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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

THE SURE WAY TO VINDICATION.

For many reasons it is desirable that the charges alleged in the indictments pending in the United States Court at Portland should be cleared up and disposed of as quickly as possible

The Senator and the Representatives in Congress against whom indictments have been presented, with a sensibility that does them credit have declined to appear in their seats while under accusation. Mr. Hermann indeed did appear once or twice in the House afterard, but on reflection ceased to do so. Keenly susceptible to an unwritten law of courtesy and honor, the three members of our delegation in Congress against whom the accusations have been made absented themselves from their duties as representatives of their people and state, to await the issue of will not again appear in the halls of Congress until cleared fully of the

But Oregon needs their services and is entitled to them. These cases therefore ought to be tried out fully and disposed of wholly before the next meeting of Congress.

Yet in order to satisfy the people and to establish beyond all cavil the honor of the accused, the cases ought to be tried on their merits, and all the facts should be developed. Assuming that there can be no actual proofs, and that the testimony will be only of filmsy and trifling character, yet the people want the story told, for they have a right to know on what basis the character of their honored representatives has been so fiercely assailed. Then also they will form their final opinion of the prosecutors, and, awaiting vindication of their representatives, will rejoice

Further, the cases ought to be tried to a result in order that the Senator and Representatives may again feel at liberty to take their seats in Congress at the first opportunity. Till these cases are tried out they cannot, because any defects that might be found on technical points in present indictments might be expected to bring another grand jury on the scene; indictments holding over would still keep the members out of their seats in Congress, and they would remain without the vindication to which respect for their integrity and position entitles them.

On these cases there has been a great hiare of trumpets, all over the land What the great public wants, and what the people of Oregon especially want is presentation of the testimony in full on which these accusations are made It doesn't matter much in what special form it may come-whether through technical pleadings of one kind or another. What is wanted is the evidence which the prosecution professes to have, No doubt the accused are enxious try, so that their own vindication may be sure and complete; and doubtless, too, after some further skirmishing with Mr. Hency, so as to get the prope points on his quality as a fighter, they will be ready to withdraw pleas in abatement, objections by demurrer and motions to quash, and renew the declaration that they want early trial on the merits, challenge the prosecution to come on with its bears," and calmly await the vindication sure to come to innocent, honorable and worthy men.

The proposed wool-scouring plant fo Portland would be a decidedly valuable addition to our manufacturing enterprises. It would not only confer on us all of the benefits attendant on increase in the "payroll," but the wool men themselves would be gainers by its presence here. Every year many million pounds of wool are shipped to the Eastern markets just as it comes from past thirty-five years on boys, youth the sheep's back, so dirty and greasy that the shipper must stand the freight clear across the continent for about three pounds of refuse for every pound of wool that is shipped. Through lack of them played it as a boy's game. None of a large scouring mill. Portland, the of its rudiments are beyond the ken of commercial metropolis of the greatest an average 12-year-old. He needs only to duty. But a few days ago a con- Canal Commission to act.

dling of the wool, the Eastern buyers grease."

W. J. BRYAN ON PRESIDENT BOOSE-VELT.

Mr. Bryan, in his Jefferson banquet speech at Chicago, and in the article he has just published in the widely circulated pages of Public Opinion, has favored the Nation with his ideas about President Roosevelt. He has suggested the questions which he thinks the President has to meet, but the curious fact is that he starts his article with the query, "Has the President the courage to be a reformer?" Courage, forsooth-he must be the only man to whom such a suggestion has presented itself. Theodore Roosevelt has had to meet and satisfy many a half-sarcastic fling at want of balance, need of prudence, excess of activity, undue strenuousness and the like-but it has been left to Mr. Bryan to submit and gravely argue a doubt of his courage. If courage, physical and moral, is all that is needed for the President to stand forth as what Mr. Bryan styles "a reformer, he will receive a practically unanimous answer to a needless question. The open book of the President's life hisshould have relieved him from both branches of the inquiry.

cording to Mr. Bryan, to deal with imperialism, the labor question, and the noney question-some time or other. Adroitly he postpones them now. The recent election has carried conviction to every mind, except those of Mr. Bryan and his followers, that as to imperialism (as he nicknames it) and the money question-two of his reservations-the Nation is conclusively with the President and against his mentor, Those issues have been met and decided. No room for a "reformer" there. How about labor? The term is so loose that it should be barred from every discussion unless limited and explained. But, taking what Mr. Bryan seems to have in mind, is it too much to suggest that there is no public man in the United States today better trusted by the laboring classes than the President, and this largely from the "courage" he has shown? Let us hurry to what Mr. Bryan wishes his reformer to do, now, at this juncture, and see what giants he hopes to see the President fight and on what grounds the war should be

He names the railroad question, the

specifies as his ideal a "really effective rate measure." Is this all? Mind, the question is not whether we shall see such a measure passed, but whether the President has courage to press it. Does any reasonable being doubt that? There may be many an honest question fought out in the coming months whether a strengthened interstate commission shall be trusted with the duty of "fixing" ratiroad rates, or of "regulating" them as between a complaining shippe and the railroad. And this in full allegiance to the governing principle that the Nation can and shall exercise contro) over the public facilities it has called into being. Burning questions of secret rebates, of private car lines, of discriminatory tariffs (not referred to by Mr. Bryan), will be raised and settled. The Nation knows that the President is with it in its demand for just and reasonable rates, and even dealing, from and with the railroads, and under these signs, not victory, but justice, will emerge from the fray, Higher needs than courage exist for handling every one of the three questhese proceedings. And of course they first-for ignorance works as deep evil up that trade. San Francisco has reas cowardice. Calmness is the sein face of prejudice and of selfishness. Love of justice is the third-for each side of these controversies puts forth specious pleas, which need both sifting and trying out in the crucible of instructed experience. The saving grace of common sense is the fourth and by no means the least. What an all-covering word is the

trust in Mr. Bryan's vocabulary! Like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. Sometimes monopoly, always robbery, invariably oppression. Its adherents are "magnates," and the remedy for all its evils is "extermination." Bather an executioner than a reformer, is required by Mr. Bryan's gospel. What an oldstyle Calvinist, what a dyed-in-the-wool Prohibitionist, is wasted in this advocate of the idol he has set up and calls reform. "Thorough" is his motto, death and destruction his battle-cry. along this path of his he has the audacity to invite the President to march. Has this man no sense of proportion at all? Does he not know that the principle and fact of association underlie the formation of every institution that he miscalls a trust? That to prohibit the running together and blending of enterprises is as impossible in this century as to make water run uphill? That all that comports with the laws of the Nation and the conditions of social life is that the interests of the many must be sought in the regulation and not in the extirpation of associations of capital? That the abuses, not the existence, of associated capital must be fought? That the regulated and ordered strength of the Nation, not the torch of revolution, must work reform? On these lines the activity of the Administration has declared itself since Theodore Roosevelt gathered the dropped reins of power when McKinley fell. No slackness has been even sus-

pected to require Mr. Bryan's spur, Rightly, without doubt, Mr. Bryan notices the interweaving of each of these questions with the others. There fore comes it, as he falls to see, that orderly sequence should govern the effort to harmonize the rights of the public with those of the individual. First the railroads, second the trusts, third the tariff. If President Roosevelt has cultivated patience and self-restraint even when he has heard loud calls for hasty action, the Nation will credit him with yet one more good gift added to the double-sided courage which very few (Mr. Bryan excepted) doubt.

THE NATIONAL GAME. .

Forty thousand at the opening game in New York; twice as many propor tionately on opening day in Portland: big crowds wherever major and minor leagues exist throughout the countrytestify to the increasing popularity of our one distinctly National sport. What is the secret of baseball's hold for the and men of every class and every station, and in recent years on young women also?

Men like baseball because every one

sheep region on earth, seldom derives to be able to run, catch, throw, swing naturally to the American boy, just as working it into marketable shape after | the doll appeals to girls. Unfortunately It is shipped from Oregon "in the in its evolution from townball the game has become too hard work for grown men, except such as are trained athletes. Unlike cricket in England, men of ordinary physical strength find baseball entirely too strenuous. It is doubtful whether even Roosevelt could pitch nine innings and next day write a message to Congress with the same

Baseball retains its hold because it is manly sport, and, though it is in the hands of professionals, has been kept remarkably clean. As played today, the game requires strength, endurance, strategy, nimbleness, esprit de corps and the fighting spirit. To cover any infield position well requires the use of more muscles than any other form of athletics.

In the uncertainties of the game lie its chief drawing power. Much as a man may like a sport, he wouldn't care to see forty or fifty exhibitions of it in five months, unless the result of a contest were involved in doubt. With only two players out of the eighteen changed, little novelty in the personnel resents itself to a spectator who atends on successive days.

Singularly, in a land where gambling on baseball. One never hears of large wagers. The desire to win money does The reformer must be prepared, acnot enter into the mind of the crowd as It does at other athletic contests. Local sentiment adds interest, but the great American public want baseball because it is the best outdoor sport they know.

> NEW TRADE FIELDS FOR PORTLAND. "I'll take the turkey and you take the owl; or, if the other plan suits you better, you take the owl and I'll take the This fabled division of the spoils of the hunt between the Indian and the white man presents features similarity to the transportation problem now confronting Portland. We are told by experts on such matters that facilities for handling the traffic of certain localities are lacking because there is an insufficient amount of traffic. From equally good authority, on the other side of the question, we learn that the traffic is restricted in volume by the lack of transportation facilities. It can readily be seen from this that, no matter which way she turns, Portland, like the Indian in the fable, always gets the "owl." there is increasing evidence that this city will eventually secure some "tur-

trusts and the tartff. In the first he key." Some of the links in that endless "n facilities-no-traffic and no-traffic-no-facilities" chain are weakening. Five years ago there was no coastwise traffic between Portland and ports north of San Francisco, because there were no boats on the route to handle it. The growth was slow at first, on account of the infrequent service, but it has been developing rapidly since the facilities were improved, and Portland is now enjoying a rapidly expanding trade with ports as far south as Eureka. This traffic, of course, cannot develop as rapidly with nothing but water transportation as it would if we had rail connection. At the same time it is growing, and it offers encouragement for other efforts. The control of a monopoly ceases when its transportation lines reach navigable water, inland or ocean

Portland is gaining a foothold in the trade of Coon Bay and other Oregon coast ports, which in the past have, by reason of superior transportation facilitles, been at the mercy of the San Francisco jobbers. But, while we have tions now urgent. Knowledge is the been making persistent efforts to build of Gray's Harbor and Wiliapa Harbor Portland, of course, has access to these ports by rail, but there are some classes of goods on which the freight by steamer from San Francisco is much ower than it is from Portland by rail. The proposed steamer line from Gray's Harbor, which was warmly indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday. will undoubtedly reopen a trade field in which Portland was once alone in her

Not only will a good passenger traffic develop as soon as facilities for handling it are provided, but there will be a gradual gain in the trade which is now diverted to the more distant Call fornia port. There are some rich trade fields, like the Wallowa, Central Oregon and the Nehalem, where the independent steamboat and steam schooner can not act as developers of trade; but wherever the Almighty has provided water sufficient to float a freight carrier from point of production to market, we should make the most of our opportunities. An independent railroad or electric line from Lewiston through the rich Clearwater country would be worthless if its independence were not made possible by a river on which the humble flatboat of the rancher has equal right of way with the craft of the big corporations. No transportation projects presenting greater merit have in recent years come before our commercial interests for indersement, and the people of the Clearwater country and of Gray's Harbor wil receive the most cordial

SAFETY IN PRISONS. If discipline is needed any place, it is needed in a state penitentiary where criminals are confined. Not even in an army in the field in time of war is there greater need of watchful care and strict observance of a thorough system of rules and regulations. In a prison there are always desperate men await ing an opportunity to break out and on the outside there are men no less desperate ready at any time to render assistance to their confederates inside if that assistance promises to be suc-Sleeping at his post of duty is one of the most serious offenses a soldier can commit, and heavy punishment is provided therefor. Such dereliction on the part of a prison guard should be held no less reprehensible and mere discharge from his position should not be the limit of punishment The guard who sleeps at his post not only endangers his own life, but places in jeopardy the lives of his fellows and invites an outbreak which may easily result in the death or injury of

numerous citizens. Several times in the last three years guards at the Oregon penitentiary have been caught asleep at their posts, and have been discharged, but one discharge seems not to prevent a repetition of the offense. Some system of signals and checks should be provided which and the legally illegitimate saloon, will promptly give notice of lapse on the part of the guards and then pun ishment, severe and certain, should be from his camp, but sends out a bear-provided for those who prove unfaithful skin. That's how he wants the new

vict turned off the lights at the peni any profit from the cleaning or han- a club and "holler." Baseball appeals tentiary one dark night and scaled the wall upon which the guards were stationed. Where responsibility for the escape rests it may be difficult to say, but some one should have been held accountable and should have been discharged. If it was possible for a convict to go out over the wall, it would seem possible for some one to go in over the same place, and take in rifles as was done in 1902 when Tracy and Merrill made their escape. Eternal vigflance is the price of safety in an institution like a state prison

> There is a belief current in the potato market in this city that, whenever the price soars above \$1 per sack, sellers dig them up from beneath the cobblestones or from any old hiding-places where their presence would never be revealed by a lower price. The magical dollar mark seems to have a similar effect on the supply of wheat, for the attempted corner of Mr. Gates, like that of Leiter, is bringing to light unsuspected quantities which are piling up in readiness to break the market and incidentally the "cornerer," if it can be accomplished. If Gates is carrying as long a line as he is credited with, yesterday's break in the market meant a loss of \$300,000. Meanwhile the distant options, which at this season of the is a common vice, there is small betting year are governed by legitimate condiions, show very little change.

> > The County Court is asked to oil the Linnton road. The petition is backed by important taxpayers who think the expense justified in order that this beautiful driveway may be made as attractive as possible. The Linuton road passes the Lewis and Clark grounds, and it is for many miles along the west bank of the Willamette River. During the coming season many visitors will travel over it. The advantage of oil lies in the fact that it lays the dust and keeps it laid, and it is impervious to any ordinary rain. If the County Court shall see fit to allow petition, it will have done much for the leasure and benefit of the people of Portland and all sojourners here who may desire to drive into the country.

Portland's export trade continues to expand in keeping with the rapidly deeloping internal commerce of the port. Tuesday there was cleared through the gifts. Custom-House in this city a big cargo of lumber for Callao, another for Japan and a 7000-ton cargo of flour and merchandise for the Orient. There are now loading in port for foreign countries half a dozen lumber vessels with a combined carrying capacity of more than ,500,000 feet, while for the Orient two steamers are loading full cargoes of flour and merchandise for the Far East. Meanwhile the coastwise lumber and grain trade by water is the heaviest on record, and instead of shrinking is growing more rapidly than ever before

The Canadian government is at last onsidering the question of establishing lifesaving station on the west coast of Vancouver Island. At no other point on the Pacific Coast is such a station so badly needed. It would be difficult to estimate the number of lives that might have been saved along the bleak and inhospitable shores of that deathhaunted island had there been one or two lifesaving stations maintained there for the past twenty or twenty-five years. This is a matter in which Americans are more interested than Canadians for by far the larger number of wrecks occurring there were of vessels sailing for or from ports on the American side of the line.

Clatsop County has secured possession of the tolfroad between Seaside and Elk Creek, and orders have been issued to repair the bridges and place the road n good condition for Summer travel. This will be welcome news to a large number of people who spend their Summers at the beach and who are usually prevented from visiting the famous Elk Creek and Cannon Beaches on account of the wretched condition of the old ollroad. A good road between Clatsop Beach and Cannon Beach would increase the Summer travel to both of these resorts.

"Primrose day," on which many Engishmen wear a primrose in honor Disraeli, served to revive one of the great conservative's phrases: "Protection is not only dead, but damned," was emblazoned on the Disraeli statue by some free-trade admirer, and in view of the ordinary Englishman's admiration of "Dizzy" and of a good phrase, this little incident has probably done Chamberlain more harm than many a profound speech.

ome in personal contact with their policy-holders, and they know what the policy-holders want, which is simply that Mr. Hyde get out. Naturally, the general agents have united to demand that Mr. Hyde retire. Mr. Hyde is confronted by the dilemma that he will wreck the company if he stays in, and he will wreck Mr. Hyde if he goes out. No wonder he spars for time.

Mr. Carnegie's niece marries a poor but honest riding teacher, and now they have the avuncular blessing. "I want have the avuncular blessing. "I want further was heard of it until a tels-no rich men in the family," says the gram from Mr. Neumann announced its old gentleman. A large number of very worthy young gentlemen can qualify to enter the Carnegie family on that basis.

The Germans drink more alcohol, work longer hours and live longer than Americans. So says a great German doctor. But we are left in doubt as to whether Germans live longer because they drink more alcohol or drink more alcohol because they live longer,

Shooting bears, riding horses at full

speed over rough trails, eating camp

food, running foot races and sleeping out under the starry skies, is the President's idea of a "rest." Doubtless it is a rest-for the President. If young Mr. Hyde, of the Equitable, can show that he doesn't get skinned

at these great poker games of his, he

will advance greatly in the public es-

What is needed now is for Lafe Pence to file a lien on the clouds and divert ome or all of the water away from Twenty-fourth and Vaughn streets.

Candidate Albee now has no objection to the "legally legitimate saloon." He is down on both the illegally legitimate

President Roosevelt doesn't say much

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Rojestvensky may be delaying to get The little Indianapolis newsboys who sold "extrys" with an account of the fatal panic in which the newsies had

themselves been a few minutes before are typical members of their profession. John Paul Jones should not be founded with Davy Jones.

Columbus was a humbug, says an Eastern paper, in the light of recent discov Spain believes him something eries. worse than a mere humbug, an out-and-

Eastern magazines lead us to believe that when an artist produces a picture that won't do for anything else, he labels "Easter" and sells it to the editors use as a cover design or a frontis-

It cost \$82,000, it is said, to produce the Nan Patterson trial.

Now that the umpire comme And cries aloud "Play Rall!" How many inessential things From memory we let fall We forget all about Open towns. Closed towns. Billboards. Board bills Meat markets. Trammelled candidates Univammelled candidates. Land fraude. All-night saloons.
Colonel Hawkins,
And all the other trides of life.

Portland stuttered a little at the start.

Chinatown is to be cleaned up or cleaned

Referring to Portland's justly famous "Golden Singers," the New York Evening Sun says: "Talk about discrimination! Are the fair-haired women being crowded by the brunettes, that it should be necessary to make the possession of locks of a carroty hue a ground for special treatment?" The Sun is away off. The red-baired choir is not an organization for protection from the dark women, but an organization designed to pleasure the ear with notes of gold, and the eye with tresses of gold; in short, to place the woman with ardent locks on that pinnacle of admiration merited by her natural

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has issued an edict prohibiting girls and young wom-en attending the public schools from wearing corsets. No wonder the dispatches say that the pupils affected and their female relatives are in a storm of would give him a field to work upon rebellion against such an order, even if where there was no need to weary rebellion against such an order, even if it is based on a desire to promote their through health. The unfortunate schoolmasters seem to be the persons most deserving of plot on a larger scale, showing land plty. On one side an edict signed by the monuments, blazed trees, rocks, hills Prince, on the other defiant pupils whose disobedience of orders can, at the best, be only guessed at.

From the manner in which men crowd to a fire, impeding the work of the firemen and the police, it would appear that of these surveys were among the if hades were to pop open there would finest ever sent to the Surveyor-Genbe such a rush of open-mouthed starers that half the population would be shoved into the bottomiess pit,

In an editorial in the New York Sun. dealing with young Mr. Hyde, of the Equitable, was this paragraph: Of course, it is a universally conceded point law that a pickpocket who has abstracted purise, and, being detected, restores it to the wher, by that act absolves himself from the

intention and the consequences of crime. Several correspondents have been writing to the Sun concerning this "amazing statement." One asks what school of law this comes from. We never suspected be-

Lord Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, written his own epitaph: Here lies the bod;

EDWARD F. BUNNE. He died a poor man, but was the father on nunicipal ownership and in children. May be rest in peace.

Before his term expires, Mr. Dunne nay amend the inscription to read;

EDWARD F. DUNNE.

He was Dunne when he died, but he was the father of 13 children—and of municipal ownership, which died abornin'. May Chicago rest in peace

Big Diamond by Post

According to the new London paper The Evening Standard, the great Cullinan diamond, valued at over £500,500 was recently sent by registered post from South Africa to London for three shillings. It was quite an ordinary-looking packet, says The Evening Standard, that was banded in at the Johannesburg postoffice shortly before the English mail left for the mining center. Nobody but the directors of the company in South Africa knew the contents. The parcel was addressed to 8. Neumann & Co., London, E. C., and through the Istamus of Panama, a the messenger, acting on instructions, had it registered. It weighed a little over a pound, and as the charge is at the rate of a penny a half ounce, and twopence extra for registration, the sum paid to the postoffice was about

three shillings. a As soon as it was stamped the packet was placed with the other registered parcels deposited in the mail bag, and sent off to Cape Town, where it was transferred to the steamer. Nothing

safe arrival. There were no special precautions for its safe transit. The postal authorities being unaware of the nature of the con-signment, bestowed upon it no greater care than upon any other packet. Apart from the postal authorities, how ever, the diamond was insured for

the subject of exhibiting it.

The Ways of Maine.

Thomas W. Lawson tells of a friend who had taken a trip up to the Maine woods for a day's hunting. The hunter's time being limited, he wished to crowd as many hours into a day as was possiback-woods hotel to call him at 4:30 in the morning. Promptly at 4:30 he was waked from a

sound sleep by a thump on the door of "Well," he asked, sleepily, "what's the matter?

"It's half-past four," came the answer.
"All right, I'll be right down," he said, as he pulled the covers up to his chin for another little nap. There was silence for about five minutes, when he was awakened once more by a terrible clatter on his door. "What's the matter now?" he asked,

thoroughly aroused "You just sign this 'receipt.' "Sign what 'receipt?" 'This receipt showing that I called you at half-past four. You don't come down at a o'clock and say I didn't call you. Not

WEST COAST LAND GRAFTERS

How They Have Fraudulently Acquired Millions of Acres in Oregon and California.

From an article by Bailey Miliard in Everybody's Magazine for May.

John A. Benson was a man of hypnotic power. It was not long before
a nod of his head or a wave of his
hand meant more in the land offices
than many a ream-long petition, with
ever so so many signers. He made a
close study of the land laws. He knew
what he could do and what he could what he could do and what he could not do. During all his gigantic operations in the West for the past 24 years, in which over 5,000.000 acres have been tied up as the result of his pernicious activities, he has never really been within the grip of the law until new. He has from the first known the brutal power of money, and he has safely counted upon it. He has the Nevada Bank, of San Francisco.

their names and had them sign-in they knew nothing. Many of these unwitting deputies were mere boys, who understood little about the work Benson took out contracts to the amount of \$50,000, confessed that he would not know a solar compass if he saw one. So readily did the officials fall in with Benson's schemes that they accepted bonds of surveyors from store clerks mechanics street. from store clerks, mechanics, streetcar conductors and others, wholly without worldly goods. Rarely was an oath of office required. Surveyors of 17 or 18 years of age were qualified. Often for whole seasons the field work of the Benson gang was the merest sham. In the California coun-ties of Sonoma. Mendocino and Monterey township after township for which survey plots were made and field notes written up was never seen by the surveyor. In Central Monterey County, where mile after mile of lines was supposed to have been run, not a stake was driven. Men who tried to locate land under the homestead or

timber claim acts could not find a sin-

son, in the name of his dummies, hun-

gie corner. And yet the Govern accepted the surveys and paid.

dreds of thousands of dollars for ther How was the fraud accomplished? Simply by "faking" the surveys, which were made in back offices in San Francisco by men who did not go within 100 miles of the land. The surveyor would take a county map, which showed some of the more promhimself by dragging a lingling chain through the brush. From this map he could make up a fanciful survey and other natural objects for the prescribed metes and bounds. Often blazed trees would be put into an utterly treeless plain, and branches of streams would be made to run three to four miles out of their true course. It is a noteworthy fact that the maps eral's office. They were things of beauty, full of fine details, and so sat-isfactory that, at first, there was not

the slightest hesitation on the part of the officials in signing warrants in payment for them. Benson soon became a rich man and enlarged the field of his usefulness from year to year. His operations extended over Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, It was in California, however that he exerted his baneful activities to their utmost. It was there, too, that his voice was loudest. If he wanted 23 or more men made deputy surveyors, all he had to do was to do was to name them and they got the positions.
In the names of ten persons, contracts amounting to \$560,000 were taken out to be selected any state without the request of the supposed to be found. fore that the Sun was read by quite ntractors and without their consent or knowledge. Though the papers were supposed to be entered in the records. supposed to be entered in the records, none of them discovered that these contracts were in their names until two years afterward, and in some cases not until the frauds had been exposed. So strong had Benson's influence become with the California land officials that whenever there was by a special agent from Washington ould have that agent removed and another put in his place.

In less than five years Benson made over \$2,000,000 out of his contracts: but as he was always a free spender, he was often hard pressed for funds. In 1882 he was forced to assign, but the banks advanced money on new surveys and he went blithely on.

In personal appearance, Frederick A. Hyde is the very opposite of Benson. cure persons who would take up the State He had been known for years as one school lands in those prospective reserof the sorewdest land-experts in Call- | vations.

secret partnership. Since then Hyde has been a very valuable ally of Benon, for that gentleman had run nearly o the end of his tether in the surveys.

For a time they were content with the methods pursued by Hyde-nent and secret violations of the nomestead. timber-land and swamp-land laws by means of dummies. They connected themselves with rings of small land-grabbers all over the Coast. These had, behind him, through good and evil report, one of the most solld financial institutions in the West— and grazing-land from the Government to the private ownership of California As we have seen, Benson's word was mighty in the land office. He was able to have all his field men appointed as deputay surveyors without their of the proceeds in each. When is land knowledge. He took contracts in king wanted to grab a new principality from the Government, they would help him in his predatory plan-always for a blank—bonds, contracts, powers of at-torney, etc., of the import of which large consideration. In one case four dum mies went before a corrupt notary and took up 40 timber claims, for which the in which they were supposed to be entryman. A man would come into the engaged. One of them, in whose name office as Jones, then go out and come in as Smith, and repeat the operation between the contracts to the in as Smith, and repeat the operation of the contracts of the contract were employed. They were, for the most part, runch-hands, stenographers, sailors, stevedores and colored janitors. The pa-pers were all signed in blank and the men who did the signing rarely knew the nature of their contents. Each dummy received a small sum for his services and was satisfied. The making of final proof was a matter of little concern to the conspirators, for they had a cohort of men ready to awear they knew the land. had lived upon it for the prescribed length of time, and were locating upon it for their own and for nobody clae's benealt Some of the syndicates which grabbed kingdoms made contracts with the grafters to furnish final proofs at so much per application.

When you have learned these things it s not difficult to understand how one hun dred men in the great Sacramento Valley have come to own over 17,000,000 acres, while in the San Joaquin Valley it is no uncommon thing for one man's name to stand for 100,000 acres. This grabbing of large tracts has discouraged immigration to California more than any other single factor. A family living on a small holding in a vast plain, with hardly a house in sight, will in time become a very lone-ly family, indeed, and will in a few years ie glad to sell out to the land king whose fomain is adjacent. Thousands of small farms have in this way been acquired by the large holders at nominal prices.

We have seen how Benson and Hyde helped many of the land kings to enter into their kingdoms, by the aid of the ever willing dummy; but we have not yet seen the end of the iniquity. It remained for the precious twain to hatch out and exploit a scheme that would have made most men balk at the beginning as beimpossible. The new plan was to obtain ssession of large tracts of state school ands and other lands through the meflum of dummies, and dispose of them highly advantageous terms to the United States Government itself!

Thousands of acres of the school lands "stood on end," as the real estate men say in the Sierras and the foothills. Generally they were of little value, being covered by chaparral and dotted with granite boulders. How was it possible to unload such land upon the Government? Simply by interesting its trusted officers in the plan. The Government was making forest reservations in California and indemnifying holders of land forfeited for that purpose by giving them-acre for acre-what were known as "lieu lands," to be selected by the claimant at will in any state where Government land was the offices in Washington placed them on terms of intimacy with the officials. This intimacy was the means of their acquiring advance information in regard to the intentions of the Department of the Interior and the Land Office at Washington. The information enabled them to influence men who would recommend to the Government the acquisition of cerland officials that whenever there was tain tracts as forest reserves. Having any hint of his work being investigated established a modus vivendl with these men on a money basis the conspirators not only decided what land should be recommended for forest reservations, bu even drew, in their own offices, the many which subsequently went forward to the Government with the recommendation of the officials! They made the forestreserve selections so as to include the property which they had or knew they could get. With the advantage of knowing the lands likely to be declared within a forest reserve, they went to work to se-

JEFFERSON AND THE CANAL.

careing Spanish Panama surveys.) work much less difficult than some of the inferior canals of France, ever small this opening should be in the beginning, the tropical current entering it with all its force would soon widen it sufficiently for its own passage, and thus complete, in a short time, that work which otherwise will employ it for ages. Less country would be destroyed

These consequences would follow:

Vessels from Europe or the western part of Africa, by entering the tropies, would have a steady wind and tide to carry them through the Atlantic, through America and the Pacific Ocean, to every part of the Asiatic coast, and of the entire coast of Africa, thus performing with speed and safety the tour of the whole globe, to within The present whereabouts of the dia-mond in London is kept a secret, and no decision has been come to yet on rican continent occupying about that rican continent occupying about that space.

by it in this way,

Second, the Guif of Mexico, now the most dangerous navigation in the world on account of its currents and novable sands, would become stagnant and safe.

Third, the Gulf Stream on the coast of the United States would cease, and with that those derangements of course nony hours into a day as was possi-so he ordered the host at the little endanger the intercourse with those states.

Fourth, the fogs on the banks of Newfoundland, supposed to be the vap-ors of the Gulf Stream, rendered turbid by the cool air would disappear.

Fifth, those banks ceasing to receive supplies of sand and weeds and water by the Gulf Stream, it might become problematical what effect changes of pasture and temperature would have upon the fisheries.

However, it is time to relieve

from this long lecture. I wish its sub-ject may have been sufficiently inter-esting to make amends for its details. These are submitted with entire defer-ence to your better judgment. I will only add to them by assuring you of the sentiments of perfect esteem and respect with which I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and numble servant. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

SEATTLE'S "UNDER WORLD."

Shocked we are, and pained beyond expression, to find in Seattle papers a terrible description of "the great redlight district" of that city, visited on Monday night, by the revivalists, Monday night, by the reviva account does not impress the reader with "the superiority of the tone of Seattle, moral and spiritual." Take this

description from the Times:

As the procession slowly approached the southern part of the city, where the red lamps throw fiful glares over the besotted faces of the underworld, where sin, vice and crime sasak forth like human woives only after the sun goes down, where the waking hours are confined only to the darkness of night, and where the rising of the sun finds only the solitary policeman walking his ionally beat, Dr. Chapman grew more serene, if possible, than ever. description from the Times:

possible, than ever.

Hoboes jostled him and painted women lesred at him and rum dealers grinned cheerfully at him from open doorways, but he was still cool and caim and undisturbed.

Three cheers for Jesus." came from that

onvert again.

Dr. Chapman turned alowly and looked at he man who would cheer Christ as he would he man who would cheer the state of th the man who would cheer Christ as he would a great ballplayer, and there was a rebuke in that look more potent than words, a sting of reproach more powerful than print. It was the only time during that long march through the tenderloin that the great exangelist was disturbed. When it was all at an end—when the exangelist had said goodbye to these human lepers and turned his back on their world—he leaned heavily upon the arm of a companion and his lipy moved in silent prayer.

There are many columns of similar description in the several newspapers

description in the several newspapers of the city. The account of the Times closes thus:

closes thus:

In a little while the Tenderioin had resumed its catural shape and form. Men flocked into the saloons and the bars did a rushing business.

"Good ad for the Tenderioin." commented one saloonman as the thirsty lined up against the bar. "We're glad they came."

Lights were again lit in the palaces of vice and the women of the Midway returned to their cribs.

At the Grand Opera-House and at the grapel tent short services were held when the parade was disbanded. Dr. Oetrom led at the theater and Dr. Walton presided at the tent. The crusaders hurried home, as it was then nearly midnight.

Expelled From the Flat.

New York Sun Raphael had just finished the cher-

"Yes." he said sailly, "I shall have to move: they aren't allowed in this flat."

Tucking the canvas under his arm. he went out to seek other quarters.