The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907

PLAINTS OF LAND PATRIOTS. As often as forest reserves have been created or enlarged, self-seeking perns have raised their voices in test, saying that the lands withdrawn are practically lost to settlement and Now again, since the large withdrawals made by the President's order of March 2, the same wall has gone up again, and is echoed in several newspapers in Oregon. Immediately after this order, before the Bureau of For-estry explained the libera! policy that would be followed for use of the reserved lands, there was reason to believe that the reserve plan was being overdone. But now, when it is seen that the reserve enlargements will not use of the lands for settlement. that reason does not have weight.

Opposition to reserve enlargements emes from persons who are shut out particular tracts of land which they wish to take for speculation. While this may not be the case in every instance, it is so in such a great ma-They have been a noisy outfit in Ore-They have had numerous friends and ciaquers whose voices have swelled the din. All this group of grabbers. en raked together in Oregon, bein ose who have been disappointed in one time or another in their quest for land, by Hitchcock or Pinchot, or Heney, makes a considerable army, and when they shout all together their chorus echoes far.

This self-interest is revealed in an editorial of the Coquille Sentinel, Coos-County, which soberly announces that creation of the Coquille reserve deprives the people of that district of the profits accruing from acquisition of lands from the Government and sale of them to timber syndicatesprofits coming to certain agents from their acting as go-betweens for great timber-grabbers. Says the Sentinel:

A large acreage of timber lands of tals county will be sold to Wisconsin capitallers this Sommer. Cruisers are now going over the limber making estimates and furnishing data for the new purchasers. Timbermen of the East who have seen the timber supply of their Section decrease in the last few years have east their eyes toward the immense amount of standing timber of the Northwest, especially dregot, and have for years been quietly buying up all tracts that they could get hold of. They are at present purting forth an extra effort to get hold of all of the large tracts in the state, no matter how far they are from railroaded them until the price of timber justifies them to start logging camps and build mills. The purchase of timber in this county will bring thousands of dollars in our geople beades creating in all probability an industry that will spend thousands of dollars in wages. About all the timber chaims in Coos county have been taken up and the trating of the Coquille reserve has taken from the market 140,000 acres of choice timber that should have been left for the people to take up.

Then the Sentinel britage out the timber-grabbers. Says the Sentinel: prempte to twice up.

Then the Sentinel brings out the twisted argument that the reserve system will result in giving "a few com-

Under our lax laws, the reserve is a settlement, will be opened for that use. None of the land lately reserved is ught for that purpose now; at some There are tim ber syndicates in this state holding enough timber for their use for fifty and a hundred years to come. There is enough timber, then, in private ownfor present-day consumption and for consumption of many years

is theirs and should be theirs in the next generation or the one after that. Another newspaper, the Florence West, of Lane County, on the coast, takes the same view as does the Coquille publication. Speaking of the Umpqua reserve, it says:

Umpqua reserve, it says:
It seems to us that the action of the President in setting this tract aside for a forest reserve is unwise. Nearly all the more valuable farming land and that containing the best timber has been taken up and is now owned by private parties, so it is too late to head off speculators if they had designs on this land. Besides this it will retard the development of this part of the state, as it will, keep prople from coming here to seek homesteads or to take up timber claims. We hope the proclamation will soon be recalled and think this would be the best course for the state.

The Umpqua reserve will not keep

The Umpqua reserve will not keep away seekers of homesteads. We have it on the authority of forestry offinot be barred, but that speculators seeking to grab land by only nominal residence thereon will be shut out.

Another hostile utterance from Coos County, this time from the Myrtle Point Enterprise, declares the new reserves "not exactly to the liking of the people of this section of Oregon, particularly to those who still have timber-claim rights unused, as perhaps half of the desirable lands have thus been placed out of reach."

The idea of landgrabbing, therefore, still strong in Oregon. It possesses Chicago — Auditorium Annex. Postoffice be allowed to use their unused timber-case Co., 115 Dearborn street.

St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie. Commercial claim rights for speculation. That Denver-Hamilton & Hendrick, 906-912 fee-enteenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 public domain, has made untold per-lifteenth street; I. Weinstein; H. P. Hanjurers, has put some persons behind the bars and is sending others there; Kansas City, Mo—Ricksecker Cigar Co.. has made many a respected man quake of nights for the good name of his Minneapolis M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Minneapolis M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South hird; Eagle News Co., corner Tenth and levernits, Yoma News Co. Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw, 307 Su-tage of the people to grasping syndicate barons. It may be worth while to drop this idea.

THE LIMIT TO BUILDING

This inquiry comes to The Oregonian from a man who moved to Portland rom Minnesota last Summer bought property whose income, he says, will sustain him and his family in com-

teenth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley;
Oakland News Stand; Hale News Co.
Orden—D. L. Boyle, W. G. Kind. 114
Twenty fifth street.
Hot Springs, Ark.—C. N. Weaver & Co.
Omaha.—Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Mageath Stationery Co.
Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co.,
429 K street.
Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co.;
Rosenfeld & Hansen.
Los Angeles—B. E. Amos, manager seven
street wagons. A neighbor of mine and I had an i esting discussion over your editorial ye day on real estate values. He is of the servative, timid type and believes thut servative, timid type and believes that Fortland has now enough buildings to meet the demand. He fears that the town may be overbuilt and that landlords will soon in searching for tenants if a hait in the forward march is not called. I do not agree with him and I should like to hear what The Oregonian has to say on the subject. I read it every day for six months before I moved here and every day since.

If any class of building, from the four-room cottage to the \$300,000 skyscraper, has been carried beyond active demand, The Oregonian has not perceived it. Any time the last four years when some one began an exca-vation for a basement he would receive from five to a hundred or more appliations to rent the building he WAR about to erect. This condition still exsts. It is likely to continue for several years, unless immigration, steadily on the increase, should stop all at once contingency, we think, too remote or serious consideration.

All observant men who had watched the effect of notable expositions agreed that Portland and Oregon would receive larger benefits from the Lewis and Clark Fair three years after it closed than during the first and se-ond years. Even the very work ond years. Even the very worst "knocker" must admit that this prediction has been verified in every particular. And it should be remembered that our second year has barely for improvements and using it to gam-opened. The thousands of new settlers ble with. He thinks that railroad manin Oregon will serve as immigration agers ought to deal honestly in these

enterprise? If a new resident or an clid-timer or a man living eisewhere, is the rigorous application of the good is the rigorous application of the good the traveler never wants a slow train, regardless of the local questions that stance, it is so in such a great ma-jority as to establish the rule. These persons have been called landgrabbers.

They have been a poly outfit in Org.

They have been a poly outfit in Org. They have controlled its politics fully before they engaged the archimany of its country newspapers teer? Is their judgment of the present. The death of Thomas Bailey Aldrich these men did not consider the matter nd the future worthless?.

profitable. They are permanent. Port- etry is thoughtful rather than passion buildings is to say that wholesale and ture of the world. retail business, shipping and manu-

CANNERIES FOR FRUIT

What creameries have done for the lairy industry in the Willamette Valley canneries will do for the fruit in dustry if the supply of fruit is sufficlent to make the operation of can-neries profitable. In the days when there were no creameries and every farmer made his own butter, the local market was the only one available and it was flooded. Country butter would not do for shipment. The establishment of creamerles turned a large part of the cream into a class of butter that found a ready market wherever it was shipped, hence whenever there was a surplus over the local demand it was sent away. This relieved the local market and helped prices even for those who still made butter at home.

One trouble with the fruit market is that in years of abundance there is more fruit than the local market can panies control of the natural product handle, and with a surplus offered, the of the forest, that should be the inheri- price goes tumbling down. Fresh fruit tance of future generations." Yet in of the perishable kind, such as berries the same article the newspaper com- and cherries, will not stand shipment mends the old system, which gives to any distance without more or less control to large syndicates, saying: loss, which the grower must bear in the purchase of timber in this county the end. Operation of canneries will by syndicates) will bring thousands of provide a permanent market for fruit dollars to our people, besides creating, of this kind, at somewhat lower prices, in all probability, an industry that will it is true, but a market that will take apend thousands of dollars in wages." up any surplus. With a cannery buying Under our lax laws, the reserve is a berries at fair prices, the grower is protection of the people's timber heristill able to sell fresh fruit to the extage against syndicate grabbers. The tent of the demand, and he has the grain shipments is taken by Consul A and and the timber, when needed for certainty of not having left on his settlement, will be opened for that use. None of the land lately reserved is cannot give away," as has been the case sometimes. At the same time, canneries cannot operate with only enough fruit, on an average, to supply the local market. That is to say, a canner cannot maintain a plant for the purpose of handling fruit only in years the grain crop is threshed is met by of overproduction. He must be asconsumption of many years sured of some fruit every year, unless per cent of the grain reaches the seather for the public does not fore apparent that if growers would following that in which it is harvested.

will very greatly enlarge the market of the short cut must always fall far for a product in which Oregon excels. short of the showing made by a com-

OUR APPREHENSIONS.

The railroad presidents who have ought interviews with Mr. Roosevelt take considerable pains to state that they wish him to make some definite declaration of purpose in order "to althe apprehension of the public. If this is their real object, they might have spared themselves the trouble of going to talk with the President, for there is no public apprehension to allay. The faith of the people in Mr. Roosevelt's purposes is clear, and un-

clouded. They await his action with perfect confidence. In speaking of apprehensions, the railroad magnates confuse the feelings of their own little coterie with those of the great public. The magnates, espe-cially those who are, or who know that they ought to be, under indictment, naturally feel more or less apprehension over the railroad situation but the public does not share their woes. It will look on without the slightest mental anguish while they are tried, convicted, and, possibly,

Mr. Roosevelt never has permitted any doubt to exist concerning his at titude or intentions toward the railoads. He has declared that they must obey the law, that they mus must submit to proper regulation. This has been his purpose and it is his pur-pose still. It contrins nothing to frighten an honest man; it involves no danger to a law-abiding corporation. Men who are not honest and corporations which are not law-abiding very likely see reason to tremble, but they are not in a position to expect much sympathy.

Some rational question may perhaps have existed as to what Mr. Roosevelt desires in the matter of valuation of the railroads. Will he insist upon a thorough squeezing out of the water? In strict justice this ought, of course, to be done; but strict justice sometimes conflicts with expediency, and the President seems to hold that expedicy in this instance must prevail. He has set his face against more water, but what has already been injected he will treat as if it represented honest value. This may be the only practical policy, everything considered, who have bought the fraudulent stock and paid full value for it ought to be protected, unless their protection robs the public too outrageously. lie is so used to being plundered that which has not been purchased by inno cent parties has no standing in equity and deserves no mercy.

he decidedly objects to issuing stock for improvements and using it to gam-

deprives American letters of an author What builds up great cities? Means who has always written correctly and of communication, trade and manufac-tures. Portland has these three agen-cies. They are expanding. They are attains the highest qualities. His poland's geographical position is such ate; with much meditative charm but that the trade with the rich regions it little melody. His poetic gift was supplies can never be diverted to other lyrical, but he never, perhaps, overcities. It must grow. While dull peri- came his self-consciousness far enough ds may come during which progress to sing unhampered by it. There is never stand still. No American city mingled with prosaic passages and at that ever grew to 50,000 inhabitants re- its best falls short of clear and perfect mains stationary. The few exceptions in the way of once-populous mining minor poets of the country is high; but camps only prove the rule. To say to be an American minor poet is not to that Portland needs no more new stand very high in the general litera-Mr. Aldrich wrote, besides his novels

facturing, have reached their maximum, which is absurd.

and poems, a number of works in dramum, which is absurd.

"Mercedes," with the dialogue in prose, was suggested by an incident in the "Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abrantez. It is somewhat conventional in tone, and parwhich permeates the great realistic play based on the tragic episode of Judith and Holofernes. in blank verse of skillful structure, but lacks real dramatic power and fervor

Aldrich's best-known story is "Marforie Daw. is kind. His other novels have very likely been more popular than they will ever be again, and it is not probable that his longer poems will be remembered a great while except by scholars Some of his short lyrics, however, pos-sess genuine vitality. As a literary man. Mr. Aldrich was respectable rather than great. His work was conlentious and uplifting, but as a whole was not much above medic Perhaps he was greater as an editor than as a writer. His conduct of the Atlantic Monthly was successful in the highest degree. While that magazine has always enjoyed high rank, it probably owes much of its present primacy in our periodical literature to the sound judgment and correct taste of Mr. Aldrich.

the Hudson's Bay route for Northwest G. Seybert, of Collingwood, Ontario. He cites the fact that 1000 miles of transportation would be saved by following this route, and says that for ordinary iron steamships Hudson's Strait is The standing objection that the pass take from the public wealth; it re- provide themselves with the best op- But even this situation places the Hudserves for the people the timber that | portunities they must offer induces | son's Bay route under a serious handi- | brain storm,

ments for the establishment of fruit cap. In order to save these 1000 miles canneries, or take the initiative by run-ning co-operative canneries. Then they Northwest must be shipped to Fort must see to it that the acreage of fruit | Churchill and stored in elevators ready is such as to make the fruit-packing | for rapid leading upon ships as soon plant a success. The grower must as the strait is open. Ships must be permit the packer to make a profit or ready at that time, even if they lose the cannery will not long continue in traffic elsewhere in order to do so. They operation. On the other hand, the must plan to get the wheat out at packer must manage to pay prices that least two weeks before the time when will leave the grower a profit, or the the straits ordinarily close less than will leave the grower a profit, or the the straits ordinarily close, lest they fruitgrower will go into some other line should be caught inside by accident or of agriculture. There is now on foot a an early season. The Hudson's Bay movement for the establishment of route has always been an interesting fruit-packing establishments in several localities in Oregon. The movement is to be a practicable highway for ships one calculated to do much for the de-velopment of the fruit industry, for it to English markets, but the advantages parison of distances.

> How far estimates may err is shown the latest figures hop crop. At harvest time last Fall the yield in Oregon was estimated at about 112,000 bales, or the same as the year before. These estimates came from many sources and were honestly made. Now, however, it is shown that Southern Pacific has shipped 113,-000 bales, and there remain unsold in the hands of growers 23,000 bales, in rallroad warehouses 4000 bales and in growers' warehouses, though sold to dealers, from 5000 to 10,000 bales, making a total of probably 147,000 bales, Thus it is seen that the yield surpassed that of any previous year by 35,000 bales. Oregon is by far the largest hop-producing state in the Union, the nearest rival being Call-fornia with 109,000 bales for last year, While it is clear that there must be reduction of yield somewhere in order to avoid the consequences of over production, there is no reason to be lieve that Oregon will be forced to cut down its acreage. In time New York will cease to be a factor in hop pro-diction, for the Coast can grow this crop at considerably less cost per pound. Quite likely Oregon growers will suffer occasionally from low prices due to over-production in the future as in the past, but on the whole the state will continue to be a leading hopproducing state. Quality, clean pick ing and baling and large relative ylelds per sere are the factors that determine supremacy in hop growing.

> An Oregon creamery is advertising the fact that its butter sells in Port-land for an average of 3½ cents a pound more than Elgin butter sells in the Elgin market. The average price of butter in Elgin in 1906 was 24.3 cents, and in Portland 27.7 cents. As the price the farmer receives for his butter fat varies with the price of butter, the extra 31/2 cents represent an advantage the Oregon producer has over his Illinois competitor. After passing the cost of production, every cent added to the price is clear gain. Since it has been admitted by Eastern dairy experts that Oregon can produce butter cheaper than any other part of the United States, the figures given should stimulate the dairy industry.

We note an unexpected difference of opinion between the New York Sun it can stand the loss better than indi-viduals could. But watered stock situation. The Sun asserts with a good deal of temper that Mr. Roosevelt's "violent and spectacular attacks" have destroyed the credit of the roads. Mr. Rockefeller says they have destroyed jection to issues of stock to pay for their own credit by issuing watered terminals and other improvements, but stock. Which of these great and veracious authorities shall we believe!

Travelers on the Southern Pacific will be gratified to learn that Salem But why does our correspondent's him. What we need in the railroad from six miles an hour to ten miles neighbor worry himself over another's business to solve the problems and to an hour in the thickly settled part of an hour in the suburbs. may be involved in speed regulation

> Since the storm of 2-cent rate bills began to pour in an astonishing abatement is observed in the zeal of the road magnates for states' rights. The jump from Federal to state regulation was rather like going from the frying-pan to the fire. are almost unanimous for tralfzation.'

Judge Trieber holds that the employers' liability law is valid: Judge Evans that it is invalid. Since we are b respectfully and loyally to agree with every decision of every judge, the pre will be slower than now, Portland can much beauty in his songs, but it is dicament is embarrassing. How loyal could we be to either, were grave jurist away.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson preaches the gospel of the six-hour workday Harper's Magazine for March. puts it on hygienic grounds. What we long for is some prophet who will forbid all work on moral grounds. Then one might be truly happy.

Thermometers registered 102 in the shade in Guthrle, Okla., Tuesday, But takes little or at all of the spirit end of the week and the general average can be used in giving statistics in prose-drama of modern Europe and advertising the attractions for home-America. His "Judith" is at Biblical seekers.

News dispatches convey the informa-

tion that the Harriman lines will run

under the City of Seattle. That is something new for Harriman lines. Here in Oregon they have always shown a disposition to run over every-These latter-day panics do not seem to spread much beyond Wall street. The general public is protected from

them by a marvelous Immunizing serum recently discovered. It is called escape. common sense. There was just one thing lacking to make Ruef a perfect specimen of the combined coward and rascal, and nov

he has supplied it. He has gained im

munity by "peaching" on his confeder-

ates.

If Lincoln Steffens writes as many nice things about Oregon as he has said, we shall get some desirable ad-vertising through the publication of his articles. But we'll wait and see.

Roosevelt had a reputation for handing bears and bulls and wolves before went to Washington, ing none of it at the National Capital. There are several cities in the

United States where the mere mention of the word "Heney" would cause stampede for the tall timber. Uneasy rests the head that aspires

to wear a Roosevelt crown. Perhaps Ruef can lay it all on RECRUITING LABOR FOR CANAL PREFERS FEDERAL CONTROL ARGUE ON CHANGE OF VENUE

American Agent Gets Spanlards and Rockefeller Says Conflicting Laws Italians Despite Opposition.

PARIS, March 39,-Leroy Parks, general agent of the War Department, has been in Europe for some months, soliciting foreign labor for work upon the Pancountered much opposition, he has suc ceeded since October in shipping 4500 men, nearly all Spaniards or Italians, and they are now going forward at the rate of about 500 a month.

They are given free transportation, repayment to be out of their earnings at the rate of \$4 a month, and are guaranteed pay at the rate of 20 cents an hour, with everything in the shape of lodgings, medical attendance, etc., upon the 1sth-mus found, except the meals, which are paid for at the rate of 20 cents a meal, or 60 cents a day.

or 50 cents a day.

Notwithstanding the inducements offered, both the Spanish and Italian governments were opposed to allowing their
subjects to go to Panama. The objections of the Spanish government were in
a measure overcome, but the Italian government has remained steadily hostile
and formal notices warning Italian laboriers not to go to the Iethmus were placarded throughout the country. Nevertheless, many Italians attracted by the
offer of work, crossed the frontier and
left from French gorts.

Should the supply needed for the canal
be cut off in Spain and Italy, it is likely
that Parke will make an effort to secure
men from Russia, especially from the

men from Russia, especially from the Baltic prowinces, where the native Letts and Esthonians are especially good work-men, and on account of political condi-tions, might be disposed to leave their native leaf. native land.

Mead Approves Many Bills, OLYMPIA, Wash, March 20,-(Spe

ial.)-Governor Mead approved the following bills:

S. R. 30, amending section 715 of Ballinger's Code relating to the organization, classification, incorporation and government of municipal corporations.

H. R. 322 valeties to the believes H. B. 232, relating to the taking of

food fishes.

H. B. 17, relating to the formation and management of road districts and the appointment of Road Supervisors. H. B. 349, providing for the annexa-tion to cities of the first class of un-incorporated territory contiguous there-to and providing a method therefor. H. B. 399, extending the time for re-

noving timber from state lands on which the timber has been sold.

H. B. 495, Ross committee's bill, amending the law relating to the administration of the Land Department. S. B. 268, the harbor line commission

proval or disapproval the following bills: H. B. 127, the 2 per cent gross premium tax on fire insurance nies; H. B. 417, Halteman's bill am ing the insurance laws.

DESERTER PUTNAM CAPTURED Recognized by Officer in Tacoma

Hotel.

TACOMA, Wash, March 20.—(Special.)— The presence in Tacoma of a dozen sol-diers of the United States Army frustrated the plans of Z. L. Putnam to de-sert the Fourteenth Infantry, stationed at Vancouver Barracks. Sergeant Martin Jensen, of Company B, of the Four-teenth, thought he recognized the man in the Donnelly Hotel and addressed him as Putnam. He was told he had made a mistake in the soldler. Later, when the man returned to the

lobby, Sergeant Jensen told him he knew he was Putnam and asked him if he was on a furlough, Putnam could not produce his papers and was taken into custody. Putnam has been absent from Vancouver Barracks 14 days and had been dropped

PAYS \$1100 FOR BLANKET

Merchant Fined for Buying From Vancouver Soldier. TACOMA, Wash, March 20,-(Spec

For the offense of buying an army blank-ket from a soldier of the Fourteenth Infantry, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, J. M. Flynn was fined \$1000 and costs by Judge Hanford in the Federal Court today. Flynn is engaged in the furniture and second-hand business in Vancouver, Wash. The punishment imposed on him rried with it the alternative prone Judge Hanford that he be confiall until both fine and costs were paid, Flynn paid up, his total contribution to he United States treasury being upwards of \$1100. The sentence was the minimum provided for the offense, the court havin been lenient on account of Flynn's plead.

ing guilty. STRIKERS DRIFT TO COUNTRY

Men From Portland Mills Seek Work at Hood River.

HOOD RIVER, March 20.—(Special.)— Several strikers from the Portland lum-ber mills were here today looking for work at the mills in Hood River Valley. The men say that quite a number of the strikers are drifting into the country and that unless an early settlement of the strike is effected, few, except those who have families in Portland, will stay there. Millowners here are putting all that ap-ply for employment to work, and state that, if the strike continues, they will bably be able to get all the men they

Foiled in Escape, Pleads Guilty.

HILLSBORO, Or., March 20.-(Special.) Charles Patton, colored, this morning pleaded guilty to having received stolen money, alleged to have been taken from the person of William Thornburgh, a rancher of Banks, while the latter was Intoxicated. cated. Yesterday Patton, while enjall, attempted to work out a brick with a caseknife, but the attempt was frus-trated by the appearance of the officers. Patton was immediately placed in the steel cell to avoid future attempts at

Winding Up Cooper's Affairs.

ASTORIA. March 20.—(Special.)—The creditors of C. H. Cooper, a bankrupt, met this morning at the office of C. H. Page, referee in bankruptcy. Fourteen of the creditors filed their cislms. R. L. Sabin, of Portland, was named as trustee and Thomas Ryrie, William A. Stine and H. L. Knight were appointed appraisers. appraisers.

U'Ren Speaks at Eugene. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene,

or. March 26.-(Special.)-Hon. W. S "Ren addressed the students at assem bly this morning. His subject "Movements in Government." was:

PEASANTS ATTACK BOTOSHANI Set Fire to Town, but Are Driven Off

by Troops. BUCHAREST, Roumania, March 26 Peasants yesterday again invaded Botoshani and set fire to different parts of the town, especially the Jewish quarters. Troops intervened and sev-eral of the peasants were killed or

Are Problem With Railroads.

NEW YORK, March 28 -- Asked if he thought the conferences between the railroad and the Government would be beneficial, John D. Rockefeller today said:

said:
 'I cannot say. It is my idea that Federal control would be a better thing for the roads. They would then understand the laws they must observe and would be able to plan ahead intelligently without one state's suddenly demanding one thing and another state being equally insistent on something entirely afferent. The interstate single

ble or not. It is impossible to see how such a situation will work out. Per-sonally I don't like the outlook. "I don't think out people are sav-ing the money they should. The na-tion at the present time is unusually prosperous, but financial reports do not show that saving has increased in ratio with our prosperity. We are making more money, and, unfortunately, spending more.

CAUSES HALT IN CONSTRUCTION

Effect of Railroad Reform Agitation on New Lines.

CHICAGO, March 20.—How the state and National agitation against railroads is affecting the country, from the stand-point of the railroad interests, is set forth

"The country is as presperous as it was a months ago, and the demand for the construction of extensions into new territory and increased rallway equipment, but the campaign which has been so mercilessly waged against the railways has caused many of the large systems to adopt policies of retrenchment, and the result is that much more important work which had been planned for the present

year has been indefinitely postponed.

"There is no market for railway securities except at prohibitive rates of interest, and necessarily all the loans that are being made are of a temporary pature and are to provide for urgent capital needs.

"A year ago more than 13,000 miles of "A year ago more than 13,000 miles of new railroad were under contract, nearly one-half of which was completed before the close of the year, a larger mileage than has been built in any other single year since 1882.

"There is almost as large a mileage under contract today, and, while there will be great activity during 1807 in pushing to completion new lines on which the work of construction is already well advanced and financial arrangements for which

and financial arrangements for which have been made, the launching of new projects, for which the capital must be provided in many instances has been postponed until conditions improve

STATE WILL PAY THEIR FARE New Hampshire Officials Forbidden to Accept Passes.

CONCORD, N. H., March 30.-A bill foroldding state officers to use or solicit free passes on the railroads passed both and possibly others. nouses of the Legislature today under suspension of the rules, following a report from the judiciary committee. By the bill the Governor is authorized to contract for railroad transportation for members of the Legislature and House

of Congress as needed. Cost of Pacifying Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Extraor. ADD TO STATE ASYLUM SITE dinary expenses to the United States up to date caused by the sending of gate about \$2,500,000, according to ures which have been prepared by the war Department. It has not been de-termined exactly when the money will be collected from Cuba by the United

Clowry Succeeds "Jimmy" Hyde. NEW YORK, March 20 .- At the an-

pual meeting of the Texas & Pacific Railway today, Robert C. Clowry was elected a director to succeed James H. Hyde, and Benjamin Nicoll to succeed Louis Fitzgerald. All the other directors were re-elected.

Austria Guards Frontier.

VIENNA, March 20.—The Austrian Winister of the Interior has ordered a inister of the Interior has or unsiderable increase in the num endarmes upon the Roumanian in order to prevent riotous peasants from crossing the frontier and starting discrossing the frontier and sarring dis-turbances in Austria. The opinion is ex-pressed at the Foreign Office that unless the Roumanian government promptly suppresses the Agrarian movement in Roumania, it is liable to soon get beyoud control.

agents are responsible for the anti-Jewagents are responsible for the anti-Jewagain disappointed today by the nonarrival of expected witnesses and its
investigation of the Brownsville affair
was adjourned until Friday.

Attorneys for Federationists Oppose Trial in Canyon County.

BOISE, Idaho, March 20.—(Special.)
—At the evening session John F.
Nugent made an argument on behalf of the defense on the motion for a change of venue in the Moyer-Hay wood case, and J. H. Hawley apoke for the state. The argument will be closed in the morning by H. F. Rich ardson for the defense. The latter just before court adjourned tonight indicated he might wish to apply for counter affidavits and asked if time would be granted. Judge Wood indi-

being equally insistent on something entirely different. The interstate sixuation and the differences in state lows is, I think, one of the greatest problems railroad men have to deal with."

Speaking of the general financial condition of the country, Mr. Bockefeller is quoted as saying:

"On its surface it is good. Business is booming and everyone seems to be satisfied. But there is an undercurrent that does not look so good. I have not quite made up my mind if the increased production of gold is responsible or not. It is impossible to see how such a situation will work out. Personally I don't think our people are saying the money they should. The nation at the present time is unusually

absolutely true that the people of Can

assolutely the that the people of Can-yon County are generally so prejudiced against the defendants that they cannot possibly give them a fair trial."

Mr. Nugent called attention to the large number of newspaper clippings read and said that he had shown that the newssaid that he had shown that the news-papers created a biased sentiment in Caidwell and Canyon Counties. Just here Judge Wood asked Mr. Nugent where the right of the defense to move for a change of venue ceases. "I want to say in all sincerity." de-clared Mr. Nugent, "that we are willing and anxious to try this case in any of the counties mentioned in the affidavita of the presecution. We are avident to

and National agilation against railroads is affecting the country, from the standpoint of the railroad interests, is set forth
in detail in an article which will appear
in the issue of the Railway Age, March

22. In part it is as follows:

"The outlook for railway building in
the United States is not as promising as
it was a year ago. There is as large a
mileage projected as there was in March.

1906, but the conditions are not as favorable.

The counties mentioned in the affidavits
of the prosecution. We are anxious to
fee to any country, and are honest in believing that it would be next to suicide
to try those men here. In the name of
right and justice, I plead for a change
of venue, to grant these three men a
fighting chance for their lives. That is
all we ask."

Mr. Hawley consumed an hour and fifteen minutes replying. He opened by
saving that he represented all of the

saying that he represented all of the attorneys for the prosecution in saying that if they had found that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Canyon County they would have joined the defense in insisting that a move be made

them show any faith to support the mo-tion for the change. Every affidavit is defective. One good substantial affidavit would be worth more than 5000 of such as have been presented. We found that as have been presented. We found that

tax-roll of Canyon County. Only about 150 of them are on record as owning taxable property."

In closing Mr. Hawley suggested there was doubt about the right to apply for or grant a change of venue until an effort had been made to secure a jury. In resource to county he load way. In response to a question by Judge Wood he stated the Idaho Supreme Court had so indicated in the case of the State vs. Reed.

OTHERS UNDER FIRE AT BOISE

Rumors Afloat Concerning Procedure of Grand Jury.

BOISE, Idaho, March 29 .- (Special.) -The United States Grand Jury is now examining witnesses who live in Boise. It seems it is investigating certain timber transactions by John Kinkald in the Boise Basin country. This has given rise to a rumor that the Barber Lumber Company is to be involved and possibly others.

and possibly others.

It was asserted today that it is not to be assumed that indictments are to be returned in any cases simply because the District Attorney has called witnesses here. As the statement was made by an official it probably has significance and it is not impossible it indicates that information sathered. indicates that information gathered may be used in civil suits.

Board Authorizes Purchase of Riley Land for \$10,000.

SALEM. Or., March 20.—(Special.)—The State Asylum Board met today in the Governor's office and authorized the purchase of the Riley tract of 25 acres oining the asylum grounds, with the \$10. joining the asylum grounds, with the allo000 appropriated for this purpose by the
Legislature. Dr. Mark Skiff has threatened to enjoin the board from making
the purchase by throwing the matter into
court, contending they are paying too
much for the property. He says the
property could have been secured for
\$7000, but the board could not make any
such deal with the Plays in fact they

such deal with the Rileys, in fact, they asked \$15,000.

Governor Chamberlain appointed Walter Pugh architect to draw the plans and superintend the construction of the new wing to the asylum, part of which building will be constructed on the tract. ing will be constructed on this tract.

It was expected that some action would be taken by the board at the meeting in regard to the application of Dr. E. Cal-

breath, but there was no such develop-

Brownsville Witnesses Missing. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The Sen-



ment.