

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 5.—Not since the Republican guns were unlimbered against the Democratic free list bill by Mann, the minority leader, more than a week ago, has the debate in the house developed such an attack on the measure as was made today by Hill of Connecticut, a Republican member of the ways and means committee and one of the leading Republican advocates of the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Hill asserted that the bill devised by the Democratic leaders, removing the tariff duties from many food products and manufactured articles, was so crudely drawn and so indefinite in its terms that no estimate could be made of the revenues it would cut off, or of the effect it would have on business and commerce.

He said that, instead of \$10,000,000 reduction in revenue, as the Democrats expected, it might be made a reduction of \$50,000,000 and that its effect on business would be to transfer many flourishing industries to Europe. "You intended to hit the trusts," said Hill to the Democrats, "you will wake up to find you have, in fact, helped the trusts; taken away the revenues of the government and put money into the pockets of the trusts instead of into the pockets of the people whom you claim to be helping."

Hill explained that the International Harvester company, the large sewing machine companies and other manufacturers would be able, under the Democratic bill, to manufacture parts of their machines cheaper abroad, and bring them into this country to be assembled by cheap labor here. Mechanics and skilled laborers would suffer loss of employment, he said. He declared that the Democratic bill was so general in terms as to admit almost anything free of duty. Woolen goods, all kinds of wire, all sorts of fabrics, zinc, lead, pigiron, were among the things he mentioned.

Hill particularly attacked the bill for making many manufactured products free of duty against the raw materials that American manufacturers have to import. He said also that, in attempting to make free of duty the bagging used to wrap cotton bales, the Democratic bill would let in free the bagging used by the fertilizer trust, by the cement mills of the United States and by other monopolies, which would make no corresponding reduction in prices to consumers.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee interjected that, while Hill's whole argument was from the standpoint of the American manufacturer, the real purpose of the bill was "to reduce prices and cost of living for the American people."

Mr. Hill said that the reductions would in almost every case be taken up by the big corporations that control the markets.

The speech was enlivened by many interruptions and much partisan comment from both sides of the house.

Washington, May 4.—The investigating trend of congress took a wide range today. Inquiries into the affairs of the United States Steel corporation, the American Sugar Refining company were placed on the programme of the Democratic house; the shoe industry was under fire, and a senate committee on expenses paved the way for a re-investigation of the charges against Senator Lorimer, of Illinois.

Resolutions directing committees to search the records to determine whether any of the first three named corporations are operating in violation of the anti-trust, interstate commerce or National banking laws have been started on the legislative way. The steel trust resolution, the creation of Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, was approved by the house committee on rules and will be reported to the house.

The resolution directs the committee to ascertain whether the steel corporation has relations or affiliations in violation of the law with any nominally independent steel company; to inquire into the relations of the corporation with the Pennsylvania railroad company, "or any other railroad company or coal company, or with National banking companies, trust companies or other corporate organizations or companies."

Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, is the author of the resolution providing for the inquiry into the American Sugar Refining company and this will be considered by the rules committee tomorrow. If the committee has time, it may also consider a similar resolution by Representative Francis of Ohio.

\$1,180,000 Customs Paid.

Washington, May 6.—The government today accepted \$1,180,000 in compromise of the suits against Duveen brothers, the New York art firm, accused of customs frauds. The books and papers of the firm will be retained for evidence in a criminal action. The settlement involved the largest sum collected in any of the customs cases, except the sugar frauds.

Washington, May 1.—The house committee on ways and means will begin working on the revision of the wool schedule next week. The Democratic majority in the house as well as the Democratic membership of the committee are divided, but the committee division is not so wide as during the last few weeks.

It is the policy of Speaker Clark, Underwood and other Democratic leaders not to submit a bill placing raw wool on the free list. Many Democrats want raw wool on the free list; others believe the schedule should not be so radically revised at this time.

That a majority of the Democrats on the ways and means committee favored free raw wool until a few days ago there is no doubt, but a majority of Democrats could not be secured to sign such a bill, even in committee, nor could a majority of Democrats in the house be enlisted for its passage.

To agree on a bill that the Democrats can support unanimously, or nearly so, is the purpose of the party leaders. The bill, when finally reported, will be a compromise, approved by the Democratic caucus.

There will be no formal caucus on the wool schedule, however, until the majority members of the ways and means committee have agreed on a bill.

It is reported that of the 14 members on the committee only seven are standing for free raw wool.

Originally there were nine. The progressives believe in a gradual reduction on raw wool and the plan now is for a 50 per cent reduction for the first year, or a tariff of about 6 cents a pound, a cent a pound to be cut off each year for five years. At the end of which time the commodity would automatically go on the free list.

Such a compromise is looked on with favor by the Democrats, and such an arrangement doubtless will be approved before the bill reaches the house.

Washington, May 2.—The senate committee on finance today decided to devote the time between now and Saturday, May 13, to hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill. Immediately after that date it is expected that the bill will be reported to the senate.

While there is no intention to permit the hearing to involve the free list bill so as to delay consideration of reciprocity, witnesses will be permitted to make incidental arguments bearing on the bill. The first expressions tomorrow to be made by representatives of the shoe interests will be devoted principally to contentions against the free list bill.

"The purpose of the committee," said Senator Penrose, who today assumed the chairmanship, "is to press the reciprocity bill to a speedy report."

After next Monday the committee will meet daily and sit throughout each day, but during the remainder of the present week the meetings will be desultory. Senators Nixon, of Michigan, and McCumber of North Dakota, both asked time today for representatives of agricultural interests to oppose reciprocity.

Washington, May 2.—Protection and free trade were the themes of today's debate in the house over the Democratic bill to put agricultural implements, certain food products and manufactured articles on the free list.

Mr. Tillson, of Connecticut, said his state, usually referred to in tariff debates as a manufacturing community, held large and important farming interests, but that the farmers refused to be caught by the "farmers' free list" bill, or the Democratic measure.

S. W. Smith of Michigan, and Mr. Burke of South Dakota, (Republicans) opposed the measure because of its assault upon the doctrine of protection. Mr. Catlin of Missouri, said the bill would give a firmer foothold in the United States to the growing Japanese trade. Messrs. Byrnes and Sims of Tennessee, and Lever and Burns of South Dakota, (all Democrats) defended the bill.

Washington, May 3.—Several tentative drafts of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain were discussed by President Taft and his cabinet today. Following the cabinet session, Secretary Knox and his aides continued the discussion of details of phraseology, but tonight the president told callers no draft has been accepted as final and it might be weeks before the treaty could be submitted for ratification.

Some difficulties in framing the treaty have disappeared, according to the White house. The criticism of English newspapers that the United States senate must be consulted before disputes could be arbitrated, was hardly a valid objection, the president thought.

Taft Not Coming to Pacific,

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has advised Senator Bourne that his summer plans do not include a visit to Alaska or the Pacific coast. He will not be able to visit the Astoria celebration.

DIAZ' DEATH DEMANDED.

Resignation Seems Certain—Rebels Gain Strength.

Mexico City, May 6.—With students around the national palace shouting "Viva Madero and Death to Diaz," President Diaz is preparing for early resignation. This is regarded as a certainty. Should the announcement be made tomorrow it would cause no surprise to his cabinet.

A number of students began jeering the police in front of the national palace at noon, shouting "Viva Madero and Death to Diaz." A large crowd quickly collected.

The police at first made a good-natured attempt to disperse the students, but it was necessary to get reinforcements and the crowd was not driven away until several had been hurt.

It is feared other demonstrations will follow, as the students have given notice they would again parade to the house of Diaz for an answer to their petition for the resignation of the president.

The police took no measures to disperse the holiday crowd, which filed into the garden of Zocalo, the squares in front of the palace, or poured aimlessly in and out of the principal streets of the neighborhood.

In Isabella La Catolica street crowds banked themselves before a street car, stopped it and tore from it one of the little Mexican flags which adorned all the soldiers.

Still the police failed to interfere and it was only when the mob seized a soldier, lifted him to its shoulders and marched off with him, crying "Viva Madero," that the mounted police rode into its midst. The crowd was not looking for trouble, however, and dropped the soldier and fled. Nobody was injured. Another crowd rushed down Cadena street and in passing the governor's house lauded Madero and the revolution. The police also dispersed this crowd.

No authoritative confirmation could be obtained, but there appears little doubt that President Diaz, recognizing the seriousness of the situation and responding to the popular demand, will retire when order is restored.

At the president's office no statement could be had and the cabinet, realizing that the president is the only man who can give a direct answer to the demands of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., that Diaz should publish his intention to retire, were silent.

NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT.

League Official Name Adopted and Meeting Places Named.

Helena, Mont., May 6.—The most important business transacted at the morning session of the Northwest Development league was the adoption of the report of the committee on organization. The official name of the body is to be the Northwest Development league, its object being to exploit the resources and opportunities of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and the territory of Alaska. Provision is made for meetings each year in June and December, the June meetings to be known as the Northwestern Development league congress.

The congress in 1912 is to be held in Seattle, and thereafter in a chief city in Washington, Oregon, Idaho or Montana. The December meeting is to be known as the Northwest Lands show, and is to be held in Minnesota, at a place to be designated by the executive committee.

Addresses were made by Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway; by Professor Thomas W. Shaw and by E. D. Weed, of Helena. Among the resolutions adopted at the afternoon session were those advocating a more liberal policy in connection with forest reservations and the location of mining claims on the reserves. Lewis Penwell, of this city, was elected permanent president.

Book Prices Fabulous.

New York, May 6.—The Hoe library sale came to an end of its first quarter today with nearly \$1,000,000 realized. Three thousand three hundred books and manuscripts have been disposed of and the total for the 10 days is \$997,363.50. The record-breaking price for a book—\$50,000—was brought by the Gutenberg bible sold to H. E. Huntington. Three fourths of the great Hoe collection still remains to be disposed of in sales to be held in November, January and March, and buyers predict \$3,000,000 will be realized.

Spanish Prince Loses Speech.

Madrid—It was announced officially here that Queen Victoria will take Prince Don Jaime, aged 3, son of King Alfonso, to Switzerland next month for treatment at the hands of a specialist. Don Jaime is reported to have lost the power of speech.

Japs Eager to Lend China Money.

Tokio—The subscriptions to the \$5,000,000 loan which Japan has made to the Chinese government through the Yokohama speice bank aggregate \$8,450,000.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

MUST NOT TAINT STREAMS.

State Board of Health Has Posters Distributed in National Forests.

Thousands of posters warning campers against polluting of streams are being distributed throughout the national forests of Oregon by forest rangers, at the instance of the state board of health. They read:

"Danger—Forest rangers, hunters, campers and tourists contract typhoid fever every year from polluted streams.

"Section 2240, Oregon laws, says: 'If any person shall put any excrement, or any putrid, nauseous, decaying, deleterious substance in any spring, brook or branch of running water, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor,' etc. This law must be enforced. Oregon State Board of Health."

"In addition to rigid law enforcement we ask co-operation of campers and all others who enter national forests," said Dr. Calvin S. White, state health officer. "The running streams of Oregon that should properly be pure as the snow in the mountains whence they flow, have been made sewers by the carelessness and ignorance of those who enter the forests. Now that the danger, not only to campers, but to all others, is known, there should be, and I think will be, such care taken as will contribute to the general safety and public health."

The state board of health has written to the government authorities at Washington, asking in whom authority is vested to prevent pollution of streams in Crater Lake national forest. This is rendezvous for hundreds of campers during summer months.

CENSUS DATA FOR OREGON.

Great and Small Gains in Population Are Features.

Washington—Notable increases in population are shown in the revised report of the census of Oregon cities and towns just completed by the census bureau, and 10 increases are also recorded. Outside of Portland the growth of Salem is the greatest, the capital city now housing 14,094 people compared to 4,258, its population when the census was taken in 1900.

Fully as interesting are the slight increases in population in a decade shown by many cities. Athena, in Umatilla county, gained only 83 since 1900; Baker 79; Bay City, Tillamook county, 78; Beaver Hill, Coos county, 30; Copperfield, Baker county, 20; Dundee, Yamhill county, 72; Gervais, Marion county, 16; Mount Angel, 8; Ione, Morrow county, 16; Pendleton, Umatilla county, 54; Verona, Columbia county, 7; Waterloo, Linn county, 24, and Yamhill, Yamhill county, 71.

Among the cities for which loss of population is recorded are Adams, Antelope, Arlington, Butteville, Granite, Harney, Harrisburg, Heppner, John Day, and Long Creek. The population dwindling of Butteville is the worst, the count in 1900 being 547 and only 49 ten years later.

BIRDS FLOCK TO KLAMATH.

Lake County Fast Becoming Famous Breeding Place.

Klamath Falls—That Klamath county is becoming famous as a breeding place and that the establishing of the Lower Klamath Lake bird reserve by Colonel Roosevelt when president of the United States was a good move for the future bird industry of the entire county is attested by Deputy Game Warden Lewis, who is in charge of this reserve, which lies partly in Northern California and partly in Southern Oregon.

Mr. Lewis has just returned from a trip of several days spent in the Lower lake region, where he was looking after the birds of that reserve for the Federal government. He states that from all appearances more of the feathered tribe of all kinds will nest on what are known as Bird Islands this year than has been the case for years. Among these will be millions of geese and ducks of every kind, while cranes, cormorants, pelicans and other kinds of non-game birds are nesting there in great numbers.

More Convicts for Roads.

Salem—Attorneys for Lowenberg, Going & Co. are negotiating with Governor West for a renewal of the contract for labor at the penitentiary, which the governor has declared forfeited because the stove foundry people are in default on their payments. The governor says he will insist upon a release of a large number of the convicts the state is obliged to furnish Lowenberg, Going & Co., under the present contract, so they may be used in building public roads.

Freewater Potatoes \$2.75 a Sack.

Freewater—Potatoes are scarce in this vicinity. All winter they have been selling at \$1.75 a sack, until this week they jumped to \$2.75.

RAINBOW MINE PURCHASED.

Big Eastern Company Pays \$750,000 for Property.

Baker—By the terms of a transaction announced here one of the biggest mining deals in recent years in Oregon goes on record. The United States Smelting company has purchased the Rainbow mine, in the Mormon Basin district, from the Commercial mining company, for a consideration of \$750,000. The initial payment was \$200,000. The closing of this deal is the greatest boost the Eastern Oregon mines have ever received. The coming of the United States company means the greatest activity in the mining industry the state has ever seen.

The Rainbow property was discovered about nine years ago and was developed from a prospect mainly through the efforts of W. E. King, of Hood River. The other principal mines in the district are the Humboldt and Cleveland, but there are also many properties in the immediate neighborhood that are in greater or less stages of development. The transaction means more than anything else to the mining industry of Eastern Oregon. A. P. Anderson and H. S. Lee, the engineers of the United States Smelting & Refining company, are now in charge. They have begun their arrangements for men and added equipment and state that they will begin operations on a large scale as soon as possible.

CHANCE GIVEN CONVICTS.

Governor West Plans Employment in State Institutions.

Salem—Another new prison policy is announced by Governor West. Convicts are being sent gradually to the various state institutions to act as employees. In this capacity they will be unguarded and will have virtually the same privileges that are extended to the other employees. They will probably be paid 25 cents a day as spending money or to be placed to their credit against the time of their release.

"If 100 men at the prison can be placed at some employment which will be of value to the state, a great saving can be made," said the governor. "Estimating the labor of these men as valued at \$2 a day, it would mean a saving of nearly \$200,000 annually."

"I am now working on plans whereby I hope to accomplish just this thing and place at least 100 men at work. A new contract with the Lowenberg & Going company will make such a move possible and I believe it can be accomplished."

"In the meantime as many men as I can possibly find room for will be placed at the institutions and have decent labor to perform. I am satisfied under the conditions they will need no guard and will be on a quicker road to reform than under the former system."

Rain Helps Hopgrowers.

Forest Grove.—Hopgrowers in this section are hailing the occasional showers with delight. While the rain has interfered with the work in the yards the growers believe that the showers came at an opportune time to give the growing plants the moisture necessary for growth. Throughout this section much work has been in progress in the yards, in the way of "suckering" and training the vines. Hopyards in the Gaston and Banks neighborhoods look exceptionally well.

Rain Helps Wheat Crop.

Pendleton—More timely showers fell on Umatilla county wheat fields this week, adding many thousands of dollars to the value of the developing crop. Farmers say the weather which has prevailed has been ideal for the wheat and worth as much as the showers. Heavier rains have fallen on the mountain ranges, where it was needed even more than on the wheat.

Hood River Berries Aided.

Hood River—The warm spring rain has been a great boon to the berry farmers. The warm showers will hasten the maturity of the crop. H. P. Coburn, a rancher who lives about two miles from the city, said that he probably would have to begin the first picking of his two and one-half acres by May 10. He and his neighbors count on a big yield.

Athena's Dry Spell Broken.

Athena—The long dry spell has been broken by heavy showers and the ground is wet down several inches. The rain came at a very opportune time for the wheat needed water badly, although the ground had plenty of moisture to keep the grain growing.

Drilling for Water.

Vale—Ranchers in the Cow valley neighborhood are sinking a number of wells with heavy drilling outfits. In most cases plenty of good water has been tapped.