

The Oregonian

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San Francisco, Cal.—Ryan's Theater Ticket Office, 10th and Market streets; Jones & Co., Astor House, Broadway Theater News Stand; Arthur Metaling, 10th and Market streets.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. E. Amos, manager seven street wagon.

San Diego, Cal.—E. E. Amos, manager seven street wagon.

Long Beach, Cal.—John Frechel.

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unwritten law, like those of injunctions, are only beginning to be understood. For example, there is no statute forbidding a book agent to poster one as much as he pleases. Therefore, according to the widely accepted rule which the Astoria jury approves, any man may shoot a book agent on sight. The same biased privilege seems to be available against the assaulter of life insurance men and peddlers. The unwritten law permits one to slay them, since the Legislature has neglected to penalize their annoying importunity.

Everything which is not a crime under the statute is a crime under the unwritten law, and punishable by death. If Mrs. Jones scrouches the biscuit, Mr. Jones has a perfect right to shoot her under this beneficent code. If Algeron, charmed by the bewitching Angelina, inflicts the family gasp, the statute is a crime under the unwritten law, and punishable by death. If Mrs. Jones scrouches the biscuit, Mr. Jones has a perfect right to shoot her under this beneficent code.

Who makes the Unwritten Law? Anybody that has a suspicion, a grudge or an object to gain by another's death. Judges make unwritten law when they "interpret" the statutes or the Constitution, forbid lawful acts by injunction, or broaden old precedents to cover new ground. Jurors make it when they acquit prisoners contrary to the evidence, and lawyers make it by twisting the words of the law and forbidden paths. Every canting catch phrase which can work upon the sloppy sentimentality of imbecile jurymen and hysterical prosecutors may be used to widen the unwritten code.

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summed about as fast as it arrived. The new industries that have been started in this city and state have been so numerous that they have increased the demand for fuel and at the same time have drawn on the labor supply so heavily that there is an insufficient number of men to cut wood and mine coal.

There is nothing unwarranted in the warning which the railroads are sending out to the people advising them to lay in their fuel supplies early. The view of the situation taken by the largest coal-producing company on the Pacific Coast is reflected in the fact that this same company now has under charter tonnage with a capacity of 100,000 tons to bring coal to Oregon, Washington and California ports from Australia. All this, with their own mines working well up to their capacity, will be an immense tonnage pressed into service. The days of cheap fuel are not yet over, but it is very doubtful whether there will be much of a recession in prices or an accumulation of stocks until there is a slackening in the unparalleled movement of trade and transportation of all kinds. When railroads companies are buying mines right along their own lines by the shipload Australian coal in no way superior to their own product and pay the freight on a voyage nearly half-way round the world, the price of coal is a serious matter to be understood. As to the cordwood question, a few thousand men could make big wages by going into the woods and beginning to get out a supply for next year.

THE PEOPLE AND THE FORESTS. Control and disposition of the public lands is one of the most important problems now before the American Government, for we have reached a period in our development when control of natural products vitally affects the personal and business interests of all the people. That the public land should be owned by the people has long been one of our most cherished principles. This principle was based upon the theory that free land meant cheap homes and consequently many homebuilders. To the extent that free land, or even cheap land, increases the number of homebuilders, it increases the living from the land they have thus acquired, the policy of giving away the public domain is a wise one and has never been seriously questioned or attacked. But there are different kinds of public land and different purposes for which ownership of the land is a public land policy was framed at a time when the Great West meant the prairie region east of the Rocky Mountains, where the settler could build his cabin, plow the soil, sow the grain and raise a crop the second season, if not the first. For the most part, the expression "public land" conveyed a mental picture of land that could be tilled or that was suitable for homebuilding. While it was then known in a general way that much of the public domain was timbered or contained deposits of coal, it was not until these natural products were not appreciated. Heavily timbered land was scarcely considered in forming the policy which contemplated the giving away of the public domain to homebuilders.

It doesn't pay to borrow trouble and, having borrowed, to "knock." Not a few of the people who made up the show late a date want fixed for the road show; then under the storm of last week they wailed that the blooms were ruined. Let the exhibit at the Forestry building be a lesson to the know-it-alls who publish their advance opinions. However, the big popular show is on for Monday. For more news discuss tomorrow the value of roses in pagantry. The parade promises to be the finest spectacle ever undertaken here.

A very large part of the Oregon immigration of 1851 jumped north to the Grand Ronde Valley, crossed the Cascades over the Natchez pass and settled in what is now Western Washington. In his annual address at the pioneers' reunion, this week, George H. Himes, who was in the party, recounted the many hardships that overcame the immigrants. The address will be published in the next issue of The Sunday Oregonian.

A Mississippi man is endeavoring to collect a fifty-year-old claim against the Grand Ronde valley, and for banishment from the empire. The amount is approximately \$1,000,000. The czar is still banishing people and seizing their property, but has not yet adopted a system for remunerating any of his victims. The Mississippi man should be so thankful that he got away from the Grand Ronde valley that he would be willing to forfeit the million.

Mrs. Elizabeth Norris, a great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone, a native of Missouri, died in Coos County June 4, at the age of 82 years. She came to Oregon in 1846; first settled in Clatsop county, then moved to Benton County, and from there to Coos County. Her descendants are very numerous, and include many great-grandchildren.

Coastwise lumber business is dull on account of the San Francisco labor embargo, but our exporters are still loading cargoes for Mexico, Australia, Central and South America and the Orient. This business, with a few record-breaking four cargoes going out this month, makes possible a fine showing for the close of the fiscal year.

Fifty residences are under construction at Medford, Or., and the demand for business quarters far exceeds the supply. This is only an average sample of existing conditions, not only in prosperous Southern Oregon, but all over the state and Northwest.

If all the "actual settlers" on Southern Pacific lands vote in their new homes next election, it will be worth while for the candidates to do some canvassing in the mountain districts.

Time must hang heavily on the National Eclectic Medical Association when it devotes an hour trying to denounce Dr. Osier.

Now for some sunshine and Oregon farmers will harvest a good hay crop, not as large as that of last year, but an average crop.

tem undoubtedly has its faults, but its defects are not serious enough to justify throwing down the lines of the reservations and permitting all who wish to rush upon the last of the timber lands, seizing them in sections and townships to hold until the needs of the people and the concentration of control shall enable the holder to dictate the price of lumber. There are some indications of an effort on the part of the timber interests to control the convention and determine its expressions upon public land questions. If such a movement has been undertaken and should succeed, the opinions voiced by the convention would have but little weight with the people. On the contrary, it would tend to make them more than ever supporters of the policy which is designed to retain for the people the land that belongs to them.

The argument offered that the creation of a forest reserve withholds land from taxation is a shallow one. If a timber syndicate can afford to buy a township of timber and pay taxes on it for ten years in order to make a profit on the advance in value, cannot the people afford to retain that same land and go without the taxes in order to realize the profit on the advance in value? Wherein are the people grieved if they lose the large profit represented by growing value, and gain the small amount of money paid in the form of taxes? And more—wherein have the people profited if they sell the standing timber to a speculator today and buy it back from him ten or twenty years hence at many times the price he paid? A sawmill operator, for example, logs for his mill, let him not buy the timber in large tracts at present prices to hold until he can exact from the people a much higher price because he controls the supply.

The pioneer reunion just ended was one of the most enjoyable of a long series of events of its kind. The attendance was large, larger perhaps than that of any previous reunion, and were seen in the hall and at the banquet board in the Armory. The weak treble of women's voices, combined with the quavering bass of the voices of men, spoke of the Autumn of life that had come to those who made up the show late a date want fixed for the road show; then under the storm of last week they wailed that the blooms were ruined. Let the exhibit at the Forestry building be a lesson to the know-it-alls who publish their advance opinions. However, the big popular show is on for Monday. For more news discuss tomorrow the value of roses in pagantry. The parade promises to be the finest spectacle ever undertaken here.

Orchard's Statement. It has become almost certain that this man has told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Corroborative evidence has confirmed his story, wherever it has been offered in court. His story is a simple one, in order that it may be confirmed, it is necessary to state that the man has done without adjectives or adverbs. He has talked straight on, in a memory, calmness, a simplicity and a composure that have not once been jarred.

NO CHANGE IN OUR ATTITUDE. General Porter's Reservation Fully Explained Officially. THE HAGUE, June 21.—It is officially stated that General Horace Porter's reservation yesterday covering the right of the United States to present the case of the limitation of armaments does not mean that the Washington Government has definitely decided to raise the subject. On the contrary, it is stated that it involves no change in the American attitude.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—Suits were filed in the Circuit Court today by counsel representing John S. Jones, petitioning for the appointment of a receiver for the Little Kanawha syndicate. The petition asks for an accounting of the funds of the syndicate, an injunction against the president, George J. Gould, Joseph Kanawha, Jr., and William E. Guy, its organizers, from exercising any control in its affairs.

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THE WAR ON LAND-GRABBERS. Mighty Importance of the Conservation of Our Forests. New York Sun. In relating the limitless greed of the land-grabbers and squatters, in working powerfully to prevent the spoliation of the property of the United States, in safeguarding as far as possible for future use the timber lands and fuel lands still owned by the Government, President Roosevelt is doing only his duty, the first and most obvious duty of his office as National custodian.

The President's perception of the magnitude of this question, surpassing in importance every other enterprise that has engaged his attention, was clearly declared in one of his two speeches at Jamestown on Monday. He marshalled in orderly array the kindred problems, the reclamation of the arid lands, the preservation of the waters which head in the Rocky Mountains so as to make them of more use to the people as a whole, the utilization of the inland waterways as channels of traffic and the protection of the natural resources of the public lands from fraud, waste and encroachment; and then, in this striking fashion, he went on to present them thus correlated as a single problem: "The great problem of the conservation of our natural resources, upon the solution of the much of our future obviated depends. Each question, the regulation of railway rates and the control of corporations are in reality subsidiary to the great problem of the conservation of the whole people of the resources that nature has given us. If we fail to solve this problem we shall be solving the others will be the end avail us ever great."

No truer generalization was ever drawn, nor was any great task ever described that is worthier of the energies of a statesman. The position of the President is unassailable. The people are with him and will be with him to the end in the execution of his policy of defending and utilizing to the best advantage that which is the Nation's own.

OUR GIRLS IN THE EAST. With Solemn and Learned Comment on Their Observations. New York Evening Post. A party of young women from one of the Pacific Coast States now doing a grand tour of the country has been praised unstintingly by a leading newspaper of this state because of their "loyalty to their state and its customs." To one resident on our westernmost meridian everything else is, of course, East, and the members of the party in question, from Chicago and New York together under strongly expressed disapproval. The particular points and institutions which occasioned the disapproval, it may be added, are just those to which the well-bred residents of these cities also take exception. So there is no occasion for dispute or difference of opinion. But the reason for characterizing loyalty to the home state as "refreshing and admirable to a degree" is harder to see. The enthusiastic citizens of the Far West declare, and with more than a little truth, that the faded New Yorker or Chicagoan is the best of the new life which he sets foot in that favored region; that, in effect, he can never be quite contented again in old effete communities. Why, then, is it not accorded as axiomatic that the Westerner will withstand Eastern allurements and remain loyal to his own country as he would to his own home? If offered a bribe? It would be unfair to say that these Western spokesmen protest too much. But the "wild and woolly" tradition about the West ought, as it deserves, to take with it the "unsullied and hollow" tradition about the East, especially since any given locality is Eastern or Western, simply according to the point where one stands to examine it.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—J. A. Alexinsky, one of the Social Democratic leaders who recently completed his confinement, who attended the London conference, has arrived here from Switzerland by way of Finland, in response to the call of his party, voluntarily facing almost certain arrest and long imprisonment. He crossed the frontier unnoticed and thus far has escaped the attention of the police.

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WILL LEAD THE WHOLE WORLD. Uncle Sam to Have Two Largest Battleships. WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, with one bid at \$2,987,000, and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., with a bid at \$4,217,000, were the successful bidders today for building two 20,000-ton battleships of the "Dreadnaught" type for the United States Navy.

The design selected insures the fact that the ship will carry as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of this class; will have a speed believed to be the highest practicable for a vessel of this type and class, and have the highest practicable readiness of action. With a total coal bunker capacity of about 3300 tons; a speed trial of 21 knots; a length on the load waterline of about 510 feet, and an extreme breadth of about 88 feet, 2 1/2 inches. The armament is to be as follows: Main battery, 10 12-inch breech-loading rifles. Secondary battery, 14 5-inch rapid-firing guns; four 3-pound anti-aircraft guns; four 1-pounder anti-aircraft guns; two 3-inch field pieces; two machine guns, caliber 30; two submerged torpedoes.

The hulls of the vessels are to be protected by a waterline belt of armor eight feet in width, whose maximum thickness is 11 inches and whose cross section is uniform throughout the length of the belt. This belt armor gives effective protection to the armor, machinery and magazine spaces. The arrangement of the main battery is to be such as to permit a broadside fire of any one of the battleships built. The average elevation of the axis of these guns is expected to be greater than that of any known battleship, thus affording a distinct advantage in long-range firing under all conditions of weather.

The arrangement of the interior will be such as to give the maximum degree of protection to all vital portions of the ship by means of unusually effective compartmental subdivisions. The actual total weight of hull and armor in the proposed designs for the ships is approximately 3000 tons greater than the largest battleship so far built. The design contemplates an arrangement for their installation of reciprocal turbine machinery.

The bidding, though the largest company of shipbuilders and others interested in naval construction that has been seen in the Navy Department for many months. The bidders were each building a complex of buildings availing themselves of the department's permission to submit all sorts of combinations and alternative plans. These include straight bids upon the standard type with reciprocating engines, original bidders' designs and combinations of the design. Some with and some without reciprocating turbines. The Newport News Company alone submitted no less than seven plans. These were generally the lowest at all points and with all combinations.

Bids were also opened for supplying armor needed for two big battleships. For the armor, which is divided into four classes, upon the basis of the difficulty of the shapes required, the Midvale Steel Company appeared to be the lowest bidder for the largest class, namely 7500 tons of class A, at \$410 per ton. For 950 tons of armor in class B, the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies each bid \$400 and the Midvale \$380. For 1706 tons of class D armor, Bethlehem bid \$400, Midvale \$410 and Carnegie submitted no bid.

THE MINISTER OF WAR has dispatched Lieutenant-General Palytail, chief of the general staff to Kiev, with instructions to investigate the recent mutiny of sappers there.

SENT TO JAIL AND FINED. Land Operators Sentenced for Fraud and Subornation of Perjury. OMAHA, June 20.—Thomas M. Huntington and Ami B. Todd were sentenced today by Judge Munger in the United States District Court to pay a fine of \$1000 each and to be imprisoned in the Douglas County Jail for three months. Fred Hoyt was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1000 and to stand committed to the Douglas County Jail until the fine is paid.

THE SENTENCES are the result of the conviction of the three men on an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the United States out of possession and title to large tracts of land in Sheridan and Cherry Counties, this state, by means of false, fraudulent and fictitious entries and for subornation of perjury.

Boston Boxer Badly Hurt. NEW YORK, June 20.—Following a boxing bout in which he participated at the Longacre Club tonight, Gustave Lenny, of Boston, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said later that his condition was serious and that he may die. Edward Smith, his opponent, the referee, and the seconds were arrested.

Northern Pacific Officially Named. ST. PAUL, June 20.—Announcement of the appointment of J. C. Roth as assistant superintendent of transportation was made at Northern Pacific headquarters here today. Mr. Roth's headquarters will be in Tacoma.

THE CHESTY SUMMER CAPITAL. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—Suits were filed in the Circuit Court today by counsel representing John S. Jones, petitioning for the appointment of a receiver for the Little Kanawha syndicate. The petition asks for an accounting of the funds of the syndicate, an injunction against the president, George J. Gould, Joseph Kanawha, Jr., and William E. Guy, its organizers, from exercising any control in its affairs.

In the Magazine Section -Of The- Sunday Oregonian

MR. DOOLEY ON THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Taking as his topic the proposal to make Roosevelt president of Harvard University, the Irish philosopher makes some comparisons that set the country to laughing.

HOMER DAVENPORT PLEADS FOR ANIMALS. Second of the new series of cartoons lampooning the inextinguishable desire of men to kill dumb creatures.

ONLY SON OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA. Full page of illustrations in colors of the heir to the great throne.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FAVORITE EXERCISE. Striking photographs of the President on horseback, and one especially attractive showing him teaching Theodore, Jr., how to handle.

BRIDES THE WHOLE WORLD OVER. A beautiful illustrated page showing queer customs in foreign lands in contrast with our own.

THE GENTLE GRATER. BY O. HENRY. In this sketch the great humorist shows a phase of human nature we all know but can't describe so charmingly.

ONE DAY AT THE TOKIO EXPOSITION. Annie Laura Miller tells how the Japanese make interesting exhibits of the every-day things of life.

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