line has been severely criticized, and R. P. Schwerin has been pilloried because he permitted the regular Portland steamers to be diverted from their established routes to pick up miscellaneous cargoes and run 100 miles out of their way to San Francisco.

**Statement From Schwerin.**  
The following dispatch to The Journal today gives Mr. Schwerin's side of the controversy:  
San Francisco, May 19.—R. P. Schwerin, vice-president and general manager of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company, in an interview with a representative of the United Press, defends the company's action in taking San Francisco cargoes on the Portland-Orient trips. He states that the Portland & Asiatic steamers have not been money makers for the company, and that no other alternative was open than to take San Francisco cargoes which were offered at oriental ports on the Portland route if the line of steamers was to be continued.

Mr. Schwerin based his argument upon the fact that vessels sailing from Portland for the orient were forced to make their expenses from the cargo secured on this side of the Pacific, as special bids for return cargoes are practically nil, except during what is known in shipping circles as the "gunny season." "During the 'gunny season' is the only time we get cargoes both ways," said Mr. Schwerin. "Carrying flour 7,000 miles at \$2 a ton is not a paying proposition when the same vessel comes home in ballast."

**Sulphur Cargo Ousted.**  
Continuing along these lines, Mr. Schwerin pointed out that it was absolutely necessary for the orient-bound Portland freighters to pick up cargoes if offered at oriental ports for San Francisco. "For instance, our steamer Nicomedia, one of the regulars on the Portland & Asiatic line, which instead of going direct to Portland on her last trip from the orient, was this time with a cargo of sulphur," said Mr. Schwerin. "Very little space was taken on the Nicomedia for Portland, but at Seattle, instead of the usual quantity of sulphur was awaiting shipment for San Francisco. Would it be a business proposition to bring the Nicomedia from Portland to Seattle, and then to Seattle when a sulphur cargo was offered us at a premium?"

Portland & Asiatic boats have never been money-makers; the principal

cargoes carried by these vessels being flour and grain. This occupies some months in the fall and during the remainder of the year we are forced to depend upon such cargoes as are offered, these cargoes being mostly merchandise from Portland to the orient and on the homeward trip our vessels are mostly in ballast. Under these circumstances, why should we bring our steamers from the orient direct to Portland, when a full cargo could be secured at Kobe, Hongkong, Moji or Yokohama, and then run 100 miles to Portland when it would only add 700 miles to the vessel's voyage at a profit to us, where otherwise the trip would be profitless?

By drawing a diagram of the oriental points Mr. Schwerin tried to demonstrate the advisability of his steamers picking up such cargoes as were offered that could be delivered en route, thereby entailing an increase in sailing of 700 miles.

**Says No Other Alternative.**  
"Suppose that our vessel was at Hongkong. She has aboard 500 tons for Portland. We are offered 1,000 tons of flour at Hongkong. At Kobe a 2,000-ton shipment for San Francisco is offered. Unless we take these cargoes we have to wait for tramp steamers. During the months of June, July and August, the gunny season permits us to clear from the orient direct for Portland, as full cargoes of gins and gunny from Calcutta can be secured for our vessels. This will readily be seen when the Arabia sails from the orient June 10. Already sufficient cargo has been offered to make it impractical to divert this steamer from the regular route. It is not the intention of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company to secure Portland importers, but we have no other alternative open than to pick up cargoes at Hongkong for San Francisco if offered. It does add 700 miles to the voyage."

Portland exporters are disposed to regard Mr. Schwerin's suggestion as an expedient, and to view it as being justified by the unusual conditions existing in shipping at the present time. B. Wilcox, president of the Portland Flouring Mills company, when asked if Schwerin's diversion of Portland steamers was to be seriously criticized, replied:

"Under present unusual conditions, when rates cutting and limited cargoes, I should say no. Under normal conditions, yes. I would not patronize a line operating between Portland and the orient that diverted its vessels in that manner."  
"But I have no objection to my neighbor obtaining from a situation any benefits that do not accrue to myself. That always has been my policy. The steamship line must be permitted to take care of themselves as best they can under the present existing conditions, which are unprecedented in Pacific waters. There is a large number of tramp steamers here carrying coal to the fleet. They naturally seek return cargoes, and it is not their business to can at rates that will get them the business. Under such a situation, the steamship company is doing the best it can to take care of itself. It is not the intention of Mr. Schwerin's intention to continue such an arrangement for his vessel."

**Accused Is Calm in Face of Prosecutions Worst—The State's Points.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Dallas, Or., May 20.—Calm, cool and chewing tobacco incessantly, A. J. Hembree of Tillamook county, the rancher on trial for his life in Judge Burnett's department of the circuit court here, accused of murdering his 19-year-old daughter Ora, in December, 1905, has sat listening to the state's case against him. The state rested its case shortly before noon today and the defense is taking testimony this afternoon. All evidence is entirely circumstantial. The facts brought out in the state's case-in-chief were the position of the skeletons when found by the neighbors, the unaccounted actions of Hembree when the skeleton was found, the absence of the skull from the skeleton supposed to be that of the dead girl, and the finding of such skull in a heating-stove afterwards.

The state contends that the fire was too small to burn all the flesh off the body but that Hembree first killed his wife and daughter and then piled books and papers over them and set fire to the house.

The court-house crowd seemed imbued with the impression that Hembree will be acquitted.

**TELLS HOW HUSBAND WAS SHOT**  
(Continued from Page One.)  
der arrest, and the policeman pulled a gun from his pocket. He had told the policeman that he was not afraid of the gun, and the officer fired.  
"My husband was as meek as a lamb and he never raised his hand," said Mrs. Schaffer. She described the attitude of her husband. There were no threats, no loud talking, no swearing, she said. She did not know why Suttler shot, unless it was because he wanted to shoot somebody. He looked mean and talked roughly, she said.  
Questions asked by Malarky indicated at least three points on which the credibility of Mrs. Schaffer's story will be placed under fire. Most important of all, it will be contended that her story of the manner in which the shooting was done is unreasonable. It will be argued that a man with the police experience of Suttler would not shoot down a man who had done nothing more than to say that he was not afraid of the officer's gun.  
Mrs. Schaffer said there had never been but two beer kegs in their home. The beer had been used from one before the time of the fatal birthday party when Schaffer was shot, she said, and the empty keg sent back. The other keg—the one kept on tap on the night of the party. The defense will show that two beer kegs were removed from the house after the shooting.

**Sure of Four Shots.**  
Another point is that Mrs. Schaffer testified that Suttler fired four shots. She was positive about it. Only three shots were fired, Mrs. Schaffer said. All the shots were fired while her husband was standing.

## BEWARE OF PHYSIC

### Only Aggravates Stomach Trouble and Never Cures.

The trouble with most people who have stomach trouble is that they do not like to take the time to get cured; they avoid treatment, take medicine, which simply upsets the stomach.

While you can get relief from one or two doses of M-I-O-N-A stomach tablets, it can be expected that a trouble which has been coming on for years can be cured in a day. Chronic and long standing stomach troubles, however, need at least two or three weeks treatment before the sick headaches, dizzy spells, bloating, heartburn, constipation, nervousness and other symptoms that directly result from indigestion, are banished, never to return.

M-I-O-N-A is far different from the usual digestives which have been used in treating stomach troubles. It is taken before each meal, stimulating the secretion of the digestive juices and strengthening the whole system, so that the stomach itself does the work. It is the best care of the food which is eaten, without distress or suffering.

No discovery in medicine in recent years has been of greater value than the prescription of M-I-O-N-A stomach tablets. It is today the acknowledged specific for the treatment of all stomach troubles, and is relied upon as a certainty in relieving the worst cases of indigestion and mal-assimilation, and in securing complete cures. The strongest proof that can be given in support of the claim that M-I-O-N-A will cure the worst form of stomach trouble (cancer excepted), and relieve the worst case of acute indigestion, is the guarantee Woodward Clark gives on every 50 cent box of M-I-O-N-A, to refund the money unless M-I-O-N-A cures.

had music and danced two-steps and waltzes. The music was furnished by a violin and Hungarian band, and was not very good, she said. She had a keg of beer holding 7 1/2 gallons for the company, which was placed in the bathroom, adjoining the kitchen. The dancing took place in the kitchen, and there was no carpet on the floor. Besides the beer, there were some bottles of wine presented to her as a birthday present by one of the guests. She said that only the women drank the wine and brandy and did not drink any. She took one glass of wine herself and a long time afterward drank three glasses of beer. None of the party was intoxicated, she said, at any time during the evening.

Officer Suttler came to the house for the first time about 10 o'clock, the witness said. He told her he wanted them to "stop that noise," and asked her to go to the kitchen and turn off the music. She told him that the company could stay till 11 o'clock. On cross-examination she admitted also saying that they had passed the wine and brandy into the kitchen through the door, and that they had their friends in the house, as they could not use the street. Suttler went away after this warning and did not return to the kitchen to tell her husband that a policeman had been there. Schaffer made no comment, she said.

**Did Not Go to Sheriff.**  
About half an hour after Suttler's first visit he returned with another officer, the witness said. She again answered the doorbell and the two officers walked in. Suttler said to her to go to the kitchen. The other officer went no further than the dining room door, and after this he turned and went into the kitchen. She supposed he went to call the police wagon. Asked why she thought so, she answered, "He did not come to pray to God or to sing, he came to get me."

Suttler told them they were under arrest, she said. Her husband came out after this and asked to go to the kitchen. He asked twice to go, and each time was refused. He then went to Jacob Steketee was drumming on the table of the musical instruments, and Suttler said to him, "You stop that; I will fix you tonight."  
Schaffer kept quizzing the officer, asking why he was arrested, the witness said. He never gave plaintiff a wedding ring in his life, she said. She never saw a wedding ring inscribed for her? "Never in my life."

**Denies Certificate.**  
The lawyer handed the senator the alleged certificate and the senator said he never saw the paper before, although he had seen a photo of it.  
"Did you, on a night in November, 1901, hand that paper to the plaintiff?" "I never did."  
"Did you ever where that exhibit was procured or who procured it?" "I do not."  
"Is there any handwriting of yours on that paper?"  
The senator looked the paper over, back and front, and answered, "There is no handwriting of mine on it."  
"Did you ever call her by more endearing names than Kattie—call her dearest?" asked Lebarbier.  
"I don't know," he said.  
**Forgets Misery.**  
"Ever tell her you were miserable?" "I don't remember it."  
Lebarbier read a letter alleged to have been written by Platt to Mae Wood in 1902 calling her "Dearest Mae," saying she must not expect much from him, as his time was occupied and "life is hardly worth living." He ended, "Peace and plenty be with you."  
Platt said: "I don't think it is a genuine letter. I would not write a letter in such a tone to her now or at any time."  
Platt was shown the letter and he said it was in his handwriting.  
"Why did you address her so?" questioned Lebarbier.  
"Because I liked to correspond with her."  
"The only one."  
"She was one."  
The reappearance of the names of the president, Secretary Loeb and ex-postmaster Edward Wynne in the suit of Mae Wood against Senator Thomas C. Platt for divorce will not surprise Washington. When Miss Wood exposed the alleged plot to secure the love letters the senator had written her, J. Martin Miller, then the Washington correspondent of ordinary Philadelphia newspapers, was a close friend of Miss Wood's, and from her he received the letters in trust, with the understanding that they were to be submitted to a Philadelphia publishing house for the purpose of being compiled in book form under the title "Love Letters of a Boss."

Miller went to Philadelphia with the letters, and then the negotiations were quietly conducted by the secretary of the manufacturers to Senator Platt. Loeb and Wynne being named as among those who were anxious to protect old Platt's interests. Miss Wood, at the time accused Miller of having betrayed her confidence, but from yesterday's developments it would seem that Miss Wood had again won Miller over and he is inclined to tell what Loeb and Wynne know of the case.  
Miller, soon after the letters were returned to Platt, was made American consul at Rheims, France. It was generally believed in Washington that Loeb and Platt were instrumental in bringing about the appointment, as Miller was of ordinary ability and a very strong man to act in so important a position. The mystery of Miller's appointment was never very satisfactorily solved.

## WOMEN SEEK COMMISSIONS

### Men Wearing Stripes in Regular Army Want Shoulder Straps.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, May 20.—The rush of non-commissioned officers to secure commissions in the Philippine scouts has become so great that, at the suggestion of Major General Weston, commanding the Philippine division, the war department will arrange competitive examinations to select only those applicants best fitted for the work. More than 1,000 applications have been received, according to General Weston. His circular, published by the war department, he says: "The conditions of scout service require men of good education, sober habits, capacity, patience and tact in military instruction, ability to acquire a native dialect, exemplary habits and great physical endurance."  
It is believed that the best possible material for such appointments will continue to be found in the non-commissioned officers of the army.

## PLATT ON STAND IN WOOD CASE

(Continued from Page One.)

by denying that he was the author of the letters Mae Wood declared he wrote her.  
Senator Platt then followed this statement by an emphatic denial of his marriage to her, declaring, as he raised his voice, that the ceremony the plaintiff tells about was nothing more than a myth. He swore that the letters bearing his name were written by a man who alleged acknowledgment of their marriage were blank when he signed them. He said that he intended to occupy his room until he could get the signature as an autograph and nothing more and added that the words "Yours truly" and "New York" which were on the letters were forgeries.  
After denying that his relations with the plaintiff were improper, the senator was cross-examined by Attorney Lebarbier. Under this examination Platt declared that that part of one of the letters he wrote to the Wood woman, saying "I will occupy your room until I come and signal you," referred to a dinner engagement. He denied the report that the plaintiff ever remained in his apartments all night.

**Tells of \$10,000 Deal.**  
Platt then denied that J. Martin Miller had been commissioned to get his letters from the plaintiff and said he had never heard of any money being used to have them returned to him.  
When he was questioned again under the direction of Attorney Lebarbier, Stanchfield, the senator explained the circumstances surrounding the \$10,000 deal. He said that he had paid to the law firm of Howe & Hummel for any check for \$10,000, but it was given to the plaintiff, which his son was a member to settle a claim made by Mae Wood. At the conclusion of this examination, he was assisted from the chair, and supported by the nurses, tottered out of the room.  
He first learned Miss Wood claimed to be the author of the letters when he thought in 1903; he could not remember the year.

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**HELP ME AND I'LL HELP YOU**  
(Continued from Page One.)  
elect Cate in June. He has calculated that should Cate be elected, after receiving earnest support from him, he will be able to say "I did it." He can take the credit of the election, matching away from Senator Fulton as a result of his standing by the ticket at his defeat at the hands of Cate in the primaries.  
Senator Bourne wants to succeed himself. He was sadly shocked at the result of the state convention, and while harboring nothing deeper than disappointment at the failure of W. M. Cate and H. M. Cate to deliver an unimpaired devotion to the national convention, with himself at the head of it, yet has come to the conclusion that it is his play to tout the candidacy of Cate in a successful finish in June.  
Because of this belief Senator Bourne and John C. Young have concluded to overlook the efforts of the Cates to

# Catarrh, the Bane of the World Pe-ru-na, the Standard Remedy.



**Catarrh is recognized all over the civilized world as a formidable disease. In the United States alone, two hundred thousand people have catarrh annually. In other countries the ratio of victims is as great.**  
**For many years Pe-ru-na has held the foremost place as a standard remedy for catarrh.**  
**Persons objecting to liquid medicines can now purchase Pe-ru-na tablets.**

form an alliance with the Fulton men and will help him to election in spite of that defection. Therefore Bourne has issued orders that the Bourne strength shall be passed along to Mr. Cate and that the Bourne votes shall be delivered to him. Mr. Young is now out with his coat off trying to make the delivery.  
Senator Bourne knows that he is entirely at odds with the Fulton people and can hope for no quarter at their hands when he comes up for reelection in June, 1912 for at that time he will be pitted against Senator Fulton, whose friends are already grooming him for the race. It is useless to look for any combination in that direction. He is forced to turn to Cate therefore and if

possible secure his election. If he does that, he will expect the support of Cate and his friends in 1912 in return for the assistance he is to give in the present campaign.  
The lineup between Bourne and Cate therefore simmers down to an ultimate fight in 1912 between Fulton on the one hand and Bourne and Cate on the other. It is hoped to secure the election of Cate now, to bind the Cate-Bourne forces hard and fast together during the coming three years and then to put Bourne back in his seat in 1912 by the united strength of the two senators. That, Senator Bourne conceives, is his only salvation.

**CITY MAY HAVE AN AMBULANCE AT LAST**  
At a meeting of the city health board this morning the members authorized the city auditor to advertise for a municipal ambulance service. This action was taken in pursuance to a resolution passed by the council directing the board to advertise for an ambulance service and report back to the council. Chief Gritzmacher is particularly anxious to have the service in operation during the Rose Festival, because of accidents that may happen when the large crowds are in attendance.

# There's no better preparation for the day's duties than a cup of piping hot Cocoa at breakfast. It invigorates, nourishes, strengthens, without artificial stimulation. Does Coffee?

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LESS THAN A CENT A CUP

# COCOA

Is made with scrupulous, conscientious care and old-fashioned attention to cleanliness, purity, goodness and quality. No cocoa at any price can be better or more delicious. Your grocer sells and recommends it.

D. Ghirardelli Company  
San Francisco

## WHAT IS HIS ANSWER?

(Continued from Page One.)  
of anti-Statement No. 1 candidates therefor, and claiming as you do that you are for Statement No. 1 since your last flop, do you call upon all the voters, upon all your lieutenants, and especially upon all good Republicans to do their utmost to defeat anti-Statement No. 1 candidates and elect only Statement No. 1 candidates?

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
"Is Foremost  
"AS A SPRING MEDICINE."  
"To create an appetite and regulate the whole system, with us, as ours is a New England farmer's home, 20 miles from a large town. We keep it on hand and cannot express the value it has been to us. After suffering for years from dyspepsia four bottles of this medicine gave me better health than for many years."  
Mrs. E. L. Berry, West Troy, Me.  
"In the spring I have that tired feeling and can not eat, but after taking two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I always feel like a different person and I advise every one needing a tonic to give this medicine a fair trial." James Hagg, 3070 Amber St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
In usual liquid form or in chocolate-coated tablets called Sarsatins. 50 Cents One Dollar.

## TEA

Linger longer over it; let it be steaming hot from the earthen pot; and the loveliest woman pour it. Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best, we pay him.

## MAKES THE SKIN LIKE YOU WANT IT DOES IT IN A MOMENT

A liquid preparation for Face, Neck, Arms and Hands.  
It is neither sticky nor greasy.  
It's harmless, clean and refreshing.  
Cannot be detected.  
Two colors, Pink and White.  
Use it morning, noon and night, Summer, Winter, Spring, Fall.

**Hagan's Magnolia Balm**  
SAMPLE FREE.  
Lyon Manufacturing Co.,  
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Brooklyn, N.Y.

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