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Is our standing advertisement. You may see this ad. in a thousand of Portland's finest homes.
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Special rates made for families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.

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Tonight and all this week and Saturday Matinee.
"The Great Novelty Melodrama."
Next week, commencing Sunday night, return of **PHE MORDANT-HUMPHREY COMPANY**, Presenting **YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP**
A beautiful society play, and Nat C. Goodwin's **A GOLD MINE**
PRICES, 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c.

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It is about time you had those eyes looked after? Do they hurt you? Do you see good and easy and without strain? If you don't you better not delay. Consult our Optician. We will fit you with glasses that will save your eyes. We fill oculists' prescriptions for Glasses on short notice. Our work is done quickly, no delay.
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MARYLAND FOR ROOSEVELT
Republicans Hold State Convention and Name a State Ticket.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The Republican State convention met today and nominated the following ticket:
Governor, Stevens A. Williams; Attorney-General, George Whitlock; State Comptroller, L. E. P. Dennis.
The platform endorsed the administration of President Roosevelt and favors his renomination in 1904.

BIG BUILDING COLLAPSES
Two Men Are Injured and Contractor Is Held for Negligence.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A five-story brick building, under course of construction at the corner of Madison and Rutgers streets, collapsed today. Carmelo Lacroppey was internally injured and Joseph Levin's skull was fractured. Their condition is serious. Benjamin Rubenstein, the contractor, who was erecting the building, Frank Bachler, his general foreman, and two sub-foremen, were arrested, charged with criminal negligence.

OUT OF CABINET

Chamberlain Hands in Resignation.

KING ACCEPTS IT

Ritchie and Hamilton Also Retire.

DIVIDED ON PROTECTION

British Colonial Secretary Quits to Promote Cause.

HIS LETTER TO THE PREMIER

Policy of Preferential Tariff Can Best Be Nurtured by Private Citizens—Balfour in Reply Favors Scheme in a Measure.

COLONIAL SECRETARIES.
1865—Buckingham (C.).
1865—Granville (L.), Kimberley (L.).
1874—Carnarvon (C.), Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (C.).
1880—Kimberley (L.), Derby (L.).
1885—Colonel F. A. Stanley (C.).
1886—Granville (L.).
1886—E. Stanhope (C.), Knutsford (C.).
1892—Ripon (L.).
1894—Ripon (L.).
1895—J. Chamberlain (C.).
1902—J. Chamberlain (C.).
C. Conservative Ministry. L. Liberal Ministry. Mr. Chamberlain himself is a Liberal Unionist.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Official announcement of the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain and two other members of the Cabinet was made tonight at Downing street in the following communication:
"The following Ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King: Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies; Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India. The accompanying correspondence passed between the Premier, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain."
Then follows Mr. Chamberlain's letter dated Birmingham, September 9, commencing "My Dear Balfour," in which he sets forth his reason for resignation. An extremely interesting feature of the letter is the following statement concerning a preferential tariff:
"For the present, at any rate, a preferential tariff agreement with our colonies, involving any new duty however small on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction of taxation on other articles of food equally universal in their competition, would be acceptable to the majority of the constituencies. However much we may regret the decision, however mistaken we may think it, no good government in a democratic country can ignore it."
"No Hope of Success at Present."
"I feel, therefore, that as an immediate practical policy, the question of preference to the colonies cannot be pressed with any hope of success at the present time, although there is a very strong feeling in favor of the other branch of fiscal reform which would give fuller discretion to the government in negotiating with foreign countries for a freer exchange of commodities, and which would enable our representatives to retaliate if no concession were made to our just demands."
"If, as I believe, you share these views,

it seems to me that you will be absolutely justified in adopting them as the policy of your government, although it will necessarily involve some changes in its constitution. As Secretary for the Colonies during the last eight years, I have been in a special sense the representative of the policy of a closer union, which I firmly believe to be equally necessary in the interests of the colonies and ourselves. I believe it is possible today, and may be impossible tomorrow, to make arrangements for such a union. I have had unexampled opportunities of watching events and appreciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the sea. I stand, therefore, in a different position to any of my colleagues, and I think I should justly be blamed if I remained in office and thus formally accepted the exclusion from my political programme of so important a part thereof.
Best Promote the Cause as Citizen.
"I think that with absolute loyalty to our government, and with no fear of embarrassing it in any way, I can best promote the cause I have laid outside, and I cannot but hope that in a perfectly independent position, my arguments may best be received with less prejudice than when they attach to those of a party leader. Accordingly, I would suggest you limit the present policy of the government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all commercial relations with foreign countries, and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty, and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of imperial union which experience has convinced me are essential to our future welfare and prosperity. Yours very sincerely,
"JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN."

The first portion of this letter refers to Mr. Chamberlain's first speech on the subject at Birmingham, and Mr. Balfour's reply to the corn deputation. Mr. Chamberlain says neither of them was intended to provoke a purely party controversy. He points out the unyielding opposition of the Liberal party, which scouted out the idea that a system generally accepted in 1846 could possibly require modification in 1903. Meanwhile the advocates of the reconsideration were at a great disadvantage owing to the admitted differences of opinion inside the party. The political organization of the party was paralyzed. Mr. Chamberlain declares an unscrupulous use has been made of the old cry of the "dear lord," and that serious prejudice has been created. In the rest of the letter he goes briefly over the same ground regarding protection, as did Mr. Balfour in his recent statement.
Balfour in Reply.
Mr. Balfour, in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, dated September 18, explains he did not reply earlier because he knew he would soon have an opportunity of talking over the important issues with which the letter deals. "Therefore this reply," he says, "rather embodies the results of our conversations than adds anything new to them."
Mr. Chamberlain continues: "Agreeing, as I do, with you that the time has come when a change should be made in the fiscal canons by which we bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other governments, it seems paradoxical, indeed, that you should leave the Cabinet at the same time that others of my colleagues are leaving it who disagree on the very point with us both. Yet I cannot but admit that there is some force in your arguments in support of that course, based as they are upon your special and personal relation with that portion of the controversy which deals with colonial preference. You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the Empire the consciousness of imperial obligation and interdependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is geographically divided."
"I believe you to be right in holding that this interdependence should find expression in our commercial, as well as our political and military, relations. I believe with you that a closer fiscal union between the mother country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and if such closer union could be established on fitting terms advantages to both parties would increase with years and as the colonies grew in wealth and population."
Only Difference Between Them.
"If there has ever been any difference between us in connection with this matter it has only been with regard to the practicability of the proposal which would seem to require, on the part of the colonies, a limitation in the all-around development of a protective policy, and on the part of this country the establishment of a preference in favor of important colonial products. On the first of these requirements I say nothing; but if the second involves, as it most certainly does,

the Geological Survey, and in turn pass through the General Land Office for recommendation. Before the Forestry Bureau acts it sends men into the country where it is thought forest reserves should be created, and later representatives of the land office visit these areas."
Field Men May Have Given Tips.
Commissioner Richards says it is quite possible that some of the field representatives of the Government may have become the tools of land speculators, and for a consideration made known the character of their recommendations, upon which withdrawals were subsequently made. The land speculators, he says, are shrewd, cunning men, and no doubt they, at times, have learned from the field agents the very facts they were after, and never paid a cent for their information.
"But after all," he says, "the fact that many acres of worthless, or other land, entered by speculators, have been brought into a temporary withdrawal, does not change their status; does not give the entryman any privilege of lieu selection. No special rights accrue to him, unless his land is brought within a forest reservation, and you may be very sure that we will go slowly in creating reserves, especially from withdrawals that embody lands which have been entered under suspicious circumstances. Whenever we find, in going over the records, that a bunch of entries have been made in any locality just before a withdrawal has been ordered, we will exercise the utmost care to determine whether those entries were made in good faith. Every suspicious circumstance will be examined into and the Government will be given the benefit of a doubt."
Will Weed Out Speculative Entries.
"We are not going to include in any new reserve any lands we think were entered for speculation. There is no hurry about creating new reserves. In Oregon the lands we want are now covered by withdrawals, and further speculative entries cannot be made. We will take our time and weed out all lands that are not valuable for forest reserve purposes, and all lands in private ownership that are not especially desired as a part of a reserve. We are not going to repeat the errors of past years, and create wholesale lieu base, nor give to land-grant railroads and wagon roads an opportunity to make millions of dollars out of new lieu selections. Of course any new reserve that is created will contain some private lands, but it will be mostly land that was entered some time before the temporary withdrawals were made."
It was suggested to the Commissioner that, according to common report, speculators had settled upon a large strip of land along the outer boundaries of the Blue Mountain withdrawal. "If we find that to be so we will draw the reserve line just inside of those entries," was the reply.
Lieu Land Law is Wrong.
Commissioner Richards recognizes that the lieu land selection law is at the bottom of these forest reserve frauds, and he strongly advocates the modification of that law.
"The lieu land law ought to be remedied on an equitable basis," said he today. "Indeed, I am almost in favor of its complete repeal, but that would hardly be fair. The law should be so amended as to restrict lieu selections to lands of equal area, and of approximately equal value to those given back to the Government in forest reserves. The law was ostensibly framed for the benefit of bona fide settlers, but a study of the map of forest reserves established in the past four or five years leads to the conclusion that they were created primarily in the interest of land-grant railroads and wagon road companies." — Statement by Land Commissioner Richards.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 17.—No one in Washington stands ready to deny the general charge made by Senator Fulton, in the Oregonian of September 12, that some official, or officials, of the Interior Department have been giving out advance information to land speculators in Oregon and other states which has enabled them to settle upon thousands of acres of public lands which were soon thereafter embodied in great temporary withdrawals made for forest reserve purposes. Unless the Senator makes his charges specific, names the men who have made speculative entries, designates the land that has been so entered, or points out the leaks through which speculators have obtained advance information, his allegations will not be given serious consideration by the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Hitchcock is away from Washington, but were he here he would not reply to the general statement of the Oregon Senator. His subordinate, however, declines to make reply, and says no denial will be entered until specific instances of fraudulent entry, or the improper exposure of departmental secrets, are stated.
Richards Defends His Office.
Land Commissioner Richards is more frank. "I have not a doubt," said he today after reading the recent arraignment of Senator Fulton, "that many speculative entries have been made in Oregon, in localities referred to by the Senator. But I do not hesitate to say that no man, in Oregon or any other state, secured from this office any advance information which would enable him to tell what lands were proposed withdrawing. This is one thing we have carefully guarded. There may be leaks in the Interior Department or elsewhere, I don't undertake to speak for other offices, but there are no leaks here. Commissioner Richards went on to explain that the temporary withdrawals are made to head off the very abuses of which Senator Fulton complains.
Continuing he said: "They are made to prevent speculative entries. But in the making withdrawals pass through three different bureaus before action is taken by the Secretary of the Interior. The original outline of temporary withdrawals is usually prepared by the Bureau of Forestry, on suggestion of its field representatives. Their recommendations go to

LAW IS AT FAULT

Lieu Land Selections at Bottom of Frauds.

RICHARDS IS FOR REFORM

Measure Is a Boon to Speculator, Instead of Settler.

FULTON'S CHARGES AT HAND

Commissioner Says He Gave No Tips on Withdrawals—Hitchcock Silent Unless Accusations Are Made Specific.

EVILS OF THE LIEU LAND LAW.
The lieu land law ought to be remedied on an equitable basis. Indeed, I am almost in favor of its complete repeal, but that would hardly be fair. The law should be so amended as to restrict lieu selections to lands of equal area, and of approximately equal value to those given back to the Government in forest reserves. The law was ostensibly framed for the benefit of bona fide settlers, but a study of the map of forest reserves established in the past four or five years leads to the conclusion that they were created primarily in the interest of land-grant railroads and wagon road companies." — Statement by Land Commissioner Richards.

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INDIAN LANDS TO BE RECLAIMED.
Government Lets a Contract for a Canal on Yakima Reservation.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 17.—The Indian office today closed a contract with Nelson Rich, of Prosser, Wash., for the construction of a four-mile irrigation canal on the Yakima Indian reservation, by which it is proposed to reclaim about 20,000 acres of sage brush land. The cost of the canal and headworks is to be \$5,000.
There are 50,000 acres of desirable land on the Yakima reservation that can be reclaimed at a minimum cost, and at the time it was intended, by act of Congress, to authorize the Yakima Irrigation Company to construct all necessary canals for the reclamation of the entire tract. The failure of Congress to authorize this project induced the department to enter into a contract for the reclamation of a part of this tract, and if the experiment proves a success efforts will be made to secure a sufficient appropriation to reclaim the remaining 30,000 acres.
Under this contract Rich will be required, as far as practicable, to employ the Yakima Indians on construction work. Most of the lands to be irrigated, it is said, have been allotted, or are now controlled, by reservation Indians.

RESIGN AS MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH CABINET.



LORD GEORGE HAMILTON. Secretary to India.
C. T. RITCHIE. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Colonial Secretary.

TURKS SLAY ALL

Ten Thousand Lives Are Taken at Kastoria.

TOWN REDUCED TO RUINS

Massacre Exceeds Anything So Far in Macedonia.

PRESS URGES BULGARIA TO ACT

Immediate Mobilization of the Army Is Held Necessary, as America's Experience Proves Only Force Will Avail Against Turkey.

NEW PLAN OF POWERS.
The continued atrocities of Turkey in Macedonia thoroughly alarm the powers, and a proposition to have Russia and Austria occupy the country with military forces is being received with great favor. Great Britain favors the plan if the other powers agree; Italy has given its approval, and France is expected to fall in line.
There is little doubt that the awful massacre at Kastoria will cause Bulgaria to take decisive action, and if war is to be averted, the powers must act without delay.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 17.—The Foreign Office here has received information that the Turks have destroyed the town of Kastoria, 36 miles south of Monastir, and have massacred the population.

The report of the massacre comes from sources admitting of little doubt, though the details are lacking. It was received with the gravest concern by the officials here.
The population of Kastoria numbers about 10,000 persons, and the massacre of such a number in any place, if the report be true, exceeds anything which has occurred in Macedonia. At the present critical moment, when popular feeling is intense, the effect of the report of such a strenuous slaughter may be most serious.

The press is assuming a bellicose tone. The Dnevnik tonight complains that the government's partial mobilization of three divisions is utterly inadequate, and urges the immediate mobilization of the whole Bulgarian army, pointing out that the experience of other nations, France, the United States and Austria, has proved it is always necessary to display strength when dealing with Turkey. The paper advises the government to act now "at a favorable moment when the people of Europe are evidencing encouragement of Bulgaria."
The government, while steadily proceeding with the partial mobilization plan, is endeavoring to avoid unnecessarily exciting the people, and consequently has

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