

FILEY REPORTS ON HIS CRUSADE

President Tells Audubon Society Bird Plumage Sales Are Stopped.

Sale of the plumage of the white and blue heron, tern, scrub and gull is at a complete standstill in Portland, and in a short time will be completely stopped throughout Oregon, declared W. J. Finley, president of the Oregon Audubon society, at the monthly meeting of that organization last night.

"I have been assured by all the leading millers of Portland that the law prohibiting the sale of the plumage of these birds will be obeyed and that no attempt will be made to violate it," continued Mr. Finley. "The proper steps will be taken to have the law enforced throughout the state and I have every reason to believe that the millers in the smaller cities, as they have in Portland, will see the wisdom and humanity in observing the law and thereby protecting the bird life of the state."

Mr. Finley was enthusiastic over the success of the society's first efforts to enforce the bird protecting law and declared that the sentiment for the protection of plumage birds was never at higher tide in this country than it is today.

The attendance at last night's meeting was one of the largest in the history of the Oregon Audubon society and unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Mr. Finley announced that he would deliver a lecture on the bird life of Oregon on the evening of April 30, in one of the large city churches.

GREAT JOKER IN THE PAYNE BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

mittee were at work all day and until late tonight the final touches on the bill. They will be similarly engaged tomorrow and it is expected the final draft will be sent to the public at midnight so that the printed copies may be ready for the use of the senate Monday morning.

Free Lumber "Concession."

The senate committee has decided to make a concession to the sentiment in certain parts of the country, particularly the middle west in favor of free lumber. It has been decided to put white pine on the free list. This lumber was formerly extremely plentiful in Michigan, Wisconsin and nearby states, but is now practically cut off. There is some white pine still growing through certain sections of the south and west, but not enough to cause any hardship to any interest by making the article free.

Other Rough Lumber.

Other rough lumber will be taxed \$1 per 1000 and finished lumber at the rates in the house bill.

It was officially confirmed today that the senate committee will not authorize any increase in the rate on gloves and hosiery. The campaign of women which culminated in the sending of enormous petitions to congress has been won.

All art paintings and statuary are to be put on the free list and it was made possible for J. F. Morgan and other connoisseurs who have large collections in Europe and have been unable, because of the tariff, to bring them to this country, to ship them over here if they so desire.

It having been found that a combination of western Republicans with Democratic senators was strong enough to prevent the putting of hides on the free list as wanted by New England, unless both sides were strong enough, it has been decided to tax hides at 15 per cent, the same as in the present law. Coal is to be taxed 45 cents per ton and steel at 20 cents per ton, the same as in the present law. Slack coal will be taxed 30 cents per ad valorem.

Iron and Steel Rates.

Iron ore will be taxed 20 cents instead of being made free, as in the house bill. Steel rails will be taxed \$5 a ton. This is a reduction of \$2.84 a ton from the existing law.

The house bill cuts the rate to \$3.92 and the steel men protested that this was too great a reduction and asked that it be made at least \$4.50.

Senator Taft regarded this proposition as leaving the rate still too high and his opinion had weight with the committee in deciding them to put steel rails at \$5.

The structural iron and steel schedule has been written so that the rates in the senate bill are about midway between those in the existing Dingley tariff and the Payne bill.

Silks and silk goods are all to pay specific rates of duty instead of the compound rates as in the case in existing law and in the Payne bill. The effect of this will be to make rates on silks slightly higher.

The provision will be retained in the bill authorizing the free importation annually of 300,000 tons of sugar from the Philippines, but with a provision that will permit the possibility of sugar being imported into the Philippines from Java or other countries and then reexported as a Philippine product free to the United States.

No Inheritance or Income Tax.

The house provision for a tax on inheritances has been stricken out and neither will the senate bill, as reported, contain any provision for an income tax. The Democrats, however, propose to make a determined effort to write an income tax provision into the bill before it leaves the senate.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, has been intrusted with the duty of drafting an amendment to the bill.

It is claimed that the Democrats can be counted upon to vote solidly for this proposition, and that they can count on a number of Republicans from the west and middle west to support them in this action. Whether this combination will have votes enough to be successful is disputed in view of the fact that the eastern senators will be solidly arrayed against it. Anyway, it looks as if it would be a very close vote on the income tax.

Tax on Dividends.

Another amendment which the Democrats intend to offer is for a tax of one quarter per cent on the gross dividends of all corporations. They claim

that with this small tax upon wealth it would be possible to raise \$40,000,000 in revenue annually without increasing burdens of the poor one iota.

The administrative provisions that are to be incorporated in the senate bill will not be presented at the same time as the schedule of rates. The draft of these features of the measure has been perfected by the treasury department and Senator Aldrich is now reviewing it. When he gets through it is the desire of President Taft that it should be submitted to Attorney General Wickham for examination from a legal standpoint.

Maximum and Minimum.

The maximum and minimum features of the house bill have been rewritten and as they will be submitted to the senate they will provide that the central rates named in the bill shall be the minimum and shall be in force for one year against all countries. At the end of that time the president is to be authorized to apply a maximum rate 20 per cent higher than the minimum against the products of all countries except those that discriminate against American goods.

Great Piece of Clerk Work.

The clerks of the house and officials of the government printing office did a remarkable piece of work in getting the tariff bill, as it passed that body, ready for presentation to the senate when it assembled at noon today.

Charles R. McKinney, the engraving clerk of the house, was given the bill at 9 last night and his several hundred pages were filled with annotations in pencil and ink and covered here and there with purely slight paper bearing the various amendments which had been adopted during the course of the debate.

With two assistants, McKinney went to work on the bill and for nine solid hours they never rested in the engraving of the measure. It was this morning when they finished and rushed the bill to the printing office. There it was all set in type and when the senate met at noon today the first thing that was presented to it was a completed bill in printed form.

McKinney did the engraving on both the McKinney and the Dingley tariff bills without an error, not even a comma having to be changed. He thinks he has done equally good work in connection with the Payne bill.

PAYNE CLAIMS GOOD FAITH; BUT THE BILL MAY BE PATCHED UP

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

Washington, April 10.—At no time in the history of the Standard Oil company and its relation to legislation has there been uncovered such a scandal as was revealed today. In the bill which passed the house yesterday it was generally presumed that petroleum, crude and refined, its accessories and by-products, was on the free list.

Through analysis of the bill passed by the house and today sent to the senate it is discovered that none of the by-products of oil refineries, except paraffine, are mentioned in the Payne bill in any manner whatsoever.

In the expiring moments of the house's consideration of the tariff schedule a joker was run in on unsuspecting members and it passed. Democratic members were bargaining for free oil. Champ Clark, minority leader, seemed particularly pleased and gratified when yesterday morning Representative Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, asked that his (Clark's) amendment, fixing an ad valorem of 1 per cent on oil be disagreed to and an amendment for free oil be substituted.

Democrats Were Dead Easy.

The Democratic members cheered. They had won the Republicans to their side in the military and they had made against the oil monopoly. To have the chairman of the ways and means committee go even farther than their bill had provided for was happy news. Members patted each other on their backs, not metaphorically, but physically, as they congratulated each other. An ordinary young reporter, one with no reputation in the journalistic world, discovered the joker this afternoon.

Here is the joker: Section 9 of the Payne bill as it passed the house read as follows:

"Section 9.—That there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of all raw and unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem and on all articles, manufactured in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem."

Paragraph 637 of the Payne bill, which, being a part of the free list, sets out what oils are to be admitted free of duty, specifies among numerous other oils "petroleum, crude or refined," and so on.

No provision is made that the manufactured or by-products of petroleum shall be admitted free.

In the expiring moments of the latter half of section 9, above quoted, places a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on "all articles, manufactured in whole or in part, not provided for in this act." None of the manufactured products of oil are provided for in the act; therefore, the by-products of Standard Oil would seem to be included in this section and unless the senate amends the act or some other way out is discovered, a 20 per cent protection will be afforded Standard Oil upon all of its enormously profitable products.

Who is responsible?

Payne Claims Good Faith.

Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, when his attention was called to this matter this afternoon, seemed to think the bill as it passed the house put oil and all its products on the free list.

"That was the intention," said Mr. Payne, "and I think the record will show that that was done."

Yes, what we were doing, I hold that any and all products of oil come in free. While the language of the bill may not state so specifically, yet the common understanding was and is that oil, its assets, by-products, etc., are to be admitted free. Our courts have given us interpretations. We know where we stand.

"I made the statement in all good faith on the floor of the house yesterday, that the amendment to be voted on would not only put petroleum on the free list but all its products as well. I am firmly convinced that this is true. The term 'refined' includes in itself all the products of petroleum, however many there may be. You cannot name one of them that does not, to my mind, come within the meaning of the word 'refined' petroleum. I don't believe there is any foundation for the opinion that any of the products of

oil are not included in the word 'refined' petroleum."

He then stated that he was not aware of the fact that the word 'refined' included all the products of petroleum.

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OPEN WHEN RAILWAY MAY 3

North Bank Officials Make Formal Announcement of the Date.

The North Bank officials announced yesterday that the recently completed portion of the line running from Pasco to Marshall Junction, Wash., will be opened to traffic May 3, and commencing on that date trains between Portland and Spokane will be operated over that route.

This line is 377 miles long, and gives the Spokane, Portland & Seattle a through line from Portland to within 300 miles of Spokane. At Marshall Junction the line of the Northern Pacific and the line of the Northern Pacific, and for the present, or until the Marshall Junction-Spokane line and the Spokane terminals can be completed, trains will enter Spokane on Northern Pacific tracks.

A temporary schedule is being arranged by General Freight and Passenger Agent Harry Adams for operation over the line between May 3, the date of opening, and May 23, when the new train service of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific between the east and Portland will be inaugurated. The temporary schedule will cut the time between Portland and Spokane to between 12 and 13 hours.

petroleum can be subject to duty under section 9 of the bill.

Bill May Be Recalled.

The contrary opinion, however, has grown so strong among members of the house that late tonight it was announced that a motion will be made as soon as the house convenes Monday to recall the bill as sent to the senate and amend paragraph 637 by inserting the words "and its products" in place of the words "crude and refined," so that the reading would be "petroleum and products," thus making absolutely sure of there being no mistake in this important item of the free list.

There are some 300 or more of these products, including such articles as vaseline, gasoline and the like. The importance of the omission lies in the fact that Standard Oil is not an oil producer so much as it is a refining and manufacturing concern. The trust takes from the ground only a small percentage of the production. But it has practically a monopoly of the refined and by-products output.

THINK SMITH WILL AGREE TO RUN

(Continued From Page One.)

will suffer all along the line. The mere fact that they were nominated by machine methods is sufficient, many of the primary cohorts are saying, and to emphasize their opinion of conventions, they will make the chips fly down to the last councilman on the ticket.

Merely Opening Wedge.

"It is the opening wedge for returning to the complete convention system," said a prominent direct primary Republican yesterday. "If this thing goes through, conventions will be in order, with less and less pretense of observance of the direct primary law. This was framed up three weeks ago. The cards are down for Simon to name the next nominee for governor, and Theodore B. Wilcox to succeed Bourne in the senate. It is time for men who believe in the direct primary to unite on the most available man and put an end to the whole inquiry by beating Simon."

Dr. Smith is the main hope of those who are directing the search for the "most available man." They express the belief that some of the others now in the field will realize the hopelessness of winning for themselves, and get out of the way for Smith.

If Smith should disappoint them and refuse to run, what next? Some one else able to lead the primary forces to victory will be found, is the answer. Simon is as strong now as he will be.

It is argued, and a strong candidate against him can gather support from all other directing forces, and the Simon strength. It is conceded that Simon has a certain, fixed following, largely composed of the remnants of the old machines, and the problem of his opponents is to gather into one camp the unorganized elements.

The attempt to persuade General Secretary H. W. Stone of the Y. M. C. A. to head the Democratic ticket against Simon was made yesterday afternoon, when a committee headed by George H. Thomas, chairman of the Democratic central committee, called upon him and told him it was his duty to go into battle.

Promise Stone Aid.

In this committee, besides Mr. Thomas, were Colonel R. A. Miller, D. M. Watson, Judge W. N. Gann, George I. Smith, H. D. Wagon, Dr. D. Chambers, F. C. Whitten and John T. Milner. Each member of the delegation took a turn in the argument, telling Mr. Stone that they wanted him to lead in a campaign for moral and business advancement, convinced that he would gather the independent vote, and that his demonstrated business capacity would align the business element with him.

Mr. Stone was obdurate. He said that early in life he had dedicated himself to the work of the Y. M. C. A., resolving to continue in it as long as he wanted there. He also said that he could not desert the work now, because he is in the midst of building up the Y. M. C. A. in its new building, an accomplishment which is nearest to his heart.

The most of the delegation were convinced that Mr. Stone could not be persuaded to run, and have begun to look in other directions. Mr. Wagon is still convinced that Stone is the ideal candidate and has not given up hope for him.

"We want a man for the Democratic nominee who will stand out clearly in contrast to Simon," says Chairman George H. Thomas of the city central committee of the Democracy. "My idea is that we should stand for high moral ideals, and emphasize the issue by nominating such a man as Mr. Stone. While that gentleman feels he cannot make the race, we have other timber, and

some man of that type should be named to beat Simon."

Tom Word Is Mentioned.

The idea of Thomas and his conferees is to put forward a man new to political affairs, of the class that can muster independent strength. Tom Word is favored by some, but he is not willing to enter and his previous political prominence runs counter to the idea of a "new" man. John F. Carroll, editor of the Evening Telegram, is now mentioned as a possible choice for the Democrats. So also are Brigadier General W. E. Finzer of the Oregon National guard and Judge M. G. Munly, the latter being proposed by the Kentucky Kluck.

Thomas McCusker, lieutenant of Bourne and friend of the primary system, says that Simon will go down to defeat in the primaries if Smith is named. He asserts that several independent bodies of Republicans who have been looking for an available man to contest with Simon have agreed on Smith, and that he has been assured that Smith will accept from a source that he regards as authentic. Smith is expected to return to Portland tonight, and a strong delegation of business men and direct primary advocates will call on him to present the reasons why he should enter the race.

Bailey Makes Comment.

A. A. Bailey who was first to announce himself for mayor, thinks it is up to the other candidates to withdraw if any withdrawing is done. He figures that he can win with the labor vote as it stands, and says that the entry of Dr. Smith in the race will please Simon, because it divides the opposition.

"But Simon's motto of 'no machine politics is funny,' quoth Bailey. He is a grand master of machine politics. Can a leopard change its spots? The situation looks all right to me now, but it would be a mistake for Dr. Smith to come in. That would cut up the vote."

E. C. Meers, Republican assembly choice for councilman from the third ward, has filed at the city hall notice of intention to become a candidate.

SHARPSHOOTING BY COAST ARTILLERY

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, April 10.—The Fifty-seventh company of the coast artillery corps in its target practice at Fort Wint, in the Philippines, demonstrated how hazardous it would be for hostile warships to hover within range of the island fortifications. With three inch rifles the men punctured a target 10 feet high and 24 feet long 10 times in 10 shots, in six seconds. The range was 1900 yards and the target was moving 4.55 miles an hour. Two guns were used.

SHIELDS RIVER LINE CONTRACT IS LET

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Helena, Mont., April 10.—A special from Livingston says that the Northern Pacific has let the contract for the building of the Shields River line to Foley Brothers of St. Paul. The line will extend north from Livingston to Hardisty, where it will connect with the Milwaukee line. It will tap a very rich agricultural district.

RECOMMEND SITE FOR NEW TEMPLE

The committee of Shriners appointed to select a site for a Shriners' Temple has decided to recommend the purchase of a large lot on the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Washington streets to a meeting of the Mystic Shrine which will be held one night this week.

The property is somewhat larger than a quarter block and is offered by the owner, Captain C. T. Belcher, of Collins Hot Springs, for \$15,000. The committee consists of Louis G.



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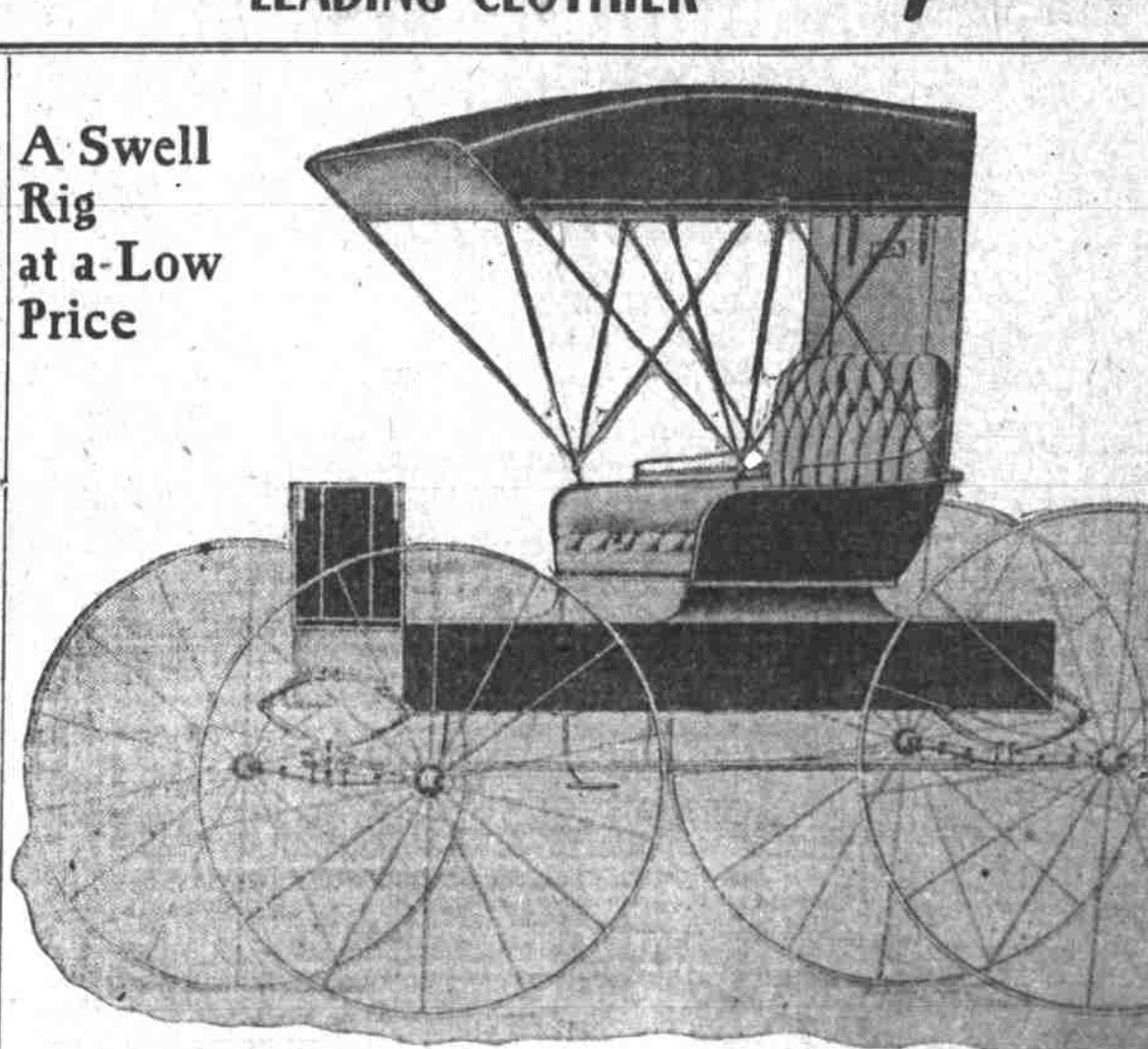
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The property is somewhat larger than a quarter block and is offered by the owner, Captain C. T. Belcher, of Collins Hot Springs, for \$15,000. The committee consists of Louis G.

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