

## SENATOR ROOT MAY SEE TEDDY ON OTHER SIDE

New York Leader Consults Taft Before He Starts on Trip

Washington, April 20.—Senator Root passed nearly an hour with President Taft at the White House today and expects to sail for Europe May 21. He would not say today whether he will see Colonel Roosevelt on the other side before the latter sailed for New York, where he is due June 17.

Senator Root goes to The Hague as one of the delegates of the American representatives in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute.

## FAMOUS HURMIST GROWING WEAKER

Redding, Conn., April 20.—The condition of Samuel Clemens, (Mark Twain), this afternoon, shows him perceptibly weaker than it was 24 hours ago. His physician stated he has cardiac asthma, with angina pectoris.

## THE WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 20.—Close, May 196 3-4; July 190 5-8; Sept. 99.  
Portland—Unchanged.  
Tacoma—Unchanged.

## Palatial Private Pleasure Craft And Owner, Mrs. A. C. James



Yachtsmen in this country are planning one of the biggest seasons in many years. Many new yachts have already made their debut into the dominion of Father Neptune, prominent among them the new palatial private vessel of Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, who is a member of the New York Yacht club. This boat is what might be termed a "paradise afloat" and is the largest private pleasure craft in the United States. When a visitor to the boat strolls from the deck to the inside his eyes meet with a dazzling array of magnificent furnishings too beautiful to describe. It is said that the trimmings for the inside alone cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

## RUMORED REVOLT AT SANTA CLARA, CUBA

Havana, April 20.—During the night a special train of infantry and battery of machine guns started for Santa Clara. The rumor that an uprising had occurred there is denied by Secretary of the Interior Lopez, who stated that the troops were sent because of the utterances of a negro agitator, which indicated that such a precaution was advisable.

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FAIR AND COOLER WEATHER TOMORROW.  
Washington, Idaho, Oregon  
Fair tonight and Thursday.  
Cooler tonight.  
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Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, left Saturday for New York, in response to a telegram from Collier's Weekly, saying the artist's presence was badly needed at present.

## PRESIDENT OF BIG COMPANY IS INDICTED

Frank Hoffstat Charged With Grafting and Bribing of Officials

Albany, April 20.—Governor Hughes has granted extradition papers for Pittsburg to Frank H. Hoffstat, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, under indictment for conspiracy.

Charged with bribery, Hoffstat was arrested on a warrant issued in Pittsburg charging him with bribery and conspiracy in Pittsburg for graft and the alleged bribing of councilmen with \$49,000.

A writ of habeas corpus has been asked by Hoffstat's attorney, and the hearing has been set for Friday with bail fixed at \$10,000.

## AMATEUR LIGHT WEIGHT PUGILIST BREAKS HIS BACK

San Francisco, April 20.—While driving through the low doors of a stable today Joe Craig, lightweight amateur pugilist, was caught between the wagon seat and the top of the doorway, sustaining a broken back. He will probably be a cripple for the rest of his life.

## DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE CERTAIN DAWN OF NEW POLITICAL ERA AT HAND

Washington, April 20.—Not since the political campaign began have the Democrats been in such a jubilant mood as they were today as the result of the New York election. They gathered early on the floor and there was everywhere a spirit of felicitation, while the Republican leaders refused to attach any particular significance to the result.

"It was just a skirmish, and it does not mean anything," was the way Representative Boutell, of Illinois, put it.

The Democrats were in accord with Burton Harrison, of New York, that it marked the overthrow of a regime nationwide in its extent.

"It is the beginning of a new epoch," he said. "I don't believe a single Republican congressman from New York is safe from defeat under the conditions we have there. The retirement of Aldrich and Hale and the result of the elections in Massachusetts and New York mean the passage of an old order and the establishment of a new and better one. It is the dawning of a new day."

## MINERAL DEPOSITS OF WESTERN STATES

Increasing Interest in Mineral Products Is Noticeable

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The increasing interest in the mineral products of the Western States, especially those lying in or west of the Rocky Mountain region, is reflected in the large measure of attention given to that region by the Geological Survey, which for several years has issued, under the title, "Contributions to Economic Geology," annual volumes devoted largely to the mineral resources of that part of the country.

The latest volume of this series, (Bulletin 380) contains a number of valuable papers, discussing gold, silver, cement, and iron in Colorado; gold, silver, copper and asphaltite in Nevada; gold and silver in Oregon; lead, zinc and iron in New Mexico; wolframite and marble in Arizona; and other lesser deposits.

Western Oregon has produced considerable gold and silver in past years, but the bulletin describes only the Bohemia and Cracker creek districts, in which comparatively little work is now in progress. The Bohemia district, where mining has been done for years, has produced perhaps \$10,000,000 in free gold. Prospecting in the region is carried on rather vigorously, and it is reasonable to suppose that other workable deposits will sooner or later be discovered despite the dense mass of vegetation that conceals them. The Cracker Creek district, in the Blue Mountains gold belt, lies across the famous "mother lode." Only one mine was producing at the time it was visited, but it was expected that others would soon begin production.

## GERMAN BANKING SYSTEM REVIEWED

National Monetary Commission Makes Report on Conditions

Washington, April 20.—How Germany met the crisis of 1907 and how she has improved her banking laws to meet future crises was the subject of a special inquiry by an official German commission, whose hearings have been translated and published by the National Monetary Commission. The German commission consisted of 24 members and was a thoroughly representative body, including leading bankers, merchants, landed proprietors, and professors of political science. They took evidence from nearly 200 authorities, whose testimony was reported, and they themselves engaged in a discussion which forms one of the most interesting portions of their report.

This investigation being based upon very recent experience, and its results having been embodied in a revision of the banking law presents many points of special interest in the present discussion of monetary reform in the United States. Some complaints were heard in Germany over the fact that during the crisis the Imperial Bank was compelled to raise its discount rate to 7 1/2 per cent. This was a condition so abnormal in Europe that it was declared by one of the members of the commission, Mr. Fischer, chairman of the chamber of commerce of Reutlingen, to have been "in the eyes of the public, nothing short of usury." The comparative financial isolation of Germany, as a result of the hostile feeling against her in France, found an echo in the declaration of Freiherr Von Gamp Massauen, a member of the Reichstag, that "in times of difficulty the Bank of France always rushes to the rescue of the Bank of England by furnishing it gold, a thing that the German bank can, of course, not reckon upon."

Among the questions most seriously discussed was whether a charge should be made in what is known in Germany as the note contingent, or the limit of notes which may be issued upon a reserve of one-third in gold without paying a special tax. This limit of uncovered issues, was, at the time of the inquiry, 472,829,000 marks, (\$112,500,000). It was ultimately raised, as the result of the investigation, to 550,000,000 marks, with a new provision, not previously known to the law, for an additional issue of 200,000,000 marks, (\$47,500,000), during the last week of each quarter. Above these amounts there is always a considerable issue covered in full by gold, but when notes are issued without the gold cover the tax of 5 per cent becomes operative. The question of raising the contingent, and even of abolishing it altogether, was discussed with much learning and acumen by the eminent economists, Dr. Adolph Wagner, of the University of Berlin; Dr. Jacob Reisser, of the University of Berlin; Dr. Lexis, of the University of Göttingen; and the practical banking members of the commission. It was pointed out by several members of the commission that the demand for capital was not necessarily related so directly to the demand for circulation that a rise in the rate of discount went always hand in hand with the necessity for an increased issue of notes. It was contended by Dr. Wagner that the moral welfare of the community, as well as two electric theaters, both doing a good business, especially on Sunday night.

## PEARL KELLER FIRST WITNESS IN HYDE CASE

Nurse Testifies That Dr. Hyde Did Not Properly Treat the Patient

Kansas City, April 20.—It was only when asked three times by Dr. Twyman and once by Mrs. Hyde to stop the flow of blood from James Moss Hutton, that Dr. Hyde closed the wound within the patient's arm, testified Miss Pearl Keller, a nurse in the Hyde trial today.

A few minutes after Hutton's death she further said that Hyde implored her to use her influence in having him made administrator of the Swope estate to succeed Hutton, but she refused. The defense made frequent and strenuous objection to the introduction of this testimony as irregular and irrelevant.

Considerable excitement was caused by the announcement of Attorney Walsh that he had in his possession papers containing notes of the testimony of Walter S. Haines given before the grand jury, which showed that the scientist had declared no cyanide potassium was found in the stomach of Colonel Swope. Walsh said the papers were given him by a woman who found them on the street.

Walsh's assertion was followed by a demand of the court for Walsh to tell whether he had in his possession any papers belonging to the state.

"I refuse to answer," shouted Walsh.

"A man holding papers belonging to the state is no better than a thief," replied the court hotly. Prosecutor Conkling said: "If the papers are returned, we will give the defense a carbon copy of them."

"It is the proof a man's innocence we hold," hotly said Mr. Lucas. "And the same papers contained evidence of the guilt of the defendant," interposed Conkling. "Marshal, take charge of the defendant," said Judge Latschaw. "I will look into this matter." Before the judge had left the bench Walsh expressed a desire to explain how the papers came into his possession. He said he saw an advertisement in the local paper that a certain woman had found papers connected with the case; that he went to the woman and found they "were these notes. He said he took the papers because they would prove his client's innocence and told the woman to tell everyone he had them. The woman who found the papers was Miss Eva Finney, colored, who was in the courtroom and on demand of the prosecution was about to take the stand when the court held that Walsh should return the papers and the witness was excused.

Attorney Reed arose and said he believed one of the defendant's counsel had intimidated he was a liar. "Everyone, including the court, were called liars during the few moments just passed," said Judge Latschaw, smiling. Reed said down, and without further remarks Mrs. Conkling admitted the papers actually had been lost in the streets by one of his assistants. "Dr. Haines would testify," Conkling said, "that cyanide potassium was found in Colonel Swope's body. The attorneys for Hyde declared if Haines testified that cyanide had been found they would prosecute him for perjury, and that had the marshal taken charge of Hyde when the court ordered it, his bond would have been revoked.

and at the wrong time, and that its effect is too acute." Distrust, he declared, was spread abroad as soon as the not reserve came to fall off more and more, and the people began to say that before long the Reichsbank would be obliged, because of the falling off of the note reserve, to take still more strenuous measures in raising the rate of discount. In this way it might even happen that shipments of gold from abroad were held back until the rate of discount should be higher. If Germany had, like France, a maximum note circulation, which was not usually attained, there would remain at critical times a large scope for extended issues of notes and the granting of credit. It was noteworthy that the Bank of France had, throughout its existence, been free from such restrictions, and that it was one of the functions of the bank administration to determine the relation between the quantity of notes and the cash funds. One of the evil effects of a fixed issue which was recalled by Dr. Wagner was that when the Peel Act was suspended in England in 1857, an event of which Dr. Wagner had personal recollection, the cry was heard from the financial press that the step was equivalent to the suspension of specie payments, simply because the Bank of England was allowed, on the responsibility of the ministry, to issue uncovered notes beyond the legal limit.

While a Central Point woman and her granddaughter, a young woman, were at church one evening, some villain secreted herself under the latter's bed, and awakened her about midnight, but when she screamed, made his escape.

## Women's Suit Special

Beginning Monday morning we place the entire line of Women's Suits on sale at reduced prices. All new 1910 models, new weaves, new colors and such makes as "Wooltex," "LaVogue," suits with character. They bear the marks of superior tailoring. We invite your inspection. Try them on. No trouble to us. Buy only if they please you. The price surely will.

\$25.00 Suits, Sale Price	\$22.50
\$30.00 Suits, Sale Price	\$25.00
\$35.00 Suits, Sale Price	\$30.00
\$40.00 Suits, Sale Price	\$35.00
\$45.00 Suits, Sale Price	\$40.00
\$65.00 Suits, Sale Price	\$55.00

**NEW 1910 TUB SKIRTS**  
Light, medium and dark colors; duck, fancy suitings; price, each, linen and from \$5.00 to \$12.25

**NEW WASH DRESSES**  
Gingham, linen and novelty materials; each \$3.00 \$4.00 and \$5.00

**PONGEE AND CLOTH OF GOLD COATS**  
Long and medium lengths; hair or braid trimmed; each \$14.00 to \$25.00

**WOMEN'S MEDIUM LENGTH COATS REDUCED**  
\$12.00 Separate Coats, shepherd checks, stripes and plain tans; sale price, each \$9.00

**NEW SILK WAISTS**  
The best made and most perfect-fitting models we ever offered for sale (that is saying much). All popular colors; see them; each \$4.50 to \$10.00

**LINGERIE WAISTS**  
In almost endless variety; plain tailored, moderately and elaborately trimmed; each \$1.25 to \$5.00

**A MAMMOTH TRIMMING DEPARTMENT**  
We pride ourselves on having the largest stock, the most varied assortment, the widest range of patterns and shades; every desired width, braids, bands, edges, jeweled designs; the most complete trimming department outside the large cities. Trimmings from the yard \$5.00

## WE'RE SOMETHING BESIDES CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS

You'll think so, too, if we are able to get you to wear one of these greatest of all suits, THE HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS. We do a man a great favor when we sell him some of these garments, as well as benefiting ourselves. We never tire of sounding the praises of this famous clothing, for we are satisfied it is the best clothing sold in America. The best-dressed men everywhere wear them. They are all wool and tailored to perfection, and we guarantee a perfect fit. These suits sell from \$20.00 to \$30.00

**WE JUST WANT TO SAY**  
That we sell the J. B. Stearns Hats—you know them as being hat perfection. Each \$4.00 to \$8.00

**BUT REMEMBER THE GORDON**  
Hat, as containing more style, hat value than any hat sold at the price; ea \$3.00

Remember, Dutchess  
Trousers; 10c a But-  
ton, \$1.00 a Rip.

**COTTAGE GROVE**  
EUGENE,  
SPRINGFIELD,

## Hamptons

WHERE CASH  
CREDIT  
BEATS

We sell Trunks,  
Telescopes,  
Suit Cases,

## CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES

These gingham or percale garments save the mother a great many stitches or a good many dollars if she has them made. They are well made and are neat models; they cost only a little more than the price of the material; ea. \$5.00 down to 40c

**PARASOLS**  
The 1910 styles and colors are here and ready. The range of colors is wide; patterns new; many novelties. Each \$1.00 to \$1.00

**CHILDREN'S PARASOLS**  
In many colors and prices; each \$1.50 \$1.20  
75c 50c and \$2.00

**WASH RIBBONS**  
Pink, white, blue, check; 5-yard pieces; piece 10c

## WELCH COMPANIES NOT YET BOUGHT BY BYLLESBY PEOPLE

Walla Walla, Wash., April 19.—Though it had been previously arranged that a meeting of the stockholders of the Northwest Corporation was to be held here tomorrow to confirm the sale of the company's holdings to the Byllesby Company of Chicago, it was learned late tonight that a difference has arisen between the contracting parties, and there is possibility the meeting will not be held for possibly several days. Members of the corporation now in this city refused either to confirm or deny the report.

The meeting was to have been held in the local office at 2:30 tomorrow, when the officers for the ensuing year were to be elected. This was to be followed by a special meeting which would transfer the holdings to the Chicago company.

**MINISTERS ASK COUNCIL TO STOP SUNDAY SHOWS**  
Roseburg, Or., April 19.—Roseburg's Ministerial Union of six members, has petitioned the city council to enact a law prohibiting the opening of theaters on Sundays. The Union says theatrical performances on the Sabbath are "against the moral welfare of the community." Roseburg has two electric theaters, both doing a good business, especially on Sunday night.