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Our offices are not managed by ethical dentists, but by Eastern graduate specialists.

## NEW YORK DENTISTS

Fourth and Morrison Streets

Fatal Locomotive Boiler Explosion. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—A trainman was killed and seven others seriously injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Thompson, on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad today. Of the injured all are railroad employes, and none is expected to die.

Dusky Ex-Queen in Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Ex-Queen LIHUOKANI, of Hawaii, arrived in Washington tonight, to remain for some time. She was accompanied by her maid and by John D. Alinko. She is seeking favorable action by Congress on measures for her relief.

## HITS THE SHARKS

Secretary Hitchcock on Public Lands.

## POINTS TO OREGON CASES

Urges Early Repeal of the Timber and Stone Act.

## AND PENALTY ON LAW VIOLATORS

Bold Words on the Evil of Fencing the Public Domain by Private Interests—New Irrigation Law, Forest Reserves.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—The recently discovered timber frauds in Oregon are rather widely exploited in the annual report of Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, and held up as a forcible argument for the immediate revision of the timber laws. Although the Secretary cites facts and figures heretofore published in the Oregonian, he is gracious enough to omit from his official report the name of the state in which these frauds were discovered. His comments, nevertheless, are so pointed, and so explicit that they cannot be mistaken. After showing the phenomenal increase in entries in Oregon, under the Timber and Stone act, in the last quarter, over those of the preceding three months, the Secretary says:

"Should this rate of entry continue during the entire year in that state, it would mean the acquisition in round numbers of 60,000 acres of timber lands under the Timber and Stone act, and if the same activity in that class of entries were extended to the other public land states, then before the expiration of two years practically every acre of unappropriated public timbered lands would have been absorbed, and the successful operation of the Reclamation act of June 17 last rendered doubtful, if its failure be not absolutely assured, for the reservation of public timbered lands that must of necessity be made to assist in conserving the waters to be impounded by the irrigation systems to be established under that act will be defeated or made so expensive by the purchase of said lands from private owners as to greatly delay the completion of the irrigation systems contemplated by that act.

"The reports of the special agents of this department in the field show that, at some of the local land offices, carloads of entrymen arrive at a time, every one of whom makes entry under the Timber and Stone act. The cost of 160 acres of land under that act, and the accompanying commission, is \$45. As many as five members of a family who, it can be readily shown, never had \$375 in their lives, walk up cheerfully and pay the price of the land and the commissions. Under such circumstances there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that where a whole carload of people make entry under that act, the unanimity of sentiment and the cash to exploit it must have originated in some other source than themselves.

**Punishment for Violators of Law.**  
"In all such cases a rigid inquiry will be instituted, to determine the bona fides of the entry, and if it be ascertained that the entry was not made in good faith, but in the interest of some person or persons other than the entrymen, the entry will be promptly cancelled and proper criminal proceedings instituted against the entrymen."

After explaining the other form of fraud discovered in Oregon, the location of so-called mining claims, under the placer mining laws, the Secretary says:

"If such an entry be made for speculative purposes only, and for the purpose of acquiring the timber within the limits of the location, the only way by which the Government can reach the locator will be by careful investigation of the character of the land upon which the location is made, and if, after such investigation, it be determined that the land is not mineral in character, and that the location is made for speculative purposes, to arrest the locator as soon as he begins to cut the timber. The only defense he can make will be to show that the land is mineral in character, and that he is cutting the timber to develop his claim, as allowed by law. Should he fail in that, he will have to pay the penalty.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the duty of protecting the public domain from the inroads of those who seek to despoil it is an onerous one, and is a matter that should receive the early and careful consideration of the Congress."

**Criticism of Land Leasing Bill.**  
The Secretary scathingly criticizes the "Leasing bill" now pending in Congress, which was made the subject of adverse departmental reports last spring.

"Should that bill become a law," said Secretary Hitchcock, "the public domain in the sixteen states and territories mentioned therein, aggregating an area of 235,000,000 acres, practically all of the vacant public domain west of the Mississippi, would be subject to lease at 2 cents per acre for ten years, with a privilege of renewal for ten years more, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary. During the last fiscal year there were made within that area 53,654 original homestead entries and 27,904 final homestead entries, embracing over 12,000,000 acres, and affecting 55,558 persons; and during the present fiscal year indications are that more entries will be made, affecting more people and embracing a greater acreage. It is needless to say that such a bill, if enacted into law, would place the last acre of desirable public land out of the

## A GREAT INDUSTRY

Western Oregon Pre-eminently a Dairy Country.

## FAMOUS STOCK IMPORTATIONS

Remarks on the Feeds and the Breeds of the Willamette Valley—Animal Health and Its Causes.

By a Staff Writer—Sixth Letter. McMINNVILLE, Or., Nov. 22.—From the very beginning of the stock industry in Oregon—a beginning coincident with the

## URGES REFORM OF PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

settlement of the country—there has been an emphatic disposition on the part of our farmers to have the best attainable in the way of breeds and blood. The animals selected for the trip across the plains were of the best breeds in the West, and the proportion of high individual merit among them was very great. It was universally appreciated that the animals thus brought into the country were to form its foundation stock, and the disposition was universal to make it a good stock.

## SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S REPORT.

**Deals With Public Land Problem in Vigorous Style.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, has just been made public. It refers to the passage of the law for the reclamation of arid lands at the last session of Congress, and says: "On the day following the passage of the act plans were submitted by the Director of the Geological Survey for putting it into effect, and these being approved by me, survey parties were at once put in the field to obtain all of the facts concerning the feasibility of various projects. Great care is being exercised in selecting projects which will be the greatest benefit to the country, which will settle upon the land the greatest number of people, and which will return to the Treasury the cost of the undertaking, keeping intact the fund for new works. No considerations of expediency or sentiment can be tolerated, but only those of making the work a success from a business standpoint."

The report shows that there were disposed of during the fiscal year lands aggregating 15,485,535.50 acres, an increase of 2,252,228 acres over the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year. The total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources (including disposal of public lands, \$5,389,800.85) aggregate \$6,261,927.18, an increase of \$1,259,706.23. The total area of the public lands is approximately 1,899,532,840 acres, an increase of 2,252,228 acres over the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year.

"The avowed policy of the Government to preserve the public domain for homes for actual settlers, has not been abandoned, and it is the policy of the department to occupy the public lands for grazing purposes, by maintaining unlawful fences thereon.

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## A TO PER CENT RAISE

No Doubt That Coal Miners Will Get That.

## OTHER MATTERS NOT SO CLEAR

This Concession on the Part of the Railroads Led to Direct Negotiations Between the Parties to the Great Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The Public Ledger tomorrow will publish a statement by Wayne MacVeagh covering the efforts that have been made to bring about an amicable adjustment of the dispute between the anthracite coal companies and their mineworkers. Mr. MacVeagh says:

"The parties on both sides were contesting every inch of ground when the great railway corporations volunteered an advance of 10 per cent of the wages of their employes.

"As soon as such an advance was announced, it seemed to be taken for granted that, notwithstanding the advance made two years ago, a like increase would now be granted the miners, and the question of wages being out of the way, there was a general feeling in favor of trying to adjust the other differences.

"While I was still cross-examining Mr. Mitchell I was asked to meet him and his counsel in conference to make an effort to reach some adjustment of an amicable nature. We discussed the matters in dispute on different occasions and at great length, and, at last, by the invaluable assistance of E. B. Thomas, the president of the two companies I represent, the basis, as he thought, of a possible adjustment was reached, and when it was submitted to the other gentlemen, who, with Mr. Thomas, had signed the letter requesting the appointment of the commission, they all concurred with Mr. Thomas in approving it as a basis of negotiations."

## POSITION OF INDEPENDENTS.

They Demand Recognition in the Final Settlement.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 23.—The position to be taken by the independent coal operators, with regard to the tentative agreement between the large coal companies and the mineworkers to settle their differences outside the anthracite coal strike commission, but with the conciliatory assistance of the arbitrators, has not yet been definitely decided upon. The independents held a meeting last night, at which were present the representatives of about 25 companies and a committee of nine, who appointed as a sub-committee on Tuesday for the purpose of meeting the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads and learn from them what the independent companies are to expect, providing they agree to go along and adjust the labor dispute without arbitration. This decision was not reached until the independent operators' attorney, Ira H. Burns, of Scranton, had made a report of the conference he attended, at which were present all the attorneys for the large companies and the miners and the "conciliator."

Until they learn what the large companies intend to do the independents will make no positive stand, beyond that which they took in the hearing before the commission on Saturday. That was to the effect that they object to the commission approving any agreement in which the independent operators are not included.

The committee the independents is composed of the following mineworkers: W. W. Watson, of the Hoosic Mountain Coal Company and the Mount Jessup Coal Company, of Scranton; F. H. (Concluded on Second Page.)

## CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

Foreign. Colombian leaders exchange amiable greetings. Page 2. Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada is to build a line from Ontario to the Pacific. Page 2. Domestic. Secretary Hitchcock's annual report refers to land frauds in Oregon and urges repeal of timber and stone act. Page 1. Coal miners are assured at least a 10 per cent advance of wages. Page 1. Senators and Representatives are gathering in Washington for the annual session. Page 4. Major Walter Reed, who discovered how to rid Havana of yellow fever, is dead. Page 2. President Eliot expresses views favorable to organized labor. Page 4. Pacific Coast. Oregon Barbers' Commission proposes amendments that will perpetuate itself and raise revenue. Page 3. Fire caused losses reaching nearly \$75,000 in Elma, Wash., yesterday. Page 5. La Grande sugar mill used 17,500 tons of beets this year and turned out 4,600,000 pounds of sugar. Page 3. Wedderburn and the Rogue River Valley offer openings for trade. Page 1. Marine. Bidston Hill, from Antwerp, is off the river and other cargo ships are due. Page 10. Oriental liner Indravelli due today with big cargo. Page 10. Steamer Kitch, chartered by Portland loading, has sugar for Vancouver. Page 10. British, French and Danish vessels added to the en route list for Portland. French bark Nantua arrives at Portland yesterday. Page 10. Foreign shipowners will lose thousands by delayed arrival of their vessels at Portland. Page 10. Sports. Multnomah and Oregon eleven ready for Thanksgiving fray. Page 5. Tracey scores Young Joe Walcott's challenge. Page 5. Y. M. C. A. basketball team trains to meet Oakland. Page 5. Hunt Club members discuss Jockey Club project. Page 5. Portland and Vicinity. Real estate dealers make large sales. Page 12. Trainload of chickens to go to livestock convention. Page 12. First Presbyterian Church raises debt of \$4000. Page 8. Thanksgiving dinner and what it will cost. Page 12. Good work of the Home for Young Women. Page 8. Building a new dock on the East Side. Page 8. Whole city preparing for Thanksgiving. Page 12. Dr. Morrison condemns moral reform by law. Page 8.