KAISER THE COMMON ENEMY

Anglo-French Agreement Is Emphasized by Confidential Meeting at Paris Practical Reply to Kaiser's Speech.

PARIS, April 6.-The arrival of King Edward in Paris today was the occasion for a notable manifestation of Anglo-French cordisity, which is being generally interproted tonight as a conspicuous response to Germany's attitude regarding Morocco, although the King remained but a short time. He was met outside the city by President Loubet, who held a private conversation with His Majesty last-ing nearly an hour. The details of the conversation excite a wide range of speculation, but its actual purport has not

recites that the meeting had far less re-serve than that between King Edward and President Loubet last year, and that it was marked by the freedom of the confidences exchanged. Beyond this pri-vate conversation King Edward confined himself to the usual public expressions of good-will. He spoke at the station of the pleasure a visit to France always gave him; but there was not the slightest public utterance having significance upon pending political affairs. In this respect the King's reserve is being compared with the freedom of Emperor William's recent

Spectacular Show Avoided.

The passage of the King was unattended by any speciacular features, as it was the wish of the authorities to avoid a political demonstration. President Loubet joined the royal train at Pierrefitte Station, where, surrounded by distinguished officials of both governments, the two rulers exchanged their first greetings. The King conducted President Loubet to his private car, where conversation con-tinued until the Lyons Railway station was reached. Outside the station the crowd was held back by cordons of po-lice, the absence of military display be-ing noticeable. During the half-hour at the station King Edward continued to talk with President Loubet and held an extended conference with the British Ampassador at Paris, Sir Francis Levison

King Edward left Paris at 7:30 for Marsellies where he will join Queen Alexan-dra on board the royal yacht.

The semi-official communication rela-tive to the meeting of King Edward and President Loubet says:

It is natural to suppose the tion between the King and the President led to an exchange of views upon all diplomatic questions of the day, but, as neither has divulged the confidences, it is necessary to receive with reserve the will be placed in circulation. Judging, however, from external appearances, one cannot but remark that the meeting today was marked, not only by less reserve than that of last year, but notably by the greater freedom of the confidences exchanged."

Affirms Anglo-French Agreement. Despite this official reserve, the public and press herald the meeting as most significant. The Journal des Debats suys: "It is a new affirmation of the Anglo-French entente, which will be followed by naval demonstrations by British and French aquadrons.

This, says the Debats, is the response to the attitude Germany has to toward France, and the paper adds: "It will be imprudent if statesmen at Berlin fall to observe this particularly pleuous reaffirmation of the Anglo-

The Temps also says that the interview emphasizes the endurance of the Anglo-French entente. The effect of the visit appears to be to strengthen the determination to proceed with France's policy in Morocco, in accordance with the terms the Angio-French agreement, as the visit is construed as a timely expression from the signatories of that agreement.

BID FOR AMERICAN SUPPORT

British View of Germany's Notice to Taft.

LONDON, April 6.-The British govern ment has not received from Count Wolff Metternich, the German Ambassador, or any other source, a memorandum regardretary Taft by Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German Ambassador to the United States, yesterday. Germany's ac-tion in singling out the United States for an efficial notification of her attitude to-ward Morocco has created some feeling in official circles, where no attempt is made to conceal the leaning of Great Britain toward France in the Moroccan controversy.

The memorandum to the American Government is generally regarded in London as a bid on the part of Germany for the United States' sympathy and support in maintaining the open door and status quo. While there is intense interest in the situation and the Moroccan question is discussed in all its phases in diplomatic circles, the British government is not taking

The Crown Prince added that, if any any part in it, merely awaiting the next move. A well-informed official of the liritish government informed the Associated Press today that France would conher policy in Morocco, and it is firmly believed that the next step on the part of France is likely to develop a ci max and bring the situation to a head.

Rosen, Master of Oriental Languages, is German Minister.

BERLIN, April 6.—The report of the appointment of Privy Councillor Dr. Rosen, who until recently was special envoy of Germany at the court of King Menellk, of Abyssinia, as German Min-ister to Morocco, in sugcession to the deceased Baron von Mentzinger, has been confirmed. Dr. Rosen, however, loes not know of his appointment. He mission to the Ivory Coast, but the ac-

Dr. Rosen, who has deep scholarly nowledge of ancient and modern Orientsi languages, is reputed to know more of the present-day Oriental civil-ization than any living German. He is also personally sympathetic to Orientals, and his easy and complete acquaintance with the Arabic tongue and manners is expected to make him personally the most influential foreign

There is every indication that Germany designs to hold on tenaciously to her policy towards Morocco.

NO CAUSE FOR A CONGRESS

international congress to consider the Massocro question excite surprise and considerable indignation in official quarters here. It is pointed out that the Madrid congress of 1850 fully defined international relations toward Morocco, and

gress would, it is claimed, amount to further evidence of the unfriendliness of Germany's course. The authorities here take note of what they regard as an apparent effort on the part of Germany to secure the co-operation of the United States in the Morocco question, but they feel satisfied that the United States will hold along from active correlevation in

FRANCE FOR THE OPEN DOOR Jusserand Tells Taft Her Policy In Morocco.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The Fren Ambassador, M. Jusserand, called on Secretary Taft today to make inquiries relative to the visit of the German Ambassador yesterday, and the represen-tation the latter made relative to Mo-rocco. He was informed that Baron Speck von Sternberg's note had been forwarded to the President. M. Jusserand assured Secretary Taft that "the open door" was the policy in Morocco now, and there were no infentions on the part of the French government to alter that pollcy.

HUNDREDS WERE MANGLED Results of Earthquake in India Are Worse Than First Reported.

LAHORE, British India, April 7 .- As the particulars filter in from the outlying districts, it is being revealed that the casualties caused by the earthquake of two days ago have been under, rather at Dhamala It is reported that fully 1400 natives have been killed or injured. Of the injured many will die. Seven of the Europeans previously reported hurt have since died and two others are in a

dying condition.

There is not a house left in the vicinity that does not show evidences of the

rembling of the earth.

This is the report from one district slone, and as authentic information comes in it seems certain that the magnitude of the disaster will be sufficient to stir the entire civilized world when fully re-

The Indian government is making arrangements to relieve all distress so soon as possible,

NEARLY ALL NATIVES KILLED Catastrophe Results From Earthquake at Dharmsala.

LAHORE, India, April 6.-It is reported here that 30 per cent of the inhabitants of Dharmsala, the Hill station, 35 miles northwest of Simla, were killed as a resuit of the recent earthquakes there. The government has dispatched from Lahore tents, blankets, flood, doctors, nurses, etc.,

for the sufferers at Dharmsala.

It is reported that the vice-regal lodge at Simla was damaged, as well as the public offices. The earthquakes were se-verely felt at Kasululi, but no lives were lost and the Pasteur Institute escaped. A second shock at Simia Tuesday even-ing caused a panic so that the residents rushed from their houses and slept all night in the open air.

NO FURTHER SHOCKS ARE FELT

more or less ingenious versions which Frightened Natives Gradually Re cover From Their Panic.

CALCUTTA, April 6 .- No further shocks of earthquake have been reported today, and it is believed that the danger is past. The natives, however, everywhere are still apprehensive and are slowly regain-ing sufficient confidence to permit them to sleep indoors.

The latest dispatches from various towns report damage to houses, but no further fatalities. It is evident that the worst is now known. In Madras the shocks were felt very slightly. In Simis the damage was confined to houses and property. The vice-

regal lodge suffered slightly Lady Curzon Has Narrow Escape. LONDON, April 6.-A dispatch to the News Agency from Calcutta says Lady Curson (formerly Miss Leiter, of Washington and Chicago), wife of the Viceroy of India, had a narrow escape during the

earthquake at Simla. A massive chimney fell through the roof and ceiling into the room above that in which she was sleep-KEEP THE NATIONS UNITED

Crown Prince Proposes Basis

Peace for Sweden and Norway. STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 7 .- Crown Prince Regent Guetave, addressing the special committee of 19 Norwegian and Swedish members of Parliament, to which was referred the question of establishing similar to that handed to Sec- separate consulates for Sweden and Norway, instructed it to commence free and amicable negotiations looking to an entirely new arrangement of all matters connected with the union, taking as the fundamental basis a desire to realize perfect equality between the two countries.

Continuing, the Crown Prince outlined the scheme as follows:

gian Foreign Minister. for each country, the Consuls to be un-

The Crown Prince added that, if any other form could be suggested for the organization of affairs of the union, he would be ready to give it serious consid-

SENDS EXPERT TO MOROCCO French Government Arrests Army Officer and Suspects Others.

PARIS, April I .- Much mystery surarmy on the charge of conspiracy against the public security, and the seizure in the same connection of a large number of cartridges and uniforms.

The parties concerned seek to explain that it was intended to use the arms in a is somewhere between Berlin and King tivity of the secret police leads to reports Monellk's court, returning from his of plots against the security of the Govtivity of the secret police leads to reports ernment. The authorities minimize the

> The names of prominent officers of the army are mentioned in connection with searches which the secret police are still pursuing.

GLASGOW WILL HELP CHICAGO Manager of Municipal Tramways Will Visit Windy City.

CHICAGO, April 6.-Mayor-elect Dunne today received a reply to a cablegram sent yesterday to the Lord Provest of Glas-gow, asking that the manager of the mu-France Regards Kaiser's Move as an Unfriendly Act.

PARIS, April 6.—The Berlin reports that Germany contemplated calling an international congress to consider the international congress to consider the Classon unanisosopie and control of the control

NOT OUR QUARREL

America Will Not Take Sides in Morocco.

OPEN-DOOR POLICY PLEDGED

Roosevelt Assures France That Until Door Is Closed, America Has No Protest_France Says Door Will Stay Open.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- (Special.) President Reconvelt promptly made known his policy regarding the maintenance of the 'open door" in Morocco. The Administration will not go far with Germany. The President has no intention of involving the United States in the dispute between Germany and France over the Anglo-French agreement respecting Morocco.

Baron von Sternberg, the German Am-bassador, brought the matter to an issue esterday by asking Secretary Taft the point-blank question as to how far the United States will go towards keeping the open door" in Morocco, Mr. Taft left it to Mr. Roosevelt to repty. M. Jusse-rand, the French Ambassador, was at the War Department early today, and asked Mr. Taft what Baron von Sternberg had discussed, and if Morocco was the subject. Mr. Taft admitted that it was, and that the German Ambassador left a memoranum. He went no further in supplying

The President's policy was subsequently He will seek to impress Germany that no crisis exists, as the treaty which proves objectionable runs for 30 years, during which the "open door" is guaranteed. No apprehension need be until the expiration of that time The United States will assume the position that neither France nor Great Britain closes the open door in Morocco, and until either does so, there is no protest for this Government to make. If an effort should be made to restrict American commerce, the United States will insist on equality of treatment under the favorednation clause of the treaty between this country and Morocco. If France annexes Morocco, the United States will claim the same favored-nation treatment under the treaty with France.

Assurance was given by M. Jusserand that France desires to maintain the open door in Morocco, not only now, but in

CRUISERS WOULD STAND TEST Big Guns Pound at Targets Without Smashing Them.

WASHINGTON, April 6.- The tests at Indian Head proving grounds yesterday the purpose of which was to determine the resisting power of warships to the different types of shells which might be hurled against them in time of action, were satisfactory to the officers of the Navy and Army who witnessed them, as is shown by the following statement given out today at the Bureau of Ordnance of Navy Department;

An interesting test took place at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head yesterday, in the presence of a large number of officers of the Navy and Army. A target structure, representing in all details a section of one f the armored cruisers of the Tennessee lass, was attacked by shells fired from sixinch and eight-inch guns, with the same striking velocities which these shells would have had if fired to service at ranges of 2700, 3000, 4000 and 4500 yards. Some of these shells were loaded with black powder and some with high explosive. The object of the test was to determine the resisting power of the ships to the different types of

The result was very satisfactory, indicating that these ships may be expected to stand up well against the guns of any ships to which they will naturally be opposed. At the end of the test the target, although con-siderably damaged locally, was intact so far as its structural element was concerned

NO NEW OFFICE FOR GRUNSKY

Congressmen Say the President Appointed Him Without Authority.

WASHINGTON, April, 6.—(Special.)— The recent appointment by the President of C. E. Grunsky, of California, one of the deposed members of the Isthmian the deposed memoers of the istimian Canal Commission, as engineer of the heclamation Service at a salary of \$10.000 a year has met with criticism by Sena-tors and Representatives remaining in Washington, They cannot understand his authority

in making such an appointment and his right to fix a salary of this kind. Con-gress, they say, not only did not make an office of the sort, but it, in fact, failed to pass a bill to create such an office. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, it is stated, introduced a bill providing for a chief engineer of the Reclamation Service at \$19,000 a year, the object being to have someone above some of the "First—A common Swedish or Norwe-cian Foreign Minister." officials of the Geological Survey, who are now in charge of affairs. The bill "Second—A special Consular system was never considered."

ENGINEERS ON CANAL PLANS Commission Will Hasten Choice That

Congress May Have Report.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Secretary Tafe today received a dispatch from Chief En-gineer Wallace, of the Isthmian Canal ommission, saying that he would make PLOT AGAINST THE REPUBLIC Shorts also will be here at that time, and the commission will hold an important meeting for the purpose of outlining a programme. It is the intention of Secretary Taft to have a definite plan for the construction of the canal ready to recommend to Congress when it meets. counds the arrest of an ex-Captain of the this reason it is desirable to have the board of consulting engineers selected as early as possible, as their reports, to-gether with that of Chief Engineer Wal-lacs, will be the basis of the report of Secretary Taft to Congress. Alfred Noble, at present chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Ballroad, is expected to be one of the board of consulting engineers.

> Should Agree on Life-Saving. WASHINGTON, April 6.- The British mbassador, Sir Mortimer Durand, upon Acting Secretary of State Loomis to-day to urge a reciprocal arrangement between America and Great Britain respect-ing the equipment of ocean-going steam vessels with life-saving devices. The prop-

osition was referred to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Secretary Hay at Nervi. NERVI, Italy, April 6.—Secretary Hay and Mrs. Hay, who are stopping here, say they find Nervi most pleasant, and declare

they will remain here for some time

To Cook Bacon. A woman writes to this office that after years of inquiry and trials of various recipes she has at last struck on the the streeter situation in Chicago. The cablegram from Glasgow reads as follows:

"To the Lord Mayor of Chicago—The cordially agrees to the request of your municipality. Tramway manager unable to leave before May 10.

"LORD PROVOST."

recipes she has at last struck on the cook bacon. It seems that bacon is a hard dish to cook and is seldom found done to perfection. The bacon should be laif in a piping hot iron fryingpan, the lean portion should lap over on to the fat of the preceding made in the wash-souse an' me a-wring-piece, leaving only the fat next to the

fryingpan. This method will cause the fat to be crisp and leave the lean tender instead of dried up, hard and unpalatable.

HAS CANADA IN A CORNER Attempt to Monopolize Water Is Checkmated.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 6.-In determining to con struct the Milk River irrigation project in Northern Montana, the United States vernment has given notice to Canada that it will, whenever it deems proper, utilize the waters of international streams for irrigation purposes, regardless of the wishes of the Dominion government. This is the first time under the National irrigation law that the Administration has been compelled to flourish the "big stick," but the precedent established is important, involving important water rights along the Mexican

as well as the Canadian border.

Milk River rises in Montana, flows
northward into Canada, runs easterly 100 miles through Canadian territory, thence back into Montana and eventually empties into the Missouri. Just west of the source of Mik River is St. Mary's Lake, an immense glacier-fed lake with a steady discharge of water the year round. This lake now empties into St. Mary's River, which flows due north into River. Canada.

For years settlers in Montana along the lower part of Milk River have been the lower part of Milk River have been irrigating their lands by diverting the waters of this stream by gravity canals. They had only the regular flow of the stream at their disposal, so the amount of irrigated land was limited in late years Canadian farmers have been di-verting water from Milk River onto their lands, thereby decreasing the amount which reaches the American farmers be-

Canada Tries to Grab.

For some years the United States Gov ernment has been looking forward to the time when it could construct the Milk River irrigation project and reclaim upwards of 300,000 acres of extremely fine land in Eastern Montana. It was the intention of this Government, from the first, to construct an enormous dam at first, to construct an enormous dam at the mouth of St. Mary's Lake, to store the flood waters, and, by means of a short canal. divert these waters into the west fork of Milk River. This would in-sure a steady flow in Milk River the year round, and would benefit both Ca-nadian and American farmers. This plan has been well understood in Canada, and the Lethridge Canal Company, a Canathe Lethridge Canal Company, a Cana-dian enterprise, seeking to take advantage of the United States, has constructed a great canal, capable of diverting suf-ficient water from Milk River to reclaim 500,900 acres of Canadian land. Any such diversion as this would absorb 80 per cent of the flow of Milk River, after the completion of the American works; in other words, this Government would ex-pend several millions of dollars to provide a constant flow in Milk River, and Canadians, at no expense to themselves would utilize four-fifths of the increased

Walcott's Terms Declined.

When the Reclamation Service found at what had been going on, it called a halt. Director Walcott, of the Geological Survey, went to Ottawa to confer with the Canadian official. He told them the United States, if it constructed the Milk River project, would be perfectly willing to furnish Canadian pettlers along Milk River sufficient water to irrigate lands now under cultivation; in other words, this Government would recognize vested rights. But he distinctly said that Government would not expend its mill on dams, canals, etc., and deliberately give Canada 80 per cent of the water stored at our expense. The new Secretary of the Interior for Canada would not lis-ten to Mr. Walcott's proposal but insisted that Canada had vested rights in Milk River, and was entitled to all the water of that stream that it wanted. He would not admit that the rights of American farmers were prior to the water rights acquired by Canadians, nor was he willing to bear a portion of the expense of con-structing headworks on St. Mary's and Milk Rivers.

Leave Canada in the Cold.

Disappointed, Mr. Walcott returned to Washington and reported to the President and Secretary of the Interior. With his report be submitted a tentative plan worked out by the Reciamation Service, whereby the United States will be able. at a slightly increased expense, to draw the water from Milk River and St Mary s Lake, carry it easterly across Montana in water from Milk River and St Mary's eventually distribute it on the very land proposed to be irrigated under the Milk River project. By taking the water out in this way, practically the entire flow into Canada would be stopped, and Canadian farmers would be left with almost arid lands on their hands.

In any event, the dam at the mouth of St. Mary's Lake must be built, and it is for that purpose that funds heretofore allotted will be spent. If, when the dam is completed, the Canadian government is still unwilling to comply with our terms and use only a limited amount of the water of Milk River, the Reclamation Service will take up the alternative plan and will practically divert all the water from St. Mary's Lake and Milk River onto American lands. If this plan should be carried out, thousands of dollars in-vested by Canadlan capitalists and Canadian farmers would be thrown away. Recognizing this fact, Canadian landowners along Milk River and St. Mary's River are urging the Canadian government to accept the terms of this Government. The equities of the case being with the Americans, there is strong hope that within the next year, while the St. Mary's dam is building. Canada will change her attitude. That will reduce the cost of the Milk River project to this Government; will enable Canadian and American farmers to share the waters of Milk River and will promote amicable relations between acttlers on both sides of the international

IRRIGATE MILK RIVER VALLEY

President Orders Immediate Action on Great Montana Project. BOSTON, April 6 .- W. E. French, of

Harlem, Mont., who came here after a conference with President Roosevelt recently in connection with extending the reclamation of the arid lands of the West to the Milk River Valley, today received a letter from President Rosseveit stating that he had asked the Reclamation Bureau to investigate the Milk River mat-ter and report at once. The President's

letter follows:
"I have asked the Reclamation Bureau to take immediate action on the whole Milk River project, and have authorized them to do what I have done in no other case—that is, to go ahead with the sursques now before them, even though this scheme will probably entail a greater expenditure than I have felt warranted in having the service incur elsewhere. I have called for an immediate report upon the specific matters you bring up."
It is said that the irrigation of the proposed section of Montana will furnish

How It Happened.

homes for thousands of persons.

Harper's Weekly. An English lawyer was cross-examin-ing the plaintiff in a breach-of-promise case. "Was the defendant's air when he case. "Was the defendant's air when he promised to marry you perfectly serious or one of jocularity?" he inquired.
"If you please, sir," was the reply, "It was all ruffled with "Im a runnin' his "ands through it."
"You misapprehend my meaning." said the lawer. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity."

3---SPECIALS---3

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Boys' Knee Pants

Ages 3 to 15, regular 50c values, this sale

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Boys' Waists

Sizes 5 to 12, regular 50c and 75c values, this sale 25c

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ANKENY GOES TO THE TOP

WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF IRRIGA-TION COMMITTEE.

Good Fortune Allows Him to Step Into Position of Great Influence -Western Men in Control.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, April & Senator Ankeny, of Washington is slated for chairman of the committee on irrigation in the next Con-gress. This is a piece of exceptionally good fortune, for the promotion comes under the Senate rule of seniority. When he entered the Senate, two years ago, Ankeny was appointed a member of the irrigation committee, but he was given next to the last place on the list, ranking only Senator Fulton, of Oregon. By a pe-culiar turn of the wheel of fortune, four of the six Republican members of that committee who ranked Ankeny were not re-elected to the 59th Congress, so that only two stand between him and the chairmanship. But by another bit of good fortune both of these Senators are already chairmen of more important com-mittees than irrigation, so neither wil

stand in his way. In the last Congress the irrigation com-mittee was made up as follows: Republicans—Bard, Cal., chairman; Warren, Wyo; Stewart, Nev.; Kearns, Utah; Dietrich, Neb.; Hansbrough, N. D. Ankeny, Wash.; Fulton, Or. Democrats—Balley, Texas; Patterson, Colo.; Gibson, Mont.; Gorman, Md.; New-

Senators Who Step Out.

Bard, Stewart, Kearns and Dietrich will not be members of the Fifty-ninth Congress: Warren will be chairman of brough will retain the chairmanship of public lands. Both warren and Hans-brough will prefer their other committees to irrigation, so Ankeny will have

ing from seventh to first place. This is a fortunate turn for Ankeny, for in addition to securing a very dechannel of the Marias River and strable chairmanship, he will be placed itually distribute it on the very land in a position where he can exercise considerable influence over the reclamation service, and can do much to promote Government irrigation in his own state and in Oregon, for he is friendly to Oregon as well as Washington. Ankeny has a very thorough knowledge of irrigation matters, being himself an irrigator and having interest in private irrigation enterprises in Eastern Washington. It will be pleasing to him to have charge of a committee whose work is so congenial and whose affairs he can intelligently direct.

Committee of Growing Import. The irrigation committee is growing in importance each year. As the Government proceeds with the construction of irrigation works, changes will be needed in the irrigation law, and all these changes must be framed and shaped by the irrigation committee. Moreover, irrigation is becoming a very great feature of the Government's work in the West, and the chairman of the irrigation committee becomes a man of more and more influence as time goes by. It was good fortune that placed Ankeny in line for this chairmanship; his ability will hold him there. It is doubtful if many Senators who entered upon their office with him will be so fortunately placed on committees next Winter. The growing importance of the friga-

tion committee in further evidenced by the scramble among Western Senators for places at its table. Fillit of California is anxious to succeed Bard as chair-man, but he cannot hope to displace An-keny. He may and probably will be made a member. Burkett of Nebraska is anxious to succeed to Dietrich's place, Sutherland aspires to succeed Kearns and Nixon of Nevada hopes to succeed Stew-art. If these plans should carry, and there is a fair prospect that they will, and if Carter of Montana is appointed in place of Gibson. Democrat, the West will fill the entire membership of the commitsave for the place held by Gorman

of Maryland, Western Men Rule Committee. Western men are anxious to have the mittee to themselves, for as a rule committee to themserves, for as a rule-thastern Senators have had no especial interest in irrigation and have deferred to the judgment of Westerners. Under the plan proposed Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Ne-California, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, Colorado and Montana would monopolize the irrigation committee, leaving only Idaho, South Dakota and Kansas unrepresented. But Dubots of Idaho is ciamoring for membership, and he may get it, in which event there would be only two irrigation states unrepresented. Dubots may be able to make a deal with Gorman.

It is understood in this connection that It is understood in this connection that Tom Carter, of Montana, is making a hard fight to get the chairmanship, bas-

ing his claim on previous service, but the seniority rule applies to him as to all other Senators, and protects Ankeny. Necessity Breeds Great Men.

PORTLAND, April 6.-(To the Editor.)--Valuever mind promote the give of which is a com-laint that there are no men in the world today who could be shapers of destiny or who could lead a nation in offense or defense-th-is no doubt that of a mere gowsto, who de-lights in rattling the skeletons of the great



are big men in their way, but both William If of Germany and President Roosevelt are hampered by a disparity between their objects and their means, which as yet appears incur able." Is the simplest kind of rot.

When this writer holds up as examples the skeletons of great men of the past, does he skeletons of great men of the past, does he skeletons of great men of the past, does he skeletons of great men of the past, does he skeletons from that the great men we find in history would not have been great had they not aprung from that magical power called necessary?

When this writer says that "the huge empire of Russia" has no man who has proved

arms, and bring their wealth at his feet at the first sign of necessity.

When a nation becomes absolutely lacking in great men, you can put it down that that nation's need of great men has been too long judge intervity.

apparently unnecessary, J. A. CLEMENSON.

Public Office a Public Trust.

hampered by a disparity between their objects and their means, which as yet appears incurable." Is the simplest kind of rot.

When this writer holds up as examples the skeletons of great men of the past, does he forget that the great men of the past, does he forget that the great men of the past, does he forget that the great men of the past, does he forget that magical power called necessity.

When this writer says that "the huge empire of Russia" has no man who has proved himself capable of bringing order out of chaos, does he forget that history shows few instances where glied dandless were thus capable? Or does he doubt that the machine that is now at work getting a finished product out of rot was material in Russia will in dus season evolve a leader, and that when that Rader does come he will come from the lowly ranks and unbrailed?

The writer complains that the Emperor is the only man who is allve in Germany. As far se that has anything to do with the world at present the Emperor is does not he will one from the lowly ranks and unbrailed?

The writer complains that the Emperor is the only man who is allve in Germany. As far se that has anything to do with the world at present the Emperor is the only man who is allve in Germany. As far se that has anything to do with the world at present the Emperor is the only man who is allve in Germany. As far se that has anything to do with the world at present the Emperor is the only one in Germany who needs that credit.

In our own country, says the writer, Conservatives frankly despise the leader for whom they vote. Is that not the talk of an empty gosup, disclosing his own family secrets?

The writer acks if anyone can name the single man of our age who can by the stamp of his foot bring an army out of the carth. For answer, I wish to say that President Roservit, even with the "disparity between the object and the moans," could, by the stamp of his foot, bring the whole nation late and the first sign of necessity.

When a nation becomes absolutely lacking in great

This incident was related to me by the late Judge Cyrus Olney, who was present at the ONE OF THE INCORPORATORS. Gwilliams-I haven't seen anything in the supers lately about Wedgeley, the great

SALEM, Or., April 6.—(To the Editor.)—
Inpropose the too frequent abuses of trusts by ersons holding positions of honor and responsibility, it seems fitting to call to mind an inmobils now.—Chicago Tribune. Want to try an experiment?

Then take any one of the hundreds of new medicines on the market. They come, they go, and are soon forgotten.

Or want to be cured? Then take a medicine that has been tested and tried, generation after generation. A medicine that has been a household remedy for sixty years. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Intelligent, thoughtful people are relying more and more upon this old standard preparation.

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ATER'S HAIR VIGOR-For the bair. ATER'S PILLS-For constipation.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL-For coughs. AYER'S AGUE CURE-For malaria and agus.