FULTON'S VIEWS ON TIMBER LAND

Wants Provision in Law to Make It Private Property.

THAT OREGON MAY GROW

Senator Opposes Continuing Land in Public Domain After Sale of Timber—Would Give Counties Part of Proceeds.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 31.—The Senate committee on public lands today gave further consideration to the bill repealing the timber and stone act, but took no action. Senators from the mountain states were requested to frame a section of the bill authorizing the entry of land valuable chiefly for stone. It is understood that the bill will be reported when this section is agreed to. The bill will absolutely repeal the timber and stone act, will authorize the sale of public timber at auction or otherwise at not less than the appraised value and provide some manner of sale of stone land.

Senator Fulton, who attended today's session, is not in entire accord with the bill being framed. He today gave an interview defining his position and answering a recent editorial in The Oregonian. He said:

Fulton Opposes Bill.

I am opposed to the repeal of the timber and stone act unless some provision shall be substituted whereby timbered land may become private property. Oregon is to be developed by men, not trees. What we want are industries, population and revenue-producing properties. Land owned by the Government and withdrawn from entry or settlement furnishes neither revenue nor opportunity for industrial development. I am frank to say that I do not want the general Government to retain a foot of land in Oregon outside of what is necessary for its public buildings, forts, military reservations and kindred objects. When land passes into private ownership it at once begins contributing to the public treasury.

Wants Land Open to Purchase.

The Oregonian editorial refers to Clatsop and Tillamook Counties, saying that their unsurpassed forests are already in private ownership. I am glad of it. Ask the people of those counties if it is not greatly to their advantage that such land is held in private ownership. If it were still public land it would contribute nothing in the way of taxes. Now it is bearing its proportion of public burdens. I am opposed to retention in the public domain of land that is suitable for any character of private enterprises. Mountainous land that is unfit for any purpose other than pasturage may well be retained. To that I have no objection, but in Western Oregon, throughout the coast counties, there are vast areas of timbered land which, denuded of timber, will be valuable for grazing and dairy farms. Why should we continue such land in public ownership rather than convert it into revenue-producing properties?

Would Retard Development.

If the timber and stone act shall be repealed, there will remain but the homestead act whereby public land may be acquired. Everybody in Oregon knows that heavily timbered land cannot be honestly acquired under that act. It is not possible to reside on and cultivate such land in accordance with the spirit of the homestead laws. As a result a great portion of such counties as Curry, Josephine, Douglas and other Western Oregon counties will continue withdrawn from private entry and the growth and development of those communities severely retarded.

But you will say on the other hand, if the timber and stone act be not repealed, timbered land will pass into the hands of syndicates. That, I doubt not, is largely true, but if taxes shall be equitably assessed against and collected therefrom, as is now being done in Tillamook and Clatsop Counties, the timber will soon be devoted to some commercial and industrial enterprise, for the owners will not be content to hold it and pay taxes without some return on their investment.

I have not opposed the repeal of the timber and stone act absolutely, but have opposed its repeal unless some other plan for the disposal of such land should be substituted. I have stated that, if ample provision shall be made for the sale of matured timber and for a reasonable share of the proceeds being paid to the counties in which the land is located, I would be content. As a result of that question, Senator Hansbrough has altered his repeal bill so as to provide for the sale of matured timber at public auction, 10 per cent of the proceeds to go to the counties in which the land is located in lieu of taxes lost to such counties by reason of the retention of the land by the Government. I am contending for a larger percentage for counties. Am I wrong?

Klamath Bill Not Passed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 31.—It was erroneously stated in these dispatches yesterday that the Senate passed Fulton's bill ratifying the treaty with the Klamath Indians. The bill was called up, but on objection of Aldrich, was passed over without action.

Wagon Roads for Alaska.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 31.—Senator Nelson today introduced a bill appropriating $150,000 for the construction of wagon roads in Alaska.

LOVE UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

ALFONSO VAINLY TRIES TO Avoid Prying Eyes.

Ruse Secures Quiet Walk With Princess Ena, but Is Surrounded by Crowd on Return.

BIARRITZ, France, Jan. 31.—King Alfonso returned to Biarritz at 11 o'clock this morning. After discharging all the automobiles and carriages belonging to him and his suite, with the object of misleading the newspaper representatives, he left the Villa Mouriscot at 11:30 with Princess Ena, Princess Henry and Prince Alexander on foot for a view of the coast scenery. The party returned through the town, where each of its members was respectfully saluted.

The King stopped at the store of a jeweler, where he bought present for his friends. Then, as the crowd following them increased, the members of the party entered a carriage and returned to the villa for lunch, after which an automobel trip was taken. During the trip the King took a photograph of Princess Ena. The party returned to the villa at 4:25 o'clock and took tea with numerous distinguished guests.

King Alfonso left for San Sebastian tonight by train.

One Million Japanese Starving.

TOKIO, Jan. 31.—The Emperor has donated $25,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers. According to the latest returns, nearly 1,000,000 persons in Japan are on the verge of starvation.

WILL THAT LIFE RAFT CARRY THEM THROUGH THE STORM?

MUST REPAY GRAFT

Equitable Begins Suit Against Hyde and Others.

WANTS PROFIT OF LEASES

All Who Made Money on Equitable Buildings Must Disgorge—Committee Will Investigate Claims of Counsel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, announced today that suit has been started against James H. Hyde for the recovery of approximately $75,000, representing Mr. Hyde's profits in syndicates which sold securities to the society.

Mr. Morton also announced that suits were in preparation against various men who had profited by leases of the spaces in buildings owned by the Equitable to the so-called subsidiary companies, and that these and other claims of the society growing out of the acts of the old Equitable administration were being pushed as rapidly as possible.

At a meeting of the Equitable directors today several of the counsel employed in the factional troubles in the society last year and before the reorganization presented their bills. Objections were made that resulted in the appointment of a special committee to consider whether the legal charges were excessive, and whether in certain instances the society ought in any event to be liable for their payment.

Insurance Men Pursued by Wolves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—At a banquet of the Life Underwriters' Association, held last night, Paul Korsch, of Rock Island, Ill., referring to attempts in many cases successful, to influence State Legislatures and secure favorable legislation, said the insurance companies are in much the same position as travelers in Russia who throw pieces of meat to the foremost wolves to keep the pack from attacking them.

Charles W. Scovel, of Pittsburg, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, said he believed comparison of companies by dividends is erroneous, and is the outcome of the "high pressure" under which the business world lives today.

Frank E. McMullen, Rochester, second vice-president of the National Association, addressed the women who were present at the banquet.

Insurance Convention Opens.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, called under the direction of President Roosevelt, began today with representatives from all parts of the country in attendance. Today's session was devoted to the examination of the credentials of the delegates and to the appointment of a committee to consider the suggestions which have been submitted to Temporary Chairman T. C. Drake, Insurance Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and the accredited representative of President Roosevelt.

Insurance Men Indicted Again.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—W. F. Bechtel, ex-president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, and Elmer H. Dearth, ex-State Insurance Commissioner, were arraigned today on two new indictments charging bribery. Both pleaded not guilty.

New Rule for Accident Companies.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Superintendent of State Insurance Vandiver that after today no identification or registry company, or agents thereof, will be allowed to write accident insurance for any accident company licensed to do business in Missouri. Superintendent Vandiver contends that the law does not allow accident companies to place insurance through these registry or identification companies.

Depew's Resignation Accepted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Henry R. Winthrop was elected treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society today and the resignation of Chauncey M. Depew as a director was formally accepted. President Morton announced that the Society has ceased to write new business in Australia, Russia, Norway and Sweden, where the business showed no profit.

NO SHIP AT HAND.

(Continued From Page 1.)

aboard the wrecked vessel, and one of the nine persons who reached the shore soon after the ship struck the rocks, declared that he wanted to remain on the shore and attempt to rescue other passengers.

"Mr. Bunker," he said, "appeared to be the leader of the party, and when I suggested that we stand by the ship, he said: 'I have lost my wife and two children, and now I am going to save my own life.'"

The witness said that the entire party of nine then struck inland, and when they reached the telegraph line he again urged Bunker to turn back, but that the latter refused and the party started away, leaving him standing where he was.

"I was without shoes," said Belogous, "and becoming afraid, I followed the rest."

A majority of teh witnesses examined this afternoon were members of the Valencia's crew. Each testified that the captain's orders were to lower the boats to the saloon deck rail, and that passengers were responsible for the boats being placed in the water.

George D. Haraden, a passenger, says the ropes broken when an attempt was made to lower the middle starboard boat. His mother went in one of the first boats launched and was lost. He was of the opinion that a lifeboat could have approached the wreck from seaward. He said that a passenger aboard the boat, whose name is unknown, was the first to suggest that a shelter be erected to protect the women and children.

Pharo and Pearce Quarrel.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—J. E. Pharo, assistant manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has resigned because, it is understood, of serious differences with General Manager W. E. Pearce. The original quarrel came several weeks ago. Pharo, still with his company, is now on the west coast directing final searches for Valencia bodies.

Pharo and M. J. Heney, one of the largest railroad contractors in the Northwest, are said to have secured the contract to build the proposed North Coast Road into Seattle. Heney is now here, but will not talk. It was stated this morning that final papers calling for the construction of the North Coast will be signed in this city some time next week, and that as soon as the official signatures are attached Heney and Pharo will commence work.

At the Pacific Coast Company's offices the rumor is in circulation that F. C. Ballantine, now in the office of Manager Pearce, at San Francisco, will succeed Mr. Pharo in that company. It was only recently that Mr. Ballantine was promoted from purser of the steamer Humboldt to agent at Pier B. Later he was transferred to San Francisco to a responsible position in the general offices.

SAYS HE OBEYED ORDERS.

Captain N. E. Cousins.

Captain N. E. Cousins, master of the steamer Queen, who is being accused of cowardice for his part played in the awful Valencia disaster, says in his own behalf that he simply obeyed orders. He thought it his duty to obey orders no matter what became of the miserable beings who were clinging to the rigging of the crumbling wreck. In an interview he says his orders were to stand by until relieved by the City of Topeka. He "stood by," but at a safe distance, and in the meantime formed the opinion that the sea was too boisterous for a well-equipped lifeboat. J. E. Pharo, assistant manager of the Pacific Coast Company, who is accredited with having issued the ironclad orders to Captain Cousins, has resigned his position after some 25 years in the service. Captain Cousins is spoken of as a competent navigator of many years' experience, but even his fellow shipmasters admit that he made a bad blunder. According to Captain Cousins' interpretation, the orders meant the loss of his position with the corporation steamship company or the death of the victims of his employers' greed. He chose to cling to his job, leaving those in distress to cling to the tottering rigging as best they could.

HER FIRST CAMPAIGN

Candidates for Assembly Are Springing Up in Russia.

BOYCOTT IS NOT EFFECTIVE

Liberals Register Despite Protests. Democrats Split on Female Suffrage and Polish Affairs. Framing Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The pre-election activity has reached an acute stage, although the date of the convocation of the National Assembly, or even the date for holding the elections, is unknown. Candidates of various parties are daily coming into the open and all factions in public life are taking an active interest in the campaign. The only effective boycott of the preparations seems to be due to the apathy of the commercial classes and other conservative and unprogressive elements.

The most eligible members of the Social Democrats, the League of Leagues, and other extremist organizations, in spite of their fulminations against the National Assembly, are registering as individuals and intend to exercise the franchise. The main center of political activity at present is Moscow, where the six moderate organizations, following the example of St. Petersburg, have established a political club and are planning to publish a paper under the editorship of Prince Eugene Troubetskoi.

Split Among Democrats.

The defections from the ranks of the Constitutional Democrats are now assuming the character of an open split, with female suffrage and the autonomy of Poland as the two principal points of difference. Among the candidates at Moscow are Prince Gallitzin, M. Guchkoff and Dmitri Shipoff, representatives of the moderate faction. This faction condemns the putting forward of M. Golovin and M. okoshkine, Professor Meuronetzeff and M. Krurevan, editor of the notorious Jew-baiting Droug (Friend) and also the announced candidacy of Father Gapon, who has returned to St. Petersburg to push big plans for a moderate labor organization which contemplates the establishment of a newspaper.

The project for giving Russia a constitution by making alterations in the fundamental laws of the empire so as to harmonize them with the imperial manifesto of October 30 will be taken up for consideration tomorrow by the Solsky commission, which includes, besides the cabinet ministers, other leaders of the government and men prominent in public life.

Revolt at Vladivostok.

The censorship is now being raised on press dispatches from Vladivostok, but the telegrams received are of no later date than January 28 and cover only the development of the mutiny. The telegraph strike, which cut Vladivostok off from direct communication with Russia since the end of November, was a great service to the Revolutionists as it allowed the circulation of the most sensational rumors and accounts of events here for over a month before the collision was precipitated. On January 22 the garrison at Vladivostok was practically in a state of open mutiny. The few loyal Cossacks were intimidated and even attacked. Revolutionary organizations were formed and meetings were held in the barracks, on board ships and in the forts, in open defiance of the repeated prohibitions of General Selivanoff, the commander of the troops. The encounter of January 22 was precipitated by the arrest of the leaders of the movement by General Selivanoff.

RETURNS TO BIMETALISM.

Russia's Only Remedy for Continual Drain of Gold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—The Daily News St. Petersburg correspondent says:

"Russia is reviving bimetalism. An ex-Minister, and one of the country's greatest authorities on financial and agrarian questions, speaking to your correspondent today, said:

"The steady fall of state securities, while transportation and industrial securities remain stationary, does not indicate a revolution, but a defective financial system. The recent loan of 100,000,000 rubles ($50,000,000) in gold and similar ruinous loans, made with the object of adding millions to the gold reserve, will only precipitate bankruptcy, because the war and our internal troubles have impaired our credit to such an extent that, despite the largest legal reserve in the world, creditors reject our greenbacks and demand gold.

"The drain of $50,000,000 a month and the replenishing of the reserve require sacrifices, and ultimately bankruptcy will be inevitable. We being agriculturists and borrowers, the sacrifices to the gold standard are useless. Most of the public and private debts were contracted under bimetalism, but Count Witte, in increasing the public expenditures from $250,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 necessitated periodical loans, to facilitate which he introduced the gold standard. By this move he has given profit to the foreign bankers, to himself and to other bondholders, and has sacrificed the interests of nine-tenths of the Russian population, whose farms were mortgaged before the introduction of the gold standard.

"Even in rich industrial America, after a decade of prosperity, Jacob H. Schiff predicts an unprecedented panic. How can starving Russia, paying 1 per cent on loans, without banks, credit or industry, stand a gold standard necessitating continual sacrifices and restricting the circulation? We therefore propose to return to bimetalism, except in the case of bonds specifying gold."

NEW RACE WAR IN CAUCASUS

Hunger and Typhoid Kill Survivors of Massacres.

ELIZABETHPOL, Trans-Caucasia, Jan. 31.—A race war has again broken out in the region between Elizabethpol and Shusha, where the Armenians and Tartars are massacring each other.

These horrors are added to by the fact that the population of the region is starving, and that typhoid is raging. It is impossible to send food or medical assistance.

BOMB FACTORIES IN CITIES

Hosts of Seizures of Rebel Arsenals. Civic Guard Created.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The government is finding ample justification for its severe policy against the revolutionists in the constant discoveries of bombs, bomb factories and depots of arms and munitions in all parts of the empire, which are now so commonplace that such matters scarcely obtain individual mention in the papers.

The Novoe Vremya today, however, prints a half column of statistics of last week's captures, showing the seizure of bombs in a score of cities and the discoveries of regular bomb laboratories explosives and filled and unfilled bombs at Ekaterinoburg, Samara, Riga, Suwalki and Ekaterinoslav. Terrorists having in their possession two to twenty bombs have been arrested at Warsaw, Minsk, Vitebsk, Lodz, Odessa, Gomel and Tiflis. There have been attempts to kill police, military or civil officers at Warsaw, Pinsk, Riga, Gomel, Tiflis, Minsk and other cities.

Though not included in the Novoe Vremya's list, bomb factories have also been discovered here and at Moscow. Searches of the Prokaroff and other factories at Moscow still result in finding explosives and weapons.

To curb the revolutionary outbreaks and enable estate owners to defend their property against further peasant uprisings, the government is distributing the arms captured on the British steamer John Grafton, sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, in September last, and rifles and revolvers captured elsewhere to responsible applicants, and is also permitting the organization of armed state guards, which are often composed of veterans and commanded by former noncommissioned officers of the regular army.

REVENGE FOR REPRESSION

Murder of Griaznoff Caused by Defeat of Caucasian Revolt.

TIFLIS, Caucasia, Jan. 31.—The assassination of General Griaznoff, who was killed by the explosion of a bomb thrown at him January 29 by a man disguised as a painter, has brought to a head the discontent among the faction of the military which regards with disfavor the policy of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count von Verontzoff-Dashkoff in the war between the Tartars and Armenians. The two racer, it is said, will appeal directly to St. Petersburg for the removal of the Viceroy, and they are secretly supported by high officials of the Viceroyalty.

It is established that the murderer of General Griaznoff, who has not recovered consciousness from the terrible beating he received from the soldiers who arrested him, is a student of Imeritia, Government of Kutaleff, named Djoyashvili, a member of the fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists. He was selected by lot to carry out the sentence of death imposed on Griaznoff in retaliation for the latter's ruthless repression of the revolutionists of Kutais, and the policy proclaimed by General Alikhanoff, who was dispatched there to "pacify" the province.

Alikanhoff has not spared the revolutionists. He has reopened the railroad to the Black Sea, which had long been in the hands of the revolutionists, and for the first time for months the entire Caucasian line is in operation.

The whole revolutionary movement in the Caucasus was an echo of the movement in Russia proper. It was conducted by workingmen of various nationalities, under the leadership of Russian Social Democratic agitators, and is being gradually stamped out in Kutais, Mingrelia and the Black Sea littoral.

The Armenians, with their powerful revolutionary committees, who formerly secretly supported the movement, have now withdrawn. The restoration of their church property and the reopening of their schools, closed since 1895, have been great victories for the Armenians, and their leaders profess themselves satisfied, disclaiming any nationalistic or separatist aspirations.

The fears of a renewal of the Armenian-Tartar butchery following the assassination of General Griaznoff happily did not materialize. Both sides were ready, but the troops were everywhere in force, and no collisions occurred. Two Armenians, however, were shot during the capture by the police of one of their strongholds, where arms and munitions were concealed.

On account of the disturbed conditions in the Viceroyalty the extension of the Zemstvo system to the Caucasus in conformity with other parts of the empire has been postponed. In Kutais the captured revolutionists are being tried by field court-martials on the pattern of those adopted in the trials of revolutionists in the Baltic provinces.

CAUCASUS AGAIN IN REVOLT

Rebels Bombard Village and Troops Call for Reinforcements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—It is reported here that the village of Salugordon has been bombarded by the artillery in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants to give in to the organizers of last month's disorders.

The Caucasus is again in a state of rebellion. Mobs are plundering in Kutais Shusa and Elizabethpol, and there have been many fierce encounters between the Mussulmans and Armenians. Theh troops are unable to quell the disturbances, and have demanded that reinforcements be sent to their assistance.

GERMANS MURDER CANADIAN

Wanton Shooting of Dr. Donaldson Enrages Capetown.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Central News from Capetown, published here today, says:

The Canadians here are enraged at an alleged outrage by German soldiers at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, who are said to have shot and killed Dr. Anson Donaldson, of Brockville, Canada. According to the story, Donaldson was walking peacefully in the streets, when a soldier fired at him, and, while he was lying wounded on the ground, other soldiers riddled his body with bullets.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 31.—Dr. Anson Donaldson was a member of one of the wealthiest families here. He went to South Africa at the outbreak of the Boer War as surgeon. He was 38 years old and unmarried.

Chinese Make Farewell Calls.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The members of the Chinese Imperial Commission spent their last day in the capital by paying farewell visits to the different officials who have entertained them and by visiting the Senate and the House of Representatives after an inspection of the Congressional Library. They left tonight for New York.

SCORN TO TAKE A DIME

Footpads Hold Up Milk-Wagon Driver, but Refuse Little Mite.

At the muzzle of a cocked revolver a milk-wagon driver for V. D. Smith was held-up by two men at Twenty-sixth and Thurman streets at 9 o'clock last night, but having only 10 cents in his possession, his money was counted and returned. In giving the dime back to their victim, one of the highwaymen remarked that the amount was very small, and that as there were "others" they would not compel him to give up such a small amount.

The hold-up was reported to Policemen Galbraith and Endicott by a street-car conductor, and the matter was turned over to Captain Slover. Detectives were sent to the vicinity of the hold-up to look out for the footpads.

Move to Settle Housesmiths' Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Eight of the largest unions in the building trades, headed by the bricklayers, have made an appeal to the general arbitration board of the employers and the unions to call a special meeting to end the present building trades trouble. This was agreed to, and the meeting will be held tomorrow. Propositions to be submitted, it is said, will be that the housesmiths shall return to work pending arbitration, and waive their contention that Post & McCord are in the American Bridge Company.

A Remarkable Log of Mahogany

secured for

WEBER PIANOS

THE WEBER PIANO CO., in accordance with its policy of putting into its pianos the very best of material and workmanship, has lately secured what is pronounced by experts to be the most remarkable log of Santiago mahogany ever seen in this country.

It is wonderfully rich in color and figure, there being scarcely a square foot of this veneer which is not fairly ablaze with that finely mottled roe figure so highly prized by the connoisseur but so rarely found in quantity.

It has probably taken more than two centuries and a half to grow this remarkable tree. The leading firm of dealers in imported fancy woods from whom the log was obtained describe it as follows:

New York, October, 1905.

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY, New York City.

Gentlemen: Answering your inquiry regarding the wonderful log of mahogany veneer which we recently sold to you, we beg to state that this tree came from the estate known as The Esmeralda, a timber property in Santiago de Cuba, which has produced the finest figured wood we have ever known.

In only one instance, and that some 18 years ago, have we ever seen a log of mahogany which approached its beauty in point of color, character of grain, figure and texture. Yours very truly,

ICHABOD T. WILLIAMS & SON.

Among the trade, as well as by the public, it is recognized that the highest artistic standards are maintained in Weber Pianos, both as applied to exterior and interior construction. No detail is overlooked which is calculated to add to or sustain the world-wide fame enjoyed by the Weber for over half a century.

A section of this beautiful wood, one end of which has been finished and polished at Eilers Piano House factory here is now on exhibition in one of the windows of Eilers Piano House.

EILERS PIANO HOUSE

"Quarter Block of Fine Pianos" 351 Washington cor. Park St.

The Jar of Coughing

Hammer blows, steadily applied, break the hardest rock. Coughing, day after day, jars and tears the throat and lungs until the healthy tissues give way. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops the hard coughing. Consult your doctor freely about this.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also Manufacturers of
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.