The Oregonian

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BY CARRIER.

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

BRYAN AND HEARST.

Democratic politics presents a sub-ject of perennial though often painful The party is like a derelict ship drifting without sail or helmsmar on a stormy ocean. Sometimes one is moved to liken it to those unhappy youths with long hair and stoop shoulders who fancy thomselves to be en-dowed with a mission beyond and above ordinary humanity. They think great thoughts sometimes, but seldom apply They dream lovely dreams of mighty deeds, but with castles in the is done in the way of practical appli cation of their thoughts or visions to human betterment must be done by those who are hardler in frame and denied that the Democratic party cor ceived of the necessity for regulating the corporations long before the Re publicans did; but for years their con cept remained merely a futile structure of the imagination. It took form and practical effect only under the virile impulse of a Republican President. Many Democrats are themselves aware of this fatal weakness of their party. Not long ago, for example, Mr. John Temple Graves, of Georgia, realizing that Roosevelt had made incomparable better use of certain Democratic aspirations than the party could ever have done for itself, publicly requested Mr. Brean to name him for President again

at the next convention.

This Mr. Bryan, of course, declined to do: but the incident moves one to inquire whether he would not rather see Roosevelt the nominee of all parties than to see Hearst the next Democratic candidate. Bryan has support ed Hearst in his various campaigns but it has always been from party loy alty and never from sympathy with The unserupulous ambition of Hearst has made a breach between them in evitable, and now it seems definitely to arrived. He absented himself from the Bryan dinner in Brooklyn the other day on a pretext patently flimsy, and is understood to have begun operations in the West to undermine Bryan's workingmen. His attempt is not likely

American farmers desire a great many improvements in the law. are particularly eager for effective control of the common carriers, taxation of corporations and the suppres sion of boss rule in politics. Hearst has taken up all these reforms, but the farmers know that he has done it not for the sake of the reforms, but for his own sake. It is said, for example, that he is now about to add "dollar wheat to his political war cries. Why? Not because he thinks for an instant of the benefit to the farmers of a high price for their product, but because he be Heves the cry will capture votes for principle which allures Mr. Hearst, never its merit. He stands for everything that will gain votes, or that he thinks will gain them; never for anything because it is right or just. He proceeds on the assumption that by merely adopting the principles for which the farmers contend he will win

promises too many times to bestow their confidence easily. Character in a and sincerity is the quality of all othtion of making a bargain and paying and perseverance, if such lessons were down the money. There has been much needed by the pathfinders of civilizaour recent history to justify his tion. opinion; but his late experience in New York ought to have convinced him of

may or may not be, he is genuine. He with newer and greener and more use is not for sale and he does not expect other men to be for sale. The farmers and workingmen are convinced that of Idaho regard the sage. If they Mr. Bryan honestly wishes to better choose to make merry over its departtheir condition. He also, of course, wishesto be President, but it is with a high aim, and not for the selfish grati-fication of personal vanity. Bryan would like to be President in order to a to belp the common people; Hearst, to a 23 help himself. This is the difference between the two men. The farmers understand the difference and therefore enter rather into the spirit of rejoicing

one year (lexued Thursday). 1.50 Hearst's appeal to them will fail.
and Weekly, one year . . 3.50 The immediate danger to Mr. I The immediate danger to Mr. Bryan is that his declaration for public ownership of the railroads may be premature. His advocacy of the income tax was premature. The same was true of to say nothing of others that were wrong in principle. It seems to be his lot to do the pioneering while others who are better judges of the times reap the reward. He is one of those who, as Henry Van Dyke says, describing a Foreign postage, double rates.

IMPORTANT—The postag laws are strict.
Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN AUGUST 1885 AND 1885 contest at a fair, "rub the grease off party are almost unanimous in oppos ing it. The reactionaries will use his bold pronouncement against him: but they cannot use it to benefit Hearst, who outbids Bryan on this and every other radical proposition. The ultimate effect will probably be to strengthen a Republican candidate standing for control instead of ownership

ROOT'S ADMIRABLE STATEMENT.

Now that the excitement over the exlusion of Japanese children from the schools of San Francisco has died out and the difficulty has been settled peaceably, Mr. Root's speech before the American Society of International Law upon the real questions involved will the farmer to steal his melons and pure read by all thoughtful citizens with dispassionate Interest.

When the difficulty was under public discussion it was commonly asserted that the United States Government sought to compel California to admit Japanese children to its schools. Mr. Root shows that this was not the case There was no effort to compel Califor nia to maintain schools or to admit to schools Japanese or any other alien children. What was done was to assert the right to secure to the Japanese by treaty the same privileges which other alien children enjoyed-that is, the privileges of "the most-favored na-Mr. Root brings out this some what difficult distinction with admiraole clearness.

He shows also that there was no

question of state rights involved in the introversy. The Constitution reserves o the states no particle of the treatynaking power. It is all conferred upon the Federal Government. "In international affairs there are no states; there s but one nation acting in direct relation to and in representation of every citizen in every state." Furthermore, against constitutional treaties between this and other nations state constitu tions and laws are of no avail. "A treaty inconsistent with a state law annuls that law." Mr. Root shows that this has been our settled constitutional doctrine for more than a century. He quotes to the same purport from a decision of the Supreme Court: "There can be no limitation upon the power of the people of the United States. They had the power to change or abolish the state constitutions or to make them yield to the General Government or to the treaties made by their authority.

There is little doubt that if the case pertaining to this controversy which was brought in the Federal Court had come to trial California would have found herself decidedly in the wrong. Happily it was settled otherwise, as all difficulties might be, in peaceful coun-

Some time during the present year will begin the expenditure of \$350,000 upon an irrigation system upon lands orth of Pocatello, Idaho, an immense ract, which in the years when im migrants struggled across it with ox eams toward lands of then greate promise, was given over to sagebrush and bunchgrass, the coyote and the prairie dog. Upon this tract of land many homesteads have been located and sturdy settlers only await the coming of water through irrigation ditches to work the transformation of aridity into fertility, of a vast waste into field of waving grain. Within two years at says L. Bush Livermore, of the Pocatello Tribune, the sagebrush will have disappeared from this tract, and in its place will appear the plebeian cabbage, the succulent young onion, the saccharine beet, the palatable potato, the useful alfalfa, and the fragrant hay. Growing sarcastic, this writer suggests that before this transformation is accomplished it would b well for Pocatello to "hold a grand fiests in honor of the sage, attitre herself in wreaths of the plant, festoon her homes and public highways with sprigs and bouquets of sage, thus heaping homage upon the altar of a goddess who is about to be deposed, but who is worthy of all honor for past greatness." The idea is one to which the pioneers of Idaho should take kindly. is one indeed which should touch with reminiscent glow the hearts of the early settlers of the sagebrush regions of Eastern Oregon and find echo in the hearts of those who yet linger from an earlier era and who passed over these wide sage plains with painful, toiling footsteps, glad to leave them him. It is the popularity of a given behind, but holding them still in shad-

Who, having fifty years and more ago, passed over this vast area that then seemed as but one of the waste places of the earth, albeit encompassed from horizon to horizon with a grandeur that was sublime, and brooded over by a solitude that was intense, has forgotten their votes. Nothing of the sort will the dull gray coloring that the sage brush gave to the landscape and the The farmers have been fooled with pungent odor that it exhaled! It was not altogether useless to the invaders of its ancient domain, as it furnished candidate counts with them for a great | the only fuel that could be procured deal more than it did ten years ago. for their campfires. The duli monotony Sincerity weighs heavily in the bal- that it presented to tired eyes found ance when they come to judge a man some recompense in this usefulness while the tenacity that it showed in ers that Mr. Hearst lacks. He is a po-litical tradesman. In his estimation all men and principles are up for sale. foot of land in all that vast expanse, Politics in his belief is simply a ques- might have been lessons in endurance

Be this as it may, the magic wand o have convinced him of the water has been stretched over the experience which vast sections where once the sagebrush awaits him in the West will repeat the held sway, and yet larger areas are lesson so forcibly that he cannot fall to soon to come under the dominion of ir-The quality of sincerity rigation. Fire and the plow have been which Hearst has not at all Mr. Bryan the instruments of its varquishment; price it shall charge, from which it foi-Bryan possesses in full measure, and the sower, grain in hand, lows that if the people are to be heard big-city size, now that a circus is to the farmers know it. Whatever he will be the means of investing the land at all in transactions to which they are make a one-day stop. which Hearst has not at all Mr. Bryan the instruments of its vanquishment; Bryan possesses in full measure, and water and the sower, grain in hand.

ful abundance. As an unwelcome guest who has tarried too long, the citizens If they ure; if in mock regret they hang festoons of sage over their lintels and speak in serio-comic words of its erst-while dominion over the land, yet those who have not known the monotony and barrenness of its long reign forbear to criticise the display of mock regret at the passing of this grisly monarch, but that sees abundance follow in its sterile

THEFT VS. PUN.

Drury College (Congregational), of Springfield, Mo., is in trouble with prac-tically its entire student-body over the attempted discipline of a member of the junior class. A college prank, of stealng ice cream from the president's louse that was intended for a seniors' reception, was the basis of the trouble, The junior class was suspected, and the leader, refusing to divulge the names of the others engaged in the raid, was ordered home; hence the revolt. The chances are that the students guilty of the theft had been regaled from their youth up with tales of their fathers' exploits in watermelon patch and peach orchard raids, and would scorn the suggestion of theft or thievery as connected with such "sport." In this view, or indeed in any view, the faculty of Drury has undertaken a demonstration in simple honesty that is more than likely to fall in its purpose. The result will probably be that the students will stand together and the faculty that blundered so egregiously as to mistake "fun" for theft will find some way out of the difficulty that will not leave the college without junior and freshman classes.

As long as it is considered a joke on oin fruit from his orchard, while it is conceded to be petty larceny to raid his henroost or walk away with a sack of grain from his barn, the theft of stores provided for a college banquet will be put down as a "college prank" annoying and even exasperating, it may be, but excusable. Straightforvard, honest farmers and college presidents who cherish ideals for the youth a code in ethics that calls the unlawful taking of one class of personal prop-erty theft and that of another "fun." All that is required of them in the premises is to submit to the inevitable, et no traps, keep no watchdogs and take no notice of what is going on in their orchards and cellars when "the boys are out on a lark." Only by such obliviousness can they escape discomfiture after having suffered from the predatory instinct that insists drawing a fine distinction between theft and "fun" when it comes to stealing something to eat that is especially in viting and something to wear or to eat that is sorely needed.

THE NEW RAILROAD VIEW.

Nothing has testified more forcibly o the effectiveness of the work of Theodore Roosevelt as a leader of pube opinion than did the speech of W. C. Brown, second vice-president of the lines, at the York Central Buffalo Chamber of Commerce ban-Thursday night. When od that "the public leclared that complete right to regulate the railhe made an admission on be half of the public-service corporation that no one twelve months ago would have imagined to be possible. His dec-laration was one that would have had very little popular support five years ago, so accustomed were the people to respect what corporations were pleased to call their vested rights. In recent years a few men, among them Senator La Foliette, and chief among them dent Roosevelt, strongly asserted and advocated the doctrine that a cor-THE PASSING OF THE SAGE PLAINS. poration, as the creature of the Government and a servant of the people, is the Government of the United States subject to control by the people through heir governmental agencies. This doc rine corporate interests ridiculed at irst, and then fought most vigorously when it gathered strength in pinion. In the past year the people of this country have become almost unani-mous in support of the principle of dovernment control. Even men whose ests have joined in the general view. though none others quite so fully and

ompletely as Mr. Brown has done When Mr Harriman made an apparconcession to the popular belief he did not take that step because he had been convinced or because he had fully yielded, but because he sought Federal control as less dangerous to him than state control. He is not yet a convert o the principle of Government contro of public-service corporations. He ac cepts the situation with mental reser vations, which he will plainly disclos if he and his associates succeed in winning the next Presidential election But Vice-President Brown is uncontvo cal when he declares "I am firmly and unalterably in favor of the regulation of railroads and all other corporation by the Nation and the states." agrees that the business of the railroads should be as open and public as that of the National banks; that should be reasonable, stable and abso lutely equal to ail. And Mr. Brown is no more frank in stating his opinious upon regulation than he is in giving credit for establishment of the new idea of Government control. He says that "It is doubtful if in the history of the United States and upon any great Na-tional question or issue, public opinion has been so molded and directed by the President as it has been in the consid eration of and attitude toward the great transportation interests. This powerful influence has been exerted fearlessly and forcefully in correcting abuses by the railroads, and I believe it will be exerted just as fearlessly and effectually in protecting the railroads

When one takes the time to think about it, the basis for Government control is clear and simple. A corporation is not a person and has not the constitutional rights of an individual. It is a creature of law and could have no existence otherwise. It has only such powers as the people, in their governmental capacity, see fit to confer upon it. A railroad company has no right o exercise the power of eminent do main unless that power be conferred Corporations are more than partnerships, for any citigen may beome directly interested in the property and business of a corporation by pur-chasing a share of stock. The business of a public-service corporation is such that all the people are directly inter-ested in its operations. If the corporation may deal with each of its patro separately, it has the power to dictate the kind of service it shall give and the

parties, they must act jointly through their governmental organization, Thes few simple facts form the basis of Government control-a foundation so soll and complete that even the railroad interests are recognizing its sufficiency

In sentencing J. W. Reed to pay ine and in relieving him from the essity of going to prison, Judge Frazer was indeed lenient. The fact that Mr Reed consulted an attorney before col onizing voters at Sellwood is an dent which makes the situation that much worse for him, for he evidently knew that his act was morally and merely desired to know w he could resort to the colonizing scheme without rendering himself crim liable. That a man acted upon the advice of his attorney in running as clo to the edge of a criminal precipice as possible cannot save him from the consequences if he steps over. If such a defense is to be recognized, a premium would be placed upon crime. Manipulation of elections is one of the most serious offenses against our laws. for it strikes at the foundation of popular government,

England is to follow in the footstep of her far Pacific colony, New Zealand in providing for old-age pensions. This the present government declares is the serious and urgent of all the demands of social reform. An industrial system that builds up large estates for the few at the expense of the earnings of the many ders it impossible for the worker to accumulate a surplus for his maintenance after his earning years are over. The only recourse in such cases is the almshouse, with its undeserved humillation, or the old-age pension for the deserving poor. In accordance this view, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer states that \$7,500,000 has annual budget for the nucleus of a fund for the honorable

"Colonel," "Bob" and "Pete," faithful but outdated horses that have in past years rushed many a mile at top with a fire engine bounding a their heels when the clanging bell told of Portland homes and business menaced by destruction, have been penned by the city. Their needs are great, but insistent; grass and water nd a pasture in which to stretch their stiff limbs in Summer; oats and hay and stalls for the Winter-these are the modest demands of their necessities. And these demands will be met, equine veterans of the Portland Fire Department will be in clover for the rest of their days. The city can afford to keep them; it cannot afford to do otherwise.

We hope the people of the East will not gather from the address of Attorney Delphin M. Delmas an erroneou impression of the "unwritten law" of the West, so far as the West has such I law. Nor should a wrong idea be equired from reading the denunciations of Attorney Jerome. The unwritten law, with its distinctions, has be pretty well stated by the Chicago

bronicle when it says: The whole human race sympathizes with the man who kills the acdueer of his wife, his laughter or his sister, but there is no unwritten law anywhere in the civilized world that a man may deliberately marry a notorious woman and then go around killing all the nen that she kept company with five years before he married her. before he married her.

In the death of J. M. Atkinson, at Newberg, this state has lost a citizen whose work as a livestock breeder has of incalculable value to dustrial welfare of Oregon. He, with others, will be given honorable mention in the pages of Oregon's history when time shall show more fully the imortance of their work in developing high-grade herds of dairy cows from the scrub cattle too many farmers are content to keep.

Last Thursday's issue of the Albany Democrat was a "special publicity edi tion," eight of its pages being given over to the merits of Albany and Linn County, Farming, dairy, lumber interests are well told. Placed in the hands of a possible citizen can see just wherein his lines will lie as about all the business houses worth affiliations are with capitalistic inter- it get very good mention. The "spepublicity edition" ought to bring good results.

> Massachusetts wants it understood that the recent April snow storm is On April 18, 1821. othing unusual, there was a snowfall of two feet, and here have been half a dozen snows Aprils since then. On two occasions now fell as late as May. Well, prefer a state that has a snow period of about three or four weeks.

> we are informed that W. S U'Ren is not the father of the inffiative W. R. King introduced the amendment the State Senate in 1895 and again in 1897. Well, then, perhaps Mr. U'Ren is

End in which fascinating colored women lure susceptible white men to and rob them should be closed. Let temptation be removed Oregon can admire the beautiful

Of course the "resort" in the North

snow on Mount Hood, but Nebraska cannot on its prairies. Oregon can be depended on to have everything in the right place. It is said that James J. Hill neve locks his office deak. It probably might

be added that he never marks his let-ters "confidential" or adds a "please burn this." Perhaps the people of Pennsylvania will conclude that the best way to end the disgraceful Capitol scandal is to give the whole thing a coat of white-

If Oregon desires to show off its In-dians at the Jamestown Exposition, it can make a good exhibit without a imitation by white girls.

Men can shave themselves, but not cut their own hair. Is this the reason he barbers will raise the price of hair cuts?

Mexico earthquake and no scientist has arisen to say that he predicted it. Numerous misdemeanors are commitled behind domino masks, and the

It has now been five days since the

wearers are not always burglars.

TRYING TO BEFOG IDAHO ISSUE NO MORE TIPS ON PUBLIC LAND The Late Question Is Whether Defend ants Are Guilty.

Chicago Chronicle. In the trial at Caldwell, Idaho. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone it is nec ssary to bear in mind, as in the Thaw that the issue is simply one of act-did the defendants procure the leath of ex-Governor Steunenberg?

All the assertions of the defense that onism is being attacked may be true; all the claims that a great fund has been raised to prosecute the case also may be rue. But if they are all true they are all

bone. Nothing will acquit them save the failure of the state to prove beyond a The Secretary says it has co reasonable doubt that they hired Orchard his notice that heretofore when lands to murder Steunenberg. Nothing will convict them save absolute and convincing proof that they did employ Orchard to do the murder. All collateral questions

In other words, the three defendants are seing tried for murder and not for any thing else. They have maintained in effeet that they ought not to be tried at all.

They have made a great outery over the so-called kidnaping from Colorado, ignoring the fact that if they had evinced of land. The Commissioner believes this feet that they ought not to be tried at all. noring the fact that if they had evinced a disposition to return to Idaho and demnatrate their innocence there would have been no kidnaping, because none would have been necessary.

The whole attitude of the defense, in short, has been one of evasion of the real ssue. Like Thaw, who sought to shield himself by pleading his wife's wrongs, Moyer, Haywood and Petithone proclaim that they are being persecuted because of their connection with the Western Federation of Miners. One plea has no more force than the other.

The three men on trial at Caldwell will be convicted or they will be set free upo the issue of Steunenberg's murder. other issues are mere dust clouds raised to befor the merits of the case. They will be blown away as the trial progresses.

DALZELL AND DINGLEY TARIFF He Begins to See Some Light and Favors Revision After the Election. Pittsburg Post.

It is significant of the strength of the sentiment throughout the country in favor of tariff revision that it has made an impression upon such a blind standpatter as Congressman John Dalzell. "Personally," he is quoted as saying, "I do not see any reason for revising the tariff. It seems to me that a law which has resulted in such prosperity should be left alone. But I realize that there is a sentiment in some parts of the country favoring a revision of the schedules, and I admit that the sentiment is entitled to some recognition. Consequently I believe that we should take up the subject immediately after the next President has taken his seat."

It has been a surprise to those who know Mr. Dalzell well and who recognize his intelligence and ability that he should have permitted narrow partisanship to blind him so completely in this matter of tariff revision. Even in this interview he asserts that he sees no need for such revision, but thinks something ought to be done in this line as a concession to takes his seat.

takes his seat.

Should Cannon, Dalzell and the other stand-patters then be in control of the House of Representatives we can imagine how little the revision they would sanction would amount to. President Roosevelt wanted a revision of the tariff after his election in 1904, but the stand-patters served notice that they would defeat his railroad legislation unless he kent his railroad legislation unless he kept his hands off the tariff. If the next Presi-dent should be a Republican they might easily repeat this performance.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Binger Hermann's trial has now een under hearing in Washington for ine full weeks, and there is still more of it to come before the issue goes to The offense with which he is charged is the destruction of pub-lic records, but the Government, in order to show to the jury the gravity of the offense, has been able to cover in the testimony practically the entire history of the land frauds in the West. if the record were written up and pubished it would tell almost the whole of one of the most shameful episodes of our public life. Hermann has been an office-holder,

Federal or state, for over 40 years. He served 16 years in Congress, and was for six years at the head of the general land office. It was at the close of his service in this latter position that his effense was committed. He caused the destruction of 35 letter-press copy books, which contained a very large amount of incriminating correspond-ence. His defense is that those books ence. His defense is that those books were his private property, but the Government has been able to show that while some of the letters related to private affairs very many related to official business and in especial to the land frauds, and that most of them were mailed in official franked envelopes. If Hermann is acquitted he will have to go to Oregon to be tried on four indictments for participation. on four indictments for participating in land frauds. If he is found guilty he will be liable not only to a fine but to three years' imprisonment, and he will be disqualified from ever again holding office under the Government. Under the Federal laws the destruction or mutiliation of public records is evidently a very serious offense.

The Homestend Law

Hartford Courant. Some thousands of American newspa-pers have spoken of the late Galusha A. Grow as the father of the homestead law It's all right enough in a way. Mr. Grow's name is honorably and inseparably asso-ciated with that great canctment. His first speech in the House was a freenomestead speech; sturdily and persin-ently he hammered away—ding-dong-ntil opposition crumbled and his bill went into the statute book.

But there were brave men before Agamemnon, there were free-homestead men before Mr. Grow-long before. The idea a almost as old as the country. Several states legislated on the subject early in their history; Texas came into the Union their history; Texas came into the Union with a homestoad law of her own in full operation. Felix G. McConnell of Alahama died—a member of the House—in 1846. A dozen years afterward Clement C. Clay, Jr., another Alabamian, said of him in a speech in the Senate: "He was in the habit, I believe, on all occasions when he rose to address the speaker of the House of Bayessentatives." when he rose to address the speaker of the House of Representatives, of suggest-ing his proposition for a homestead for every man, matron, or maid in the United States who was the head of a family." Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, afterward President, was a very earnest and per-sistent free-homestead man. The fathers of the Republican party-notably John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and William H. Saward—were free-homestead men to a man.

man.

Mr. Grow did not do it all. He should be remembered with respect and gratitude. The others should not be forgotten.

Garfield and Ballinger Require Publie Notice of Opening.

WASHINGTON, April 19,-An order was Issued today by Secretary Gar field, and another by Commissione Ballinger, of the General Land Office each intended to put a stop to praceach intended to put a stop to prac-tices which are regarded as evasion of the general laws. The order of Mr. Garfield provides that here-after whenevers land is reopened for porarily withdrawn for proposed for true. But if they are all true they are all irrelevant.

There may be malice or even conspirately shift the prosecution, but that will not acquit Moyer, Haywood and Petti- for 60 days in a newspaper of widest circulation nearest the land in ques

have been restored to the public do-main interested parties have been "no-tified" by wire from Washington on the day the order is issued, and per-sons have located upon the more desirable portions of the restored lands

Commissioner Ballinger's order is diprivilege has been abused, particularly as one applicant now has pending 33 applica-tions to purchase different "solated tracts." The order cancels all such pend. ing applications and makes a further re-quirement that all applications hereafte to have such tracts sold at auction mus-be accompanied by an affidavit, statstat ing that the intended purchaser whihe the land for homestead purposes and no for speculation

CUBA NEEDS NO PROTECTOR Gomez Says Republic Will Stand When Restored.

HAVANA, April 19.—General Jose Mi-guel Gomez, who is a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, in a published interview said that the re-established republic

will not fall again. He said:
"It will be different from the first ex-periment in that the law will be respectperiment in that the law will be re plaisance is a good thing, but not when it is misdirected. The soil of a republic the liberals will maintain will not fall. We will respect the law.

"The elections will be honest, I think the Cubans unaided possess full ability to maintain this republic to which we look forward. We desire no strengthen-ing of the Platt amendment such as the conservatives request, and unless the Americans fall short in their promises, the republic will be re-established on the same lines as the first.

"Cuba wants no protectorate. What is intended by the word has not been de-fined, but clearly the result would be tutelage. Cuba does not need a tutor."

WATER COMPETITION RULES

Low Rates on Cotton Goods to Coast and Orient.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-Rates on cotton goods from Southern points to the Pacific Coast, China and Japan were again the subject of hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commis R. J. Southall, representing the com-plainants, moved to postpone the hearing until he could serve the defendant railthe strong popular sentiment on the sub-ject. However, he would postpone any action for two or more, likely three, years, until after the next President agreement to raise rates. The defendar companies finally agreed to produce thes

Mr. Southall said he intended to show by these minutes that the conferences were participated in by railroad men, notwithstanding the deatal of this. The railroads replied that the minutes would not show the presence of railroad men at the conference, and claimed further that no agreement was entered into by them regarding the rates in question. It is alleged that, if an agreement was reached between the steamship lines, it is beyond RECORD IN THE HERMANN CASE the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Secretary Ayres, Whatever the Outcome, It Covers a the China & Japan Trading Company, explained the exact method of purchases. price of goods and rates paid for shi ment both from New York to the Orient via the Suez Canal and from the Pacific

The defense rested its case after the testlinony of Lincoln Green, through traf-fic manager of the Southern Ralirond. Mr. Green told the commission that the rate complained of was fixed on an exccedingly low basis because of water competition, and that it had been reduced from \$1.85 per 100 pounds to San Fran-cisco to \$1.50, the present rate.

The commission took the case under advisement and indicated that its conclu-

Complain of Rates on Rails.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The complaint f the Cambria Steel Company against he Great Northern Rallroad Company, rates for the transportation of steel rails 60 feet in length on twin cars, was heard before Special Examiner Martin S. Deck-er for the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The complaint is based on a snipment of 750 cars of steel rails 50 feet in length from Johnstown, Pa., to the Seattle Electric Company in March, 1301.

H. S. Ensley, counsel for the complainment, said the crux of the question was ant, said the crux of the question was whether the minimum established rate for freight of 60,000 pounds per car applied to the loading of steel cars with steel rails 60 feet long. He said the loading prescribed by the Master Carbuilders' Association is that twin cars shall not be loaded over 75 per cent of their marked capacity, and contended that rates applied only to single car shipments. The testimony will be submitted to the Intersiate Commerce Commission.

It was a weaknows for fruit and confection reast, I must averse to tenderion reast. I must averse to tenderion reast.

IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

TOMORROW

GREATEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST



LANDING AN OREGON SPECKLED BEAUTY

Full-page picture in colors of a fishing scene on Johnson Creek.

BUSTER BROWN AND HIS FAITHFUL DOG

Advent in The Sunday Oregonian of this popular youngstar.

ELEPHANTS AS SAWMILL HANDS

Finely-illustrated animal story from Lower Burma.

WHEN MIDAS MOVES TO

THE COUNTRY Rural palaces of millionaires costing a fortune every season.

WHERE SIX PERSONS MET VIOLENT DEATHS

Marion County farm which fate selected for bloody deeds.

JAPANESE REVERENCE

FOR HER HEROIC DEAD Annie Laura Miller writes a story of unceasing devotion.

PLANTING BULBS FOR SUM-

MER FLOWERS Timely hints to be taken advantage of this week in Portland.

POLICING THE DESERT OF SAHARA

Frank Carpenter tells how the French guard it with soldiers,

SEEING THINGS WITH THE GOOGAN GIRLS

Rescue of two widows from embarrassment caused by autos.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS IN

RUSSIA They take the Czar for a ride

and save him from assassins.

order from your newsdealer to-

day.

Lament of an Epicure. (A news report says Abe Ruef objects to Ellaor Biggy's bill of fair. Buef expressed a wish to have "milk-fed chickens" rather than the more plebian "ham and eggs." which constitutes an important item of rise

O dear, O dear, what's this they've brought In swell cafe before they caught me Such fare I swear I ne'er have bought me

It's ham and eggs as I'm a grafter Now wouldn't that excite your laughter-Wouldn't it just shake the rafter? Ham and eggs in a suggestion Not welcome to a nice digestion Of this I wis there is no question

A canvas back, some Roman punch, Some soup, some nuts, I have a hunch, Would make a very respectable lunch.

With Tokepoints done in golden batter I think myself I can safely flatter. There isn't a single thing the matter. With lobster in cases I've no objection.

I'm especially fend of quail on toast, I'm not averse to tenderioin roast; But of all things I like chicken the most.

DOVES OF PEACE



-From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A FEW OF THE BIRDS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN THE COMING HAGUE CONFERENCE.