

Oregonian

HEYBURN VENTS PENT-UP WRATH

Idaho Senator Tells All His Wrongs.

PINCHOT HIS EVIL GENIUS

Blames Roosevelt's Forestry Policy on Forester.

NEWSPAPERS VERY MEAN

Attack Aimed at Policy Long Since Abandoned—Governor Gooding—No More His Friend—How Prospectors Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Correspondence.)—President Roosevelt's forestry policy will never be more severely arraigned than it was on the floor of the Senate last week by Senator Heyburn, of Idaho. It would be difficult to conjure a more bitter attack, more scathing criticism, more abusive denunciation, and yet the speech will be without effect, simply and solely because he attacked conditions and practices which are obsolete and failed to turn his attention to the conditions that prevail today. His speech was another demonstration of the fact that he is several years behind the times and has never taken the pains to ascertain just what the forestry policy really is and just how that policy is being put into effect. The attack was thoroughly Don Quixotic; the Senator charged at windmills.

Up to the time he made his remarkable speech, Mr. Heyburn had declared himself in favor of forest reserves to a limited extent, he had opposed their extension in Idaho, but he would not demand and did not advocate the utter destruction of those reserves already created, though he would have their area materially diminished. In his speech he for the first time declared in favor of doing away with all forest reserves and turning the public forests over to the men who seek them, either for homes or for their own enrichment. He declared the Idaho forests would last for all time, regardless of whether they were brought under Government protection; he declared no stick of timber in the Idaho forests would ever be wasted, no matter how loose the law and regulations, and yet he instances the Minnesota forests as an example of what does happen when the public timber lands are unprotected, and followed this with a charge that the Minnesota lumbermen were preparing to pounce down on the virgin forests of Idaho, now that they had no timber at home.

The entire speech was full of contradictions and false arguments; the attacks were based either upon obsolete regulations or a deliberate misstatement of the law and the facts. In many respects the speech was an answer to itself, at least so far as it will be read by men familiar with conditions in Idaho.

Heyburn's First Blunder.

The Senator opened with a discussion of the state school land problem, contending that Idaho, unlike some other states, secured title to sections 16 and 36 at the date of admission, except where the title to these sections had previously passed from the Government. In this he was correct, but he followed this with the charge that the Government, in creating forest reserves, had taken from the state sections 16 and 36 by including them in permanent reservations. Therein the Senator made his first error, for the title to school sections in forest reserves still rests with the state, and the state has full authority now, as before, to make such disposition of these lands as it may see fit. The Government has made no attempt to rob the state of its school lands.

He Calls Down Smoot.

This last statement was so radical that Senators could hardly believe Mr. Heyburn meant it, but in reply to an inquiry he repeated that after a prospector goes on a reserve under a permit and locates his claim, he can be dispossessed, and that he can also be dispossessed after he has discovered ore and established his mine.

Attack on Gooding.

The Governor of Idaho expressed himself in most hearty accord with the position I am taking here up to a certain time, when the chief forester went to Idaho and set down the chief in the executive mansion and induced the Governor to believe that he had the power to exchange the lands of the Government within the state for these sections 16 and 36, belonging to the state school fund, and the Governor at once, of course, was ready to smile and said: "If you can do that, of course I will trade you these lands, the title of which resides in the State of Idaho, for other lands. You give me the right to select the other lands." And if I am not mistaken, acting upon that, he has actually gone ahead and selected 125,000 acres of grazing land in the State of Idaho, under the impression that he can yield up the title of the state to those lands, which passed by virtue of the admission act of Idaho to the Government, and the Government has undertaken to give the Governor of the State of Idaho the right to select public lands in lieu thereof. I should like to see the minutest of titles that will pass between these gentlemen for those lands. I should like to know how the

HELEN KELLAR HAS COLLAPSED

Strain of Work Too Much for Deaf and Blind Mute Woman.

HER WONDERFUL POWERS

With No Senses but Touch and Taste, She Has Become Highly Educated and Devoted Her Life to Afflicted.

Breakdown Climax of Strain.

WRENTHAM, Mass., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Miss Helen Kellar, the dumb, deaf and blind girl, is seriously ill at the home of J. A. Macy, where she resides. Miss Kellar is confined to her bed in a state of almost complete physical collapse, and the doctors say it will probably be months before she will be again able to undertake the work she has mapped out for herself. Miss Kellar had just attended a meeting in behalf of the deaf at Portland, Me. The strain of the journey and the meeting and receptions there tended her proved too much, and on her way back to Boston last Friday she fainted and was unconscious for three hours.

Wild Animal Made Human.

For more than 15 years, or since death took away Laura Bridgman, the first of the world's famous students of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, Helen Kellar has gained fame wherever the English language is spoken for the remarkable development she has shown. Born in Alabama about 26 years ago, she became deaf, dumb and blind while still a baby. When she came north at the age of 9 years and was placed in the care of Miss Annie Sullivan, a teacher in the Perkins Institution, she was literally a young wild animal, devoid of all her senses except those of touch and taste.

Passes Severe Examination.

Step by step Miss Sullivan took Helen through the studies of the primary, grammar and high schools, and then together they entered Radcliffe College. In taking the entrance examinations, Miss Kellar encountered the opposition of the faculty, who feared they would be required to do a great amount of work to no purpose, should this deaf, dumb and blind girl enter their classes, but she passed so highly that she could not be barred out. In the college she took all the regular courses and graduated with her class two years ago with high honors. She studied mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, German and all the other subjects required for the regular full course, and in her final examinations passed very highly.

Life Devoted to Blind.

After her graduation Miss Kellar purchased a home in Wrentham and has devoted herself to work for the advancement of the blind everywhere, writing

WANTS AMERICA AS POLICEMAN

New Solution of the Moroccan Problem Is Offered by a British Paper.

ONLY IMPARTIAL POWER

Neither France Nor Germany Will Yield, and Commercial Unrest, Not War, Would Result. Others Powers Busy.

Upholds French Claims.

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Give Job to Uncle Sam.

"There remains, then, only the United States. If the United States is willing to undertake the policing of Morocco, everybody will halt with joy her readiness to assume an unpleasant responsibility for the sake of preserving the peace of the world. Nobody would attempt to dictate to the United States, yet everybody knows that the United States is impartial and by undertaking the policing would not incur any danger and would not impose upon herself any gratuitous expense.

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Ambassador Reid Receives Royal Astronomical Society's Medal for Lick Observatory Professor.

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Medal for Campbell

The president of the society, in presenting it, lengthily recited Professor Campbell's great success in spectroscopic work, which had greatly increased the world's knowledge of stellar motions. In the course of his speech the President pleasantly referred to Mr. Reid's family relations with the Lick Observatory, through D. O. Mills, who is an active trustee of that institution.

Contents Today's Paper

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 46; minimum, 35. Prediction, none. TODAY'S—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Sunday. Easterly winds shifting to southerly.

Foreign.

President Castro's war preparations. Page 4. United States called on to settle Moroccan dispute by policing country. Page 1. Belgian astronomer honored in England. Page 1. Russian Reds blow up headquarters of Black Hundred. Page 2. Belgian denounces King Leopold for stealing Congo revenue. Page 1.

National.

Railroads, alarmed at public hostility, urge Senate to pass rate bill. Page 1. Clerical supporters and opponents of rate bill in Senate committee. Page 1. Patterson tries to retain eight-hour law on Canal. Page 3. Government forwards Bristol copy of letter to Cook Bay Company. Page 2. Judge Wickersham's answer to charges. Page 2. Heyburn's speech against forest reserves. Page 1. Creation of forest reserves suspended till Congress acts on Heyburn's bill. Page 2.

Politics.

Marphy elects his man head of Tammany. Page 2. Cullen's bill run again for Governor of Iowa. Page 3.

Domestic.

Helen Kellar breaks down under strain of work for blind. Page 1. Lawrence Dughran, negro poet, dead. Page 3. Preliminary for church union complete. Page 2. Great snowstorm in Pennsylvania. Page 2. Lawson organizing insurance proxy committee. Page 7. Longweir ill in bed, but well in time for wedding. Page 5. Pacific Coast. Valencia survivors reiterate former statements at Seattle inquiry; testimony still conflicting. Page 6. Eleven Eastern Washington towns unite to build electric railway from Dayton to Columbia River. Page 6. Authoritative statement made that Union Pacific will build into Tacoma. Page 6. "Kid" Hermann and Aurelia Herrera fight 20-round draw in Los Angeles. Page 7. Eight hundred rabbits slaughtered in the annual drive on Biaklock Island. Page 6. Commercial and Marine. Continued high prices for wool are expected. Page 15. Big deals in hop market. Page 15. Orange prices break at San Francisco. Page 15. Wheat in good demand at Chicago. Page 15. Northern Pacific conspicuous in stock trading. Page 12. Spring jobbing business is good. Page 13. Boat will be secured to take place of Dalles City. Page 14. Portland and Vicinity. Canvass of merchants in interest of Portland-Alaska line begins today. Page 10. Greedy gas corporation in removing meter from Seattle bill sacrifices a life by apoplexy. Page 10. World's Fair Corporation decides to complete monument in City Park and return stockholders 25 per cent dividend. Page 11. Fullerton Nelson loses his star for killing woman whom he was escorting home. Page 10. Captain Drohn stranded, having lost all his money to woman with whom he was infatuated. Page 9. Six divorce decrees granted. Page 10. Portland delegation will go to greet Chinese Commissioners on their arrival at Seattle. Page 11. Address on Christian Science draws large crowd. Page 11. Closing of a day in the Municipal Court. Page 14. Mining operations in Southern Oregon on a large scale. Page 12. Argument on Equal Suffrage before Federated Trades' Council. Page 16. Strong fight made in Young Men's Democratic Club against Sheriff Wood. Page 19.

CALLS LEOPOLD TO BOOK

ACCUSED OF STEALING HUGE PROFITS FROM CONGO.

Belgian Professor Says \$15,000,000 Derived From Rubber Trade Went to King's Enrichment.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9.—Professor Felix Callier, of the Free University of Brussels, has published a pamphlet on the situation in the Congo Free State, which contains several hitherto unpublished documents showing that the crown domain, which practically is King Leopold's personal property, consists of 28,275 square kilometers, or an area 3 1/2 times the size of England, bringing him profits on rubber alone of \$14,470,000 during the last ten years.

STIR CONSCIENCE OF EUROPE

Professor Callier recalls the fact that Premier de Smet de Merode declared, in the Chamber of Deputies in 1902, that the profits of the crown domain would be exclusively applied to the creation of establishments of material, moral and intellectual utility, whereas the official documents adduced show that the profits have been used for the acquisition of real estate in Brussels and Ostend alone to the value of \$2,555,000, as well as property in many other towns in Belgium. The author foresees, as a result of all this, that grave difficulties will arise when the succession to the throne of Belgium and the Congo Free State comes up.

LONDON PAPER'S COMMENT ON LEOPOLD'S III-GOTTEN GAINS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Standard this morning draws attention to the revelations contained in a book on the Congo Free State published at Paris and Brussels by the Belgian, Professor Callier, indicating that during the past decade King Leopold has drawn an amount estimated at \$15,000,000 from the rubber trade in the Congo crown domain, there being no trace of this in the published accounts of the Congo administration. The newspaper says: "If it can be verified that such an income was drawn, while it has been represented that doubtful expedients were employed in the Congo in order to avoid the carrying on of business at a loss, the conscience of Europe will be stirred to its depths."

KING CHARLES OF ROMANIA, WHO IS REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL.

King Charles of Romania, who is reported seriously ill, is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was born April 20, 1839. He first was elected "Domn" or Lord of Romania in 1866, but was proclaimed King on March 26, 1881. His wife, formerly the German Princess Elisabeth von Neuwald, is better known by her pen-name of "Carmen Sylva." The couple are childless, and the heir to the throne is the King's nephew, Prince Ferdinand, who was born in 1865, and who was created "Prince of Roumania" in 1889. The complete independence of Romania from Turkey was procured through the Russian war against the Sultan in 1877, when Roumania threw her forces into the conflict in support of the czar in his struggle with the Turks.

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FIRM ON POLICE QUESTION.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The semi-official Temps this afternoon, referring to the Moroccan situation, said: "There appears no doubt that public opinion in France is unanimous with reference to policing Morocco. The interests of others having been safeguarded, the hour has arrived for the protection of the special rights of France. No doubt the government, with the knowledge that the whole country is behind it, will take a firm stand during the discussion of this delicate point at the conference."

Sends Warships Nearer Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—According to a dispatch from Malta to the Daily Mail, four British cruisers will soon be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and four battleships from the Atlantic fleet, and all will be sent to the North Sea. The Daily Mail explains that the restriction of the Mediterranean fleet is due to the Anglo-French entente, and says that it is unlikely France will follow Great Britain's example.

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