

ROOSEVELT MAY TAKE GUIDE WHEEL OF GOVERNMENT

Persistent Rumor That He Will Be Given Place in Cabinet Is Alarming Politicians—Other Rumors.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Washington, April 5.—The "back from Elba" slogan has given way for a new one, and today politicians are whispering of a "power behind the throne" movement. It is rumored in political circles here that Theodore Roosevelt is to take a place in the administration, and politicians, some of them high in national affairs, are trying vainly to find the source of the rumor.

Their efforts to trace the rumor, it is said, have led to some startling results. It is declared that the trail leads close to the White House.

President Taft refuses to affirm or deny that Roosevelt is to take an important place in the administration but he has allowed the impression to be given out that though Roosevelt is far away in miles, he has not been so very far away in spirit and that Taft has been fully as well informed as to the views and actions of the former president as the African hunter has of affairs at the national capital.

Root Close to Both. Senator Elihu Root of New York, former secretary of state under Roosevelt, close political and personal friend of the former president and friend of Taft, according to another rumor that is interesting the politicians here, has been asked by Roosevelt to meet him before he returns to America.

Root refuses to discuss this rumor. The politicians see in it, however, considerable significance. They declare that if Root is to go abroad and is to discuss politics with the colonel, and if the "power behind the throne" movement exists, it would not take a good guesser many hours to decide who had been chosen to arrange final details.

Root, it is declared, has kept in close touch with Roosevelt. He has been in close touch with Taft since the Taft administration began. The rumor that he may go abroad to meet Roosevelt has done much to strengthen the idea that Roosevelt is to take an important place among Taft's advisers.

Changes in Cabinet. That important changes are to take place in the organization of the Taft cabinet no politician here denies. It has been rumored that Roosevelt has sent an ultimatum to Taft in which he asked that certain changes be made or he would withhold his endorsement of the Taft administration. The rumor has been floated so many other rumors have been in the air that politicians declare changes in the Taft cabinet are certainly contemplated. Just what they are to be is not known, but it is believed the type of men who helped carry out the Roosevelt policies under Roosevelt, will be given cabinet assignments.

The names of Hitchcock, McVeigh and Dickinson are connected with the rumors that certain cabinet officers are to retire.

Although the rumors conflict, and some are taken seriously while others are scoffed at, the politicians here believe it is safe to predict two things: One is that cabinet changes will soon be made.

The other is that the action of Roosevelt will have much influence in shaping national affairs and will influence the administration.

Before Roosevelt returns to America, they say the influence will take tangible form.

COMMERCIAL MEN

(Continued from Page One.) complete system of docks. To my mind there is no excuse for not proceeding at once.

"This administration is very foolish not to acquire dockage facilities as quickly as possible," asserted C. F. Adams, president of the Security Savings & Trust company, and member of the Port of Portland commission. "The United States will never make any improvement in our harbor facilities until

we improve our waterfront. It is the one blot on the beauty of this city.

Present Policy Karmalul. "The present policy is of penny wisdom and pound foolishness. The reports of Alexander and Burton show conclusively that the government improves no harbor where the municipality does not show a disposition to cooperate by improving its waterfront. The mayor doesn't appear to take any interest in this vitally important matter. His attitude is unchangeable and hurtful. We can buy as much now for \$100,000 as we can for \$1,000,000 in a few years.

"Other cities can improve their docks, but here if a man wanted dockage facilities for a new steamship line it would be impossible for him to obtain them. How can we meet the competition of other coast cities under such conditions?"

Said Herman Wittenberg, president of the Pacific Coast Electric company: "Portland can never expect to handle shipping on an economic basis until a system of municipal docks is acquired at once."

Portland Will Lose. "When the Panama canal is finished and the great flood of accelerated shipping pours along the Pacific coast, Portland will not get any of its benefits simply for the fact that we can't handle it. Other coast cities with docks will be enriched; Portland will lose out. Such a policy as has been adopted by city officials who oppose the speedy acquisition of municipal docks is not only extremely hurtful to business interests, but it is rankly foolish. There is no time to be lost in action, and why time should be lost in action is not known to me. The officials of the city who are inactive in the matter of the dockage bond issue are laboring under a misapprehension.

"As is well known, the transcontinental and local lines entering Portland are not in favor of a dockage system, because of the loss to them in shipping. To my mind, added dockage facilities would add to the business of everybody."

Must Fight Railroads. "But, however that may be, we have the railroads to fight in acquiring municipal docks. So long as the railroad interests can control the waterfront we will have no municipal docks. Is that the explanation for the present situation?"

"The United States engineers never recommend improvement of harbors where the city does not improve its waterfront. The matter of acquiring municipal docks cannot be urged too strongly, as that is the result that must be achieved when the Panama canal is finished, will have the best system of docks on the Pacific coast, and will be ready to handle the business."

Said J. N. Teal, leader in the fight to secure municipal docks: "The necessity for this is becoming more and more apparent. The improvement of the rivers and harbors is but a part of the problem, and is being recognized as such by many members of congress, some of the most influential of whom are insisting that unless facilities are provided for handling freight that it is useless to improve rivers."

Must Be Modern. "There must not only be modern facilities for handling cargo with the quickest dispatch, but at the lowest remunerative rates. The experience of other cities demonstrates the fact only can be done through municipal docks. It is not an open question."

"The great seaports of the world do not indulge in these things to gratify a whim or a fancy, but because they have found there is but one successful way. However, I do not feel in Portland that this question is any longer debatable. It has been given careful consideration for years and was finally submitted to the people who approved it by a vote of over two to one, and I feel that every day's delay is not only a mistake, but will add to the cost."

Will Be Necessary. "With the increase in commerce and the completion of the Panama canal, municipal docks will be a necessity, and although their construction may be delayed they are sure to come."

"The state of California owns the entire waterfront of San Francisco and receives a large income therefrom. Los Angeles has just voted \$10,000,000 to be used for docks and other purposes in connection with the harbor at San Pedro. Oakland is endeavoring to secure its waterfront, and Portland will certainly be placing itself at a very great disadvantage unless it takes active steps in the same direction."

Drake O'Reilly, president of the Oregon Round Lumber company, said: "I think no time should be lost in acquiring municipal docks. We need them to provide an invitation for deep sea shipping, at the same time I do not think a little bit of money should be spent to no effect. We should invest enough to make the work worth while. We should not commence anything until we can see the end of it. But we ought

to commence now. There is no wisdom in spending a little money to no purpose, but there is great wisdom in making an investment equal to the necessity Portland has for adequate dockage facilities."

"The city should proceed at once to acquire municipal docks," said B. M. Means, president of the Portland Cordage company. "The very future of the city depends upon the action that will be taken now. Suppose an effort should be made to establish a line of steamers between South America and Portland. Such an effort would result in failure because dockage facilities could not be secured. It is extremely injurious to the commercial interests of this city to delay action in acquiring city-owned docks. Why should not Portland get ready for big marine business?"

INDIANA REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page One.) tion; endorsement of Senator Beveridge and the principles he has advocated.

BEVERIDGE DELIVERS SPEECH EXPLAINING HIS TARIFF ATTITUDE

(United Press Leased Wire.) Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—Before the Republican state convention today Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who will next year be a candidate for reelection, delivered a speech explaining why he voted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure and asking the Republicans of Indiana to endorse his stand.

He said in part: "Every economic policy, every political system, almost every government has been destroyed because of excesses and injustices that crept into it. The way to keep secure a policy, a system or a government that in itself is good is to administer it with justice and wisdom. The only way to keep a party solid and growing is to keep it right and progressive."

"McKlinley saw this when he declared in his last speech that in tariff matters 'the period of exclusiveness is past.'"

"Senator Morrell, the father of the war tariff of 1864, saw it when he declared in 1870: 'It is the mistake of the friends of a sound tariff to insist on extreme rates proposed during the war, less will raise the necessary revenue.'"

"Garfield saw it when he said: 'The wisest thing protectionists can do is to unite on a moderate reduction of duties.'"

Roosevelt Saw It. "Theodore Roosevelt saw it when he said at Loganport, Ind., in 1907: 'What we really need in this country is to treat the tariff as a business proposition from the standpoint of the interests of the country as a whole and not from the standpoint of the temporary needs of any political party.'"

"The great masses of Republican voters understand it today when they refuse to permit the great doctrine of protection to be used to excuse and cloak tariff excess. Use a principle to perpetuate a fraud, and the friend of the principle thus abused is more offended than the enemy of the principle itself."

"Like President Taft, I wanted free iron ore, of which we have the greatest deposits on earth and which the steel trust chiefly controls. On iron ore no protection is needed, and I would not stand for the duty that was proposed and passed; and I cannot stand for it now. But a majority of Democratic senators did stand and fight for it, and stand for it now."

Wanted Free Lumber. "Like President Taft I wanted free lumber, out of which the homes of the people are built. I could not stand for the duty proposed and passed on lumber, and I cannot stand for it now. But Democratic senators did stand and fight for it, and stand for it now."

"Like President Taft I wanted the ancient woolen schedule reduced—a schedule 42 years old, which, if ever right, long since has served its purpose, and which now gives to the Woolen trust an unfair control of our markets; which oppresses the wool grower, raises the price and reduces the weight of the people's clothing. I stood against that schedule when we tried to reduce it, when the bill was passed, and am against it now."

"Wets" Win at Cornelius. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Forest Grove, Or., April 5.—The city election at Cornelius yesterday resulted in a victory for the "wets," who won by a majority of 6, electing the entire ticket, except J. B. Merrill, councilman, who tied W. E. Neff, dry candidate. Those elected were: President of council, H. Chalkcomb; councilmen, A. Benson, H. A. Lytle and George Holscher; recorder, Lincoln Geiger; treasurer, A. S. Hendricks.

THINK THREE MEN NOW IN JAIL CAN EXPLAIN MYSTERY

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been engaged in other such depredations and were sentenced to prison for long terms. Kelly was sent to Salem, having pleaded guilty, while Anderson and Wayne were sent to McNell's Island.

Anderson subsequently developed tuberculosis and was transferred to Atterbury to the federal prison there. It is understood that one of the three men has made a partial confession which ties up many of the loose ends of the case and practically proves the complicity of the three men in the Johnson murder.

Get Additional Evidence. In the meantime additional evidence, tending to show the connection of the three men with the robbery and murder, has been secured. It is now known that both Anderson and Wayne were seen at the Ford street bridge at the time of the murder, and that they were seen there by residents in that vicinity and subsequently identified.

It is now known, also, that Clint Gonnell, the saloonman who ran the Manhattan cafe next to the First National bank on First street, who told the story of having secured the Johnson watch from Wayne was poisoned within a short time after he told the story.

Johnson's Watch Figure. One of the most potent, and at the same time the most baffling links in the chain of evidence against the three men, was that of the Johnson watch, something of which was published at the time of the investigations into Dr. Johnson's death.

A bartender known as "Smitty," who worked for Gonnell, first "tipped off" to the detectives that Gonnell had been given the Johnson watch by Frank Wayne, and that "Toots" Bryant, leader of the Sellwood gang, knew of the transaction. Bryant was questioned and said that the watch had been given to Gonnell by T. B. Bidwell, a timber locator who frequented the Manhattan cafe. Bidwell was sent for by the police and said that he had bought a watch of Gonnell for \$1, which tallied exactly with the description of the Johnson watch.

Threw It Into River. This watch, Bidwell said, bore Johnson's name engraved on the case. Gonnell had subsequently told him that the watch was "crooked" and he had thrown it into the river off the Morrison street bridge. He later denied this, saying the name on the watch was that of Johnson, but was Jensen.

Gonnell was also questioned by the police and said that he had bought the watch of Frank Wayne for \$2, and that Wayne had told him he had secured it from Anderson.

About this time Frank Kelly made a confession, in which he said that Anderson and Wayne had come home late the night of the Johnson murder and had told that they had "pulled off a big deal." They said they had "stuck up" Johnson and had secured the watch.

Kelly later repudiated this confession and said that he knew nothing of the Johnson murder. He then pleaded guilty to the Sellwood robbery, much to the surprise of the authorities, and was sentenced to the penitentiary.

Changed Stories. Gonnell and Bidwell were allowed to get together after the police had questioned them, and they also changed their stories. Within ten days after this time, Gonnell, who was a strong healthy man, died suddenly. Nearly a year afterwards the remains were disinterred and found to be filled with poison. At the time Bryant was telling something of the watch transaction, he was sent word by Anderson that he had better quit talking, which he did.

No trace of the Johnson watch could be found although divers worked for some time to locate it, the results showing that Bidwell evidently lied about the place and he threw it in the river at some other point.

When Wayne, Anderson and Kelly pleaded guilty to the Sellwood robbery they told a story so minute in detail and so identical that it was at the time evident that they had fixed up the story to prove an alibi, preferring to take their medicine as postoffice robbers than to stand for the murder charge which was closing around them.

Accounted for Time. In their story they accounted for every minute for a day before and a day after the Johnson murder, showing that they were in the woods near Sellwood at the time of the Johnson murder. The story was clearly a fabrication, but was so strongly told and so closely adhered to that the authorities could not shake it or pick it to pieces.

Taken all in all, the authorities have always been confident that Wayne, Anderson and Kelly committed the Johnson murder, or at least that Wayne and Anderson did the deed and that Kelly knew of it. It was also clear that pressure was brought on Kelly to force him to confess to the Sellwood robbery to shield Anderson and Wayne from the murder charge.

The new evidence gathered, and the partial confession of one of the men, put an entirely new light on the long slumbering mystery, and it seems now to be only a question of a short time until the three murderers can be brought to justice.

CHICAGO'S CHIEF (Continued from Page One.) aldermanic contest. Swarms of workers surrounded the polling places in the wards where there were hot contests, and extra police guards were ordered to keep the peace among the desperately earnest workers, who were striving for every vote.

From the preponderance of workers for the Democratic party in the First ward, it was believed that Alderman John J. Coughlin ("Bathhouse John") feared defeat. John S. Townsend, Republican candidate, was represented at many of the polling places, but the strong Democratic organization was in evidence everywhere.

The "drys" and "wets" also battled in 233 cities and villages of Illinois outside of Cook county. In 35 communities the liquor forces fought to remain, within the law, and in 121 places already dry the wets fought for restoration.

Michigan Two Thirds Dry. (United Press Leased Wire.) Detroit, Mich., April 5.—Full election returns from 43 counties of Michigan today showed that two thirds of the counties voted for prohibition yesterday. This makes Michigan practically two thirds dry, as 42 counties have voted for prohibition, while 21 continue to be wet.

LORD KITCHENER ON WORLD TOUR

Will Go to Canada via Portland; He Is Arraying Colonial Armies.

(United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, April 5.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, field marshal of Great Britain, will arrive in San Francisco Thursday on the liner Mariposa. He expects to remain only a short time in San Francisco and then depart for Canada via Portland and Seattle.

For the past three months, Lord Kitchener has been in New Zealand and Australia, strengthening fortifications and building up the field forces. His mission to Canada will be similar.

Kitchener has requested that no official announcement of his arrival be made, as he wishes to avoid anything like a public demonstration.

While in San Francisco he will be entertained by the local English colony.

SPEND \$450,000

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had, which, it is believed by the Normans, would be sufficient enlargement of the hotel to meet the requirements for some years to come.

Another plan which has been suggested to the Normans contemplates the

Owl Cut Rate Drug Department
Portland Agents Mosher Books
Butterick Patterns

NEW ONE-PIECE WASH DRESSES AT \$8.75

With Parasols to Match For Misses and Little Women

—This model is designed in best quality chambray, in lavender, light blue, gray and rose, exactly like illustration.

—An attractive trimming touch is added to this charming frock by bands of striped materials to match the dress. The Dutch neck and three-quarter sleeves are finished with dainty Swiss embroidery and Val lace edging. The skirt is made in the tunic or overskirt style, showing the new waist-line effect.

—The Parasol is made of the same material, the same shade as the dress, with border to match.

Long Coat Sweaters at \$5.75
Values \$7.00 to \$12.00

—For automobiling, boating, driving, in fact for all out door wear there is nothing that quite fits the place so well as these long coat sweaters.

—We call particular attention to the quality, fit and cut of these Sweater Coats. 40 inches long, with standing V-shape collars. White, cardinal and light gray. Plain and fancy weaves.

Smart Spring Dresses For Misses and Girls

—LINENE FROCKS for girls from 8 to 14 years. Trimmed in narrow pipings of light blue and feather stitching. Kilted skirt, Dutch neck and short sleeves. Comes in white, light blue and tan. PRICE \$2.75.

—TAN CHAMBRAY DRESSES—The waists have Dutch collars and V-shaped yoke of tan and white striped material and trimmed with bandings of the striped material. Short sleeves, faced with striped bands. The skirts are plaited and have a hem-of the striped material. PRICE \$3.50.

—CHECKED FRENCH GINGHAM DRESSES for girls from 8 to 14 years. Dark blue check, light blue check and tan and white stripe. Trimmed with embroidery bands of insertion. Dutch neck and short sleeves. Plaited skirt, with panel effect, formed of the insertion. Long-waisted style, with embroidery belt. PRICE \$6.00.

—CHILDREN'S FRENCH WAISTED Dresses, in tan, light and dark blue and white. Long sleeves and high neck; kilted skirt; narrow white braid finishes the neck and sleeves. Hand-embroidered emblem on sleeves and front of waist. PRICE \$2.95.

—CHILDREN'S FINE CHECKED Gingham Dresses. Low neck, short sleeves. Plaited skirts, belted waist. Sizes 2 to 6 years. PRICE \$1.75.

—CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES. Made of fine quality percale. Little co-ed styles. The colors are dark blue, pink and tan. Sizes from 2 to 6 years. PRICE \$1.75.

—CHILDREN'S FINE Pink and White Checked Gingham Skirt Rompers, with yoke effect. In sizes from 2 to 6 years. PRICE 75c.

—CHILDREN'S COLORED STRIPE Gingham Dresses, made in Russian plaited styles, with belt and emblem in front. Sizes 2 to 6 years. PRICE 75c.

ALLEGED JAPANESE SPIES ARE DEPORTED

(United Press Leased Wire.) Manila, April 5.—The two Japanese who were accused of attempting to secure plans of fortifications, but who were discharged, owing to the inadequacy of the civil law to hold them for the alleged offense, have been deported. The Japanese were placed aboard the liner Yedo Maru and warned not to return to the Philippines.

Their deportation was arranged by the American military authorities and the Japanese consul, who acted unofficially.

Logger's Life Crushed Out. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Rainier, Or., April 5.—Benjamin Hannemann, aged 56 years, was instantly killed last evening at 4111 at the Chapman Timber company's camp at Scappoose by being crushed between two logs on the railway. He leaves a wife and four small children at Scappoose.

Commercial Club Entertains. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Cottage Grove, Or., April 5.—Wallace R. Struble and E. W. Kibbey, of Albany, were guests of the Commercial club last night, when a reception was given the 500 new members.

Journal Want Ads, bring results.

STATE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS (Select Bureau of The Journal.) Salem, Or., April 5.—Out of respect for the memory of George H. Williams, who was an early member of the Oregon supreme bench, Chief Justice Moore this morning, upon convening the court declared an adjournment until Thursday at 10 o'clock. The members will attend the funeral of the late jurist and statesman in a body.

Decisions were handed down as follows: M. M. Donohoe, respondent, vs. Portland Railway, Light & Power company, appellant, appealed from the circuit court for Multnomah county, John B. Cleland judge, affirmed in an opinion written by Associate Justice Slater.

William G. Gosselin and Harry L. Hamblin, partners doing business as Gosselin and Hamblin, appellants, vs. J. Martin, respondent, appealed from the circuit court for Multnomah county, reversed and a new trial ordered in an opinion written by Associate Justice McBride.

Stoffer Peter Raski, appellant, vs. Marcus Wise, defendant, appealed from the circuit court for Clatsop county, Thomas A. McBride judge, modified in an opinion written by Chief Justice Moore.

Olympia Bottling Works, a corporation, appellant, vs. Olympia Brewing company, a corporation, respondent, appealed from the circuit court for Multnomah county, John B. Cleland judge, reversed in an opinion written by Associate Justice King, Justice Eakin dissenting.

Coffee vs. The Boy

This is a story of a youngster who suffered so badly from the effects of coffee-drinking that Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana, had to take a hand.

The Indianapolis NEWS published a long account of the case—the news (?) went forth and papers throughout the country have given it much publicity.

From these reports we quote:

"An eleven-year-old boy (Roy Schoolman) of Indianapolis had to be forcibly taken from school and given treatment. The constant use of coffee, it developed, had entirely changed the boy's happy, bright disposition to one of nervousness, with morose spells, when he attempted to fight everyone within reach. He was watched and his extreme addiction to coffee was discovered. One effect of the coffee is said to have been to destroy the brain faculties, changing the victim from an eager learner to a stupid school duncie, and a little later verging upon insanity. Since the coffee has been stopped physicians report that he is now resuming his normal mental tone."

Why marvel? Is this news to thoughtful people?

For fifteen years we have preached the harmful effects of coffee upon head, heart and nerves. Almost every day letters are received just as conclusive and impressive as this case. More than a thousand letters were received in one month from people all over the country with various ills BEFORE they changed from coffee to POSTUM, and who either entirely recovered or were much benefited.

That coffee is HARMFUL to many even in moderate quantity is an old, old truth, and that it is dangerous when used to excess has also been time and again proven.

All of which proves to even a casual thinker that for

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.