

TO TEST TRUST LAW

Canada May Abolish the Duty on Lumber.

UNDUE PROFIT IS BEING MADE

Statemen Hold President Roosevelt in Error in His Contention That Protection Does Not Foster a Monopoly.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 10.—(Special).—All Canada has been greatly interested in what President Roosevelt has had to say about the tariff in his recent speeches. No opinion he has set forth has aroused more comment, however, than that in which he declared his belief that the present tariff schedule of the United States was in no wise responsible for the creation of trusts. Canadian statemen do not as a rule agree with him, and under the Canadian laws the import duty can be removed without Parliamentary action upon any article shown to be a monopoly, and this is looked upon as a wholesome check to any restraint of trade through increase of cost to the consumer.

Several attempts were made during the last session of the United States Congress to amend the law as to put trust-made articles upon the free list whenever it was shown that such articles were being sold at a greater than normal profit to the combination controlling the output. Canada already has such a law and it has been in effect about six years. In all that time but one case has been acted upon and then with some question as to its benefits derived. Another case is now under consideration. The Canadian law reads as follows:

"Whenever the Governor in council has reason to believe that in regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among the manufacturers of such articles, or dealers therein, to unduly enhance the price of such article, or in any other way unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor in council may commission or empower any Judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any Superior Court in any province of Canada, to inquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor in council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists."

"The Judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor in council for the purposes of such inquiry."

If the Judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor in council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties or customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then the Governor in council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such articles."

Some time ago it was represented to the government that there was a trust or combination in the paper used for newspapers. An inquiry was instituted, and it was decided that the charge was just. The tariff was removed with the alleged purpose of breaking the combine, but reports differ as to the material advantage derived by the consumer. Through some technical errors the order did not have the full effect anticipated, and was not considered a fair test of the law. It is claimed, however, as a fact that print paper was reduced in price by the removal of the duty, and that the combination or trust was deprived of a material advantage.

It is now asserted that there is a trust or combination which controls all lumber sold in a large part of Western Canada, and the question of suspending the import duty upon lumber from the United States is under serious consideration. The agitation for its removal will probably be successful. Whether this move can be considered as a fair test of the law is also open to doubt, as the people of the Northwest are large consumers of this staple, and the demand for cheap building material is very strong, regardless of anti-trust agitation. Free lumber from the United States would undoubtedly be regarded as a great boon by the Northwest provinces under the present circumstances, and in getting a concession from the government would redound to the party in power, hence the complaint is being given a most friendly hearing.

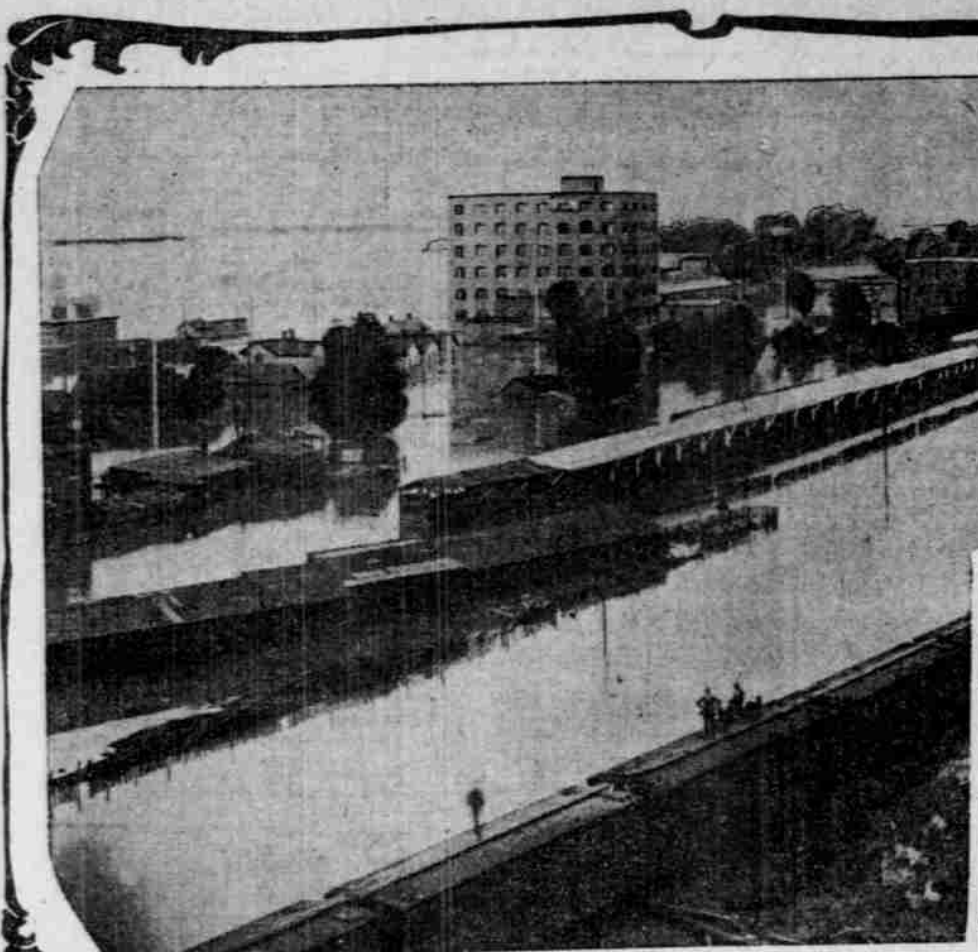
The Canadian tariff law, as a whole, allows the government to make great freedom in making trade arrangements with other countries without further legislative action. The principal difficulty in the path of an agreement with the United States is the fact that the Canadian import duties, as a whole, are much lower than those of the United States, and material concessions would have to be made by the latter country to bring the American schedule within the operation of the Canadian law.

The dairy interests of Canada, which are very large, are protected from competition with foreign supplies by a provision which absolutely prohibits the importation of "oleomargarine, butter, or other similar substitutes for butter." Prison-made goods are also in bad repute, as the importation of "goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part by prison labor" is prohibited. The law also excludes "goods which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary; also goods similar in character to those produced in such institutions, when sold or offered for sale by any person, firm or corporation having a contract for the manufacture of such articles in any such institution or by any agent of such prison, firm or corporation, or when such goods were originally purchased from or transferred by any such contractor."

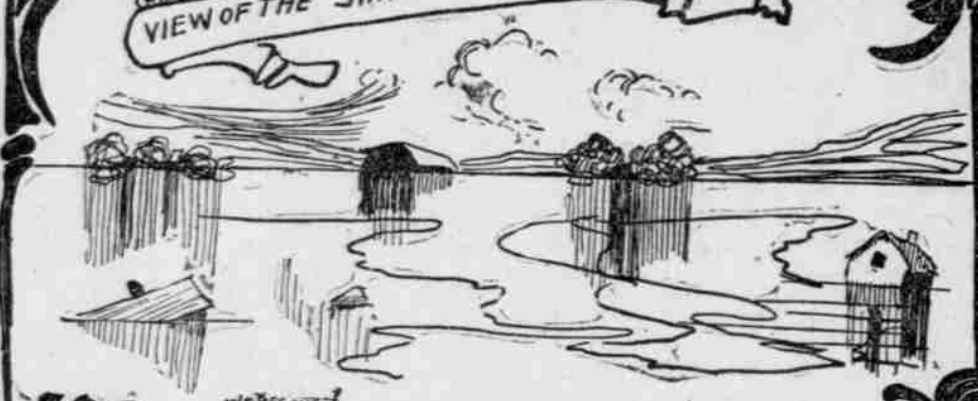
Canada is always ready to make a reciprocity treaty with any country which will meet her half way, and the principle of reciprocity governs all her tariff legislation, as is shown in numerous paragraphs throughout the Canadian tariff law as it now stands. It is provided that when the customs tariff of any foreign country admits the products of Canada on terms which on the whole are as favorable to Canada as those granted by the latter, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may be entered for duty or taken out of the warehouse for consumption in Canada at a reduced rate.

This reduced rate is 75 per cent of the existing duty, except that the reduction does not apply to wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines, and articles containing alcohol, sugar, molasses, and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane, beet root, or tobacco, cigars or cigarettes.

The only country obtaining greater concessions than those above mentioned is England and a special concession is made to England of one-third of the Canadian import duties on all articles excepted from any reciprocal arrangement. Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of a number of the British colonies, especially in the West Indies, are also given the benefit of the British preferential tariff and any British colony which gives to Canada an import rate which would correspond with the prefer-



VIEW OF THE SHIPPING DISTRICT.



VIEW FROM MAIN ST. LOOKING NORTH ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER



KANSAS CITY FLOOD

ential rate is given the same concession in return.

The great source of irritation between the United States and Canada in the matter of import duties is the fact that through very force of circumstances Canada maintains a lower tariff against American goods than the United States does against Canadian goods. The enormous importations of American goods into Canada and their character explain the reason why this inequality is maintained. Canada must have a great deal of material from the South to be used in accomplishing her present rapid development and it would be an expensive policy for her people to raise the price of the materials they are consuming so freely by retaliating against the United States through increased import charges.

The Canadians are continually fretting over an economic position which forces them to admit these American goods at a low rate of duty, and they are hindered in any retaliatory move by the fact that they would be injuring themselves more than they would injure the country to the south. A similar condition exists in the fiscal relations of Belgium and France. France is a highly protected country and Belgium is low tariff. The Belgians cannot retaliate against France without injuring themselves, and France apparently remains indifferent, feeling secure in the advantage she has, which lies in economic rather than political relations.

In Canada, however, there is a growing determination to check American importations even at considerable cost to the Canadian consumer in the hope that Canadian industry will feel the stimulus and within a short time respond to the demand, and that the United States will give way and concede something to Canada, her third largest customer among all foreign countries. J. D. WHELPLEY.

Determined to Die.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 10.—Four South African veterans, who returned to British Columbia after the Boer war, committed suicide, and now there comes from Comaplex the report of an attempt on his life by a fifth. J. R. Small tried to end his own life in the Lardieu Hotel at that place. He locked himself in his room and with a jack knife cut his throat. He found that he could not kill himself with the knife, so determined was he to commit suicide that he got up off the bed on which he had laid and procured a razor. He made another attempt to cut his windpipe, but failed. He then jumped from a second-story window of the hotel and made for Trout Lake, intending to drown himself. He plunged in, but was immediately fished out by men working in the Fred Robinson mill.

Growing Crops Need Water.

JUNCTION CITY, Or., June 10.—(Special).—The recent hot weather has caused considerable uneasiness in this section of the Willamette Valley on account of its effect on all growing crops. Grain is in poor condition and promises only one-half a crop. Fruit is not badly injured yet, but needs water, and will soon begin to drop from the trees unless rain falls within a few days.

During the last three years 22 millionaires have died in England. Their average age was 76 years.

TO STOP LAND FRAUDS

OREGON DEALS CAUSE ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Secretary of the Interior Moves for the Protection of the Common School Fund.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 8.—Because of the number of frauds that have recently been perpetrated in school-land transactions in several Western States, the Secretary of the Interior has issued a specific circular, directed to Registers and Receivers of local land offices, prescribing the manner of adjustment of the grants to the several states and territories made in aid of the support of common schools, where the mineral or nonmineral character of the lands sought to be selected as indemnity or those made the base for an indemnity selection is involved. The regulations provide:

First—When a school section is identified by the Government survey and no claim is at the date when the right of the state would attach, if at all, asserted thereto under the mining or other public land laws, the presumption arises that the title to the land has passed to the state, but this presumption may be overcome by the submission of a satisfactory showing to the contrary. Applications presented under the mining laws covering parts of a school section will be disposed of in the same manner as other contest cases.

Second—The state shall not be permitted to make selection in lieu of land within a school section alleged to be mineral in character, and for that reason excepted from its grant, whether returned by the Surveyor-General as mineral or otherwise, in the absence of satisfactory proof that the land was known to be chiefly valuable for mineral at the date when the state's right thereto would have attached, if at all. The proof must show the kind of mineral discovered upon the land and the extent thereof, when and by whom the discoveries were made, as far as practicable, whether any claim to the land was asserted under the mining laws at the date when the state's right thereto attached, if at all, and if so by whom, the nature and extent of the mining improvements placed upon the land by the mineral claimant, and what efforts have been and are being made to develop the land in good faith for mineral purposes. If, in any case, the proof does not clearly show that the base land was known to contain valuable mineral deposits and to be chiefly valuable on account of such deposits, at the date the state's right would have attached thereto, a selection in lieu thereof will not be permitted. A certificate of the proper authorities that the base lands have not been sold, encumbered or otherwise disposed of must also be furnished.

Third—Where the land sought to be selected in lieu of land within a school section has been returned by the Surveyor-General as mineral, notice of the proposed selection must first be given by publication for 60 days, with posting in the local Land Office during the same period, and satisfactory proof submitted as to the

nonmineral character of the selected land. Upon compliance with this requirement, and in the absence of allegation that the land is mineral, the selection may be received, if otherwise regular, certified and forwarded as required by rules.

Fourth—Where land sought to be selected in lieu of land within a school section has not been returned by the Surveyor-General as mineral, but is alleged by way of protest to be mineral, or where application for patent therefor is presented under the mining laws, the proceedings in such cases will be in the nature of a contest, and will be governed by the rules of practice in force in contest cases.

Fifth—Where land sought to be selected has not been returned as mineral but is within a township in which there is a mining location, claim or entry, publication thereof must be made, at the expense of the state, for a period of 60 days, with posting for the same period in the district local land office, and during such period of publication the local land officers may receive protests or contests as to any of the tracts claimed to be more valuable for mining than agricultural purposes.

Sixth—A determination by the Land Department that a portion of the smallest legal subdivision in a school section is mineral land, will place that entire subdivision in the class of lands that may

be used as a basis for indemnity or lieu selection.

Seventh—No application which involves the mineral or nonmineral character of land sought to be selected or made the base for such selection will be received and forwarded by you until the preliminary requirements, heretofore indicated, have been complied with. Upon the state conforming to these requirements, you will receive the selection, certify as to the date of filing thereof, and the condition of the tracts selected as bases used as shown by your records, and forward the same, together with all showing made either for or against the selection, to this office by special letter, without further action upon the selection. The legal fees payable upon selection will not be received until you are advised by this office that the selection may be admitted. In the meantime you will take no action looking to a disposal of the land.

The foregoing regulations were brought out largely to forestall further school-land frauds in Eastern Oregon. The Department became firmly convinced that indemnity selections were many times made in Oregon where the school lands relinquished were not, in fact, mineral in character, and the stringent regulations have been promulgated with a view to requiring actual proof of their mineral character before lieu selections are allowed. Furthermore, the power of the local land officers has been curtailed, and the decision will hereafter be made in the Department at Washington, upon the showing of facts, presented by local land officers.

Flew in Favor of Reserve.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., June 10.—H. D. Langille and William T. Cox, of the Bureau of Forestry, of Washington, D. C., are in Josephine County, making an investigation and inspecting the lands embraced in the proposed forest reserve for this and Curry County. These two gentlemen are representing directly the Bureau of Forestry, and besides inspecting the lands that are embraced in the proposed reserve, are also taking note of the sentiment that prevails concerning its establishment. They have met the Grant's Pass Board of Trade and citizens and discussed the matter thoroughly. They have ascertained that there are few, if any, people in this section of the state who are in favor of having the reserve proclaimed.

Grounds for Divorce.

EUGENE, Or., June 10.—(Special).—Etta I. Michaels has commenced a suit in the Lane County Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, John T. Michaels. According to her complaint, they were married in Yamhill County, September 24, 1888, and have three children. Cruel and inhuman treatment is alleged as grounds for divorce. In the complaint, Mrs. Michaels alleges that on or about June 1, 1901, her husband commenced going, running and associating with one Alice Wolf, often staying out late at night with her, and finally on, or about, June 15, 1902, took up his abode with her until August 25, 1902.

Escaped Prisoners Still at Large.

HAYRE, Mont., June 10.—Nothing has been seen or heard of Hardee, McKinney and Pierce. Brown was safely landed in

jail at Glasgow this morning. He is very nervous and anticipated mob violence. His fears, however, are groundless, as everything is quiet in Glasgow tonight. It is reported that two Indian police passing through Milk River this afternoon, en route for Nashua, stated that Jason, a prisoner, who escaped from Glasgow jail with Hardee in his first break, and for whom there is a large reward, is on a ranch 30 miles from Milk River. It is thought by some that Hardee and the other two fugitives are making for this ranch where they expect to invoke the aid of their former cell mate.

JUNCTION CITY NOTES.
JUNCTION CITY, Or., June 10.—(Special).—The City Council, at its regular session, named I. T. Nicklin to succeed Councilman C. Mahon, resigned, and accepted as a health-giver.

Here's proof of it from Portland: David Campbell, employed in the bakery of Rudolph Deutch, of 221 North Seventeenth street, and who lives at 247 North Sixteenth street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are one preparation on the market which does all that is claimed for them. I have given them a thorough test, and know what I am talking about. Two or three years I was a sufferer from a lame and aching back, for a long time, and did not know what caused it. I now know it was from my kidneys being out of order. I had been treated by physicians and taken remedies of various kinds, but the relief I received was only temporary. I take a paper from England, my home, right along, and every once in a while I read of some one who had been cured of kidney trouble by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was sorely in need of some relief, and made up my mind to send to some of my friends in England and have them forward me a supply. About the time I met a person from Canada who told me I could procure them in Portland, and I went to the drug store for them and used three or four boxes, with the result that I was completely relieved of the trouble. I am now two years last Fall, however, I felt symptoms of a recurrence, and went to the Lane-Deutch Drug Company's store and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. They just as quickly disposed of the trouble as they did in the former case. I advise all sufferers from backache or kidney ailments to give this remedy a trial, and they will not be disappointed in the result."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents a box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Views of the Kansas City Flooded District

World-Wide Oceans Do Not Limit the Fame of This Specialist

From ocean to ocean, In the four corners of the globe; From Orient to Occident, Spreads the fame of Doan's Kidney Pills

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