PINCHOT ASSAILED BY CALIFORNIANS

Question of Veracity With Forester.

MONDELL RUSHES TO ATTACK

Los Angeles Water Supply Causes Contention.

PRAIRIE MEN TO DEFENSE

Furious Assault on Extension of Forester's Powers Ends in Many Changes-Democrats Filibuster and Arouse Cannon's Ire.

WASHINGTON, March 59 .- Charges a serious nature against Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forestry Bureau were made today in the House by Smith of California, and Mondell of Wyoming, during consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Smith accused him of entering into a secret understanding with the City of Los Angeles, with a view to securing to the city valuable water rights in the Owens River Valley, on against the interests of private parties having prior claims Mondell denounced him for, as he charged, illegally paying the expenses of forest officials in attending conven-tions in the West, in which the Government had no part, and also for spending Government money to boost his bureau in the newspapers. Mr Pinchot was defended by Pollard of Nebruska and Scott of Kansus,

Smith of California denounced the Forestry Service for attempting to acquire the Owens Valley in California

Outrages by Pinchot.

"If," he said, "I should state to the House the ultimate purpose, the House would be shocked. In many ways," he said, "the service is doing a great good, but it is working some outrages upon certain interests in the western part of the country.

He was referring, he said, to the manipulation of water rights under the laws of California. He openly charged that Mr. Pinchot, the Chief Forester, was trying to secure the water rights for the use of certain persons against others who had made earlier application for the water. There was not, he insisted, a single element of forestry in the proposition, and it would be a sin to give the Forest Service the great

Los Angeles Seeks Monopoly.

sod by Wooks of Massachusetts to explain more in detail "his serious that the party he referred to as desiring to obtain the water monopoly was the City of Los Angeles. He insisted that the city did not desire the water, "it has not claimed the water, and it has not asserted are certain to be attacked in newsany intention of using the water for mu- papers every time they presume ever nicipal purposes." The city already, he said, had a perfect water system, and simply desired "to sweep in all the water there and carry it out of the valley, 250 miles through 20 miles of mountain tunnels, for the irrigation of land adjacent to Los Angeles."

Asked Him to Do It, Says Pinchot While the debate was going on, Pollard of Nebraska went to the telephone and had a talk with Mr. Pinchot. When he came back into the chamber he declared that Mr. Pinchot had said that the entire delegation, "including Mr Smith," had gone to the deparement "and requested and almost demanded that this reserve be created for the purpose of fur a water supply to Los Angeles," and that the city was entirely dependent on this supply. "Now," he charged. "Mr. Smith comes here and tries to show that the department is trying to create a mo The policy of the department Pollard declared, was to prevent monepe

lies rather than to create them. Not True, Say Californians.

Smith denied that Mr. Pinchot's statement was true. He asked the House to call on his colleagues to bear him out.

"I never did," said Kahn. "I did not." said Knowland.
"Nor did I." remarked Needham.

"Nor I," added Englebright.

Smith said he would hunt up the rest of the delegation and get them also to rise

and deny Mr. Pinchot's statement objection by Mondell, the clause authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to advise and assist owners of "lands within and adjacent to the National for

ests in the proper care of the same" was That vast tracts of untimbered land have been included in forest reserves

was the charge of Smith of Arizona who criticised such action. And this was admitted by Scott of Kansas but he said the Forestry Bureau had given prompt attention to petitions in test and had released over 12,000,000 acres of land so included.

After heated remarks by Gaines of Tennessoe against the lumber trust, Mon dell of Wyoming sarcastically said that that gentleman, "for one who had so recently attended a meeting of the com mittee on public lands," seemed to be well ersed on the subject. This remark

nettled Gaines considerably. "It's enough," he said, "to wear any out to keep up with these land

The legislation was not satisfactory to

the rule of the Forestry Bureau to se cure "rather extraordinary opinions" from the Attorney-General. He insisted that, if the President had authority to create a reserve, he had authority to

No Tax on Water Rights.

Smith of California again got the floor and, speaking of the resolution of the President that water rights should be taxed, denounced him for it. "The Federal Government," he declared, "ought to be ashamed of itself, if it undertakes to extort a tax by way of a right-of-way over a piece of land that is not worth \$1 an acre."

On points of order the following were stricken out: Authorizing the Secre-tary of Agriculture to divide and designate for administration land reserved for National forests; making irrevocable for 50 years permits for power plants within the National forests; avthorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to accept and for forest purposes or to exchange land for stumpage in the



Pinchot, Chief Forester, Violent Attacks in the

National forests; covering into the Treasury and creating a special fund for the administration, protection and Improvement of the Forest Service of all moneys received as contributions toward co-operative work; authorizing advances of money to chiefs of field

parties for fighting forest fires. Burleson of Texas made a plea for an investigation of the best means of preventing the ravages of the mistle-toe and offered an amendment to that effect. In doing so he brought down upon himself a lot of good-natured The amendment was lost, 38

Mondell Again on Warpath.

More criticism of Mr. Pinchot was iduiged in when Mondell offered an amendment providing that the money for transportation or traveling expenses of forest officials or agents shall not be paid unless such officials traveled on business directly connected with the Forest Service. Mondell charged that such officers and agents last year had attended a convention in Denver with which the Government had nothing to do, and that their exal Treasury. He knew it was not safe charge" sgainst Mr. Pinchot, Smith said to attack the Forest Bureau, because Mr. Redmond in conclusion asked the

of the influence it had. "That influence," he declared, "is used to such extent that men's motives are bound to be impugned and men to suggest that the service is not entirely free from criticism."

Scott protested that Mondell was mistaken in saying Government money had

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COMMONS VOTE FOR HOME RULE

Liberals Join With Irish on Question.

BIRRELL SUPPORTS REDMOND

Reform Only Alternative to "Something Like Hell."

ISSUE AT NEXT ELECTION

Redmond Reminds Liberals of the Pledges and Gives Warning. House Adopts Resolution by a Majority of Two to One.

LONDON, March 30.-The House of commons tonight, after a lengthy debate on the question of home rule for Ireland, dopted by a vote of 312 to 157 a resolution moved by John E. Redmond. Na tionalist leader, that "in the opinion of this house a solution of this problem can only be attained by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs," after the resolution had been amended by adding the words "all subject to the supreme author-ity of the Imperial Parliament."

In introducing the resolution, which de-counced the present system of government in Ireland and wound up with the declaration that "in the opinion of this ouse a solution of the problem can only be attained by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control of all purely Irlsh affairs," Mr. Redmond put fashion

Force Issue at Election

Redmond declared that an overwhelm ng majority of the present House of nmons always had professed their be lief that the concession of home rule was the only solution of the Irish problem and that every member of the present government had given pledges to this same effect. He now proposed to on record and force the hand of the Liberal party at the next election, so as to make an issue of the gratu itous pledges made by so many members at the last election not to introduce home rule during the life of the present

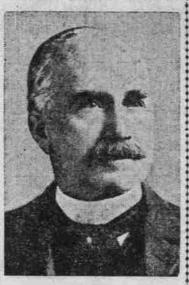
Would Overcome Disloyalty.

The only argument remaining against home rule, Mr. Redmond continued, was an argument of force. He said that, if Ireland is disloyal, so was Canada in 1837, and so was General Botha until the

creation of an Irish Parliament with a esponsible executive.

Birrell for Home Rule.

out squarely in support of home rule and declared that there was not a man in the House of Commons but knew that sooner or later there would be a very substantial modification in the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The Imperial Parliament, he said, had no time to attend to the needs of Ireland; there rere scores of vital measures requiring mmediate and constant attention, un less they were going to allow "some-thing like hell" to prevail in Ireland. If the Nationalists could bring their prope-sals clearly before the people at the next general election, Mr. Birrell said he



Candidate for Democratic No ination for Vice-President.

believed the English electorate

MAKE ARRESTS IN HAYTI

OFFICERS, IMPLICATED IN AL-LEGED PLOT, TAKEN IN.

Fleeing to Consulates for Refuge. Five in the French, One in the German.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 30 .- Nu merous arrests were made last night and today of officers suspected of complicity in the latest compliancy, of which General Larraque, chief of the cavalry, was al-leged to be the leader.

leged to be the leader.

Squads of soldiers are continuing their search of houses in quest of fugitives.

Five officers, including Larraque, have taken refuge in the French Legation, and one is in the German Legation.

DEFRAUD UNITED STATES Suit Against Montana Surveyors

Placed on Trial.

Chief Secretary of Ireland Birrell came OPENED BY BRYAN

No Reforms to Be Expected From Taft.

LA FOLLETTE IS HIS IDEAL

Says Roosevelt Policies Opposed by Leaders.

NO HOPE IN REPUBLICANS

Declares There Are Many Democrats in Republican Ranks and They Can Only Gain Desires by a Democratic Victory.

KANSAS CITY, March 20 .- Democrat from all parts of Missouri to the number of 2000 attended a banquet in Convention Hall in this city tonight under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Missouri, at which W. J. Bryan and Judson Harmon were the guests of honor and principal speakers, and the recipients of repeated ovations from the 15,000 persons who thronged the hall. Each banqueter paid \$1 for the privilege of attending. Even the distinguished guests insisted upon the Democratic prerogative of paying for their plates, and the affair was probably the most elaborate political

feast ever attempted in the state.

Democratic clubs in St. Louis and other cities of the state sent representative delegations to the dinner. Among the guests were four ex-Governors of Missouri-T. T. Crittenden, David R. Francis, Senater W. J Stone and Alex M. Dockery-together with the present Governor, Folk. All of the candidates for state offices were present.

The meeting was essentially a Bryan affair, spontaneous in making mention of his candidacy for the presidency. The reception of Mr. Harmon was no less cor dial and suggestions promising him high

honors from his party were received. Mr. Bryan's opening statement that "w have met to begin the campaign of 1908 and to present those principles and policans as well as to traditional Democrats, was the keynote of his speech and showed the important significance he and his followers attached to the meeting tonight. A feature of Mr. Bryan's speech was his approval of Senator LaFollette as the Republican candidate for President. He

Democrats in Opposite Party.

HELENA. Mont. March 26.—What promises to be the most sensational case tried here in years was begun today in the Federal Court, when Oliver C. Dallas, John D. McLeod, former employes of the Transvaal was given self-government. Mr. Redmond in conclusion asked the house to give Ireland what has been given the Frenchmen of Quebec and the Dutchmen of the Transvaal, and thus close the blackest chapter in the history of the empire.

Earl Percy, on behalf of the Unionists, moved an amendment declaring the house to be unalterably opposed to the

ers, and the country has been congratulate upon the peasession of everything essential tits welfare. Republican platforms have bee full of fulsome cology of the Bepublican party and barren of promises of reform. Ever the platform of 1904, upon which Presiden Roosevelt was elected, was silent in regar to the Government evils and gave no hope or relief. To the surprise of Democrats and the surprise of Regulicans as well, the President began to recommend remedial legisla Roosevelt Not a Democrat.

It is not strainer that his suggestions were builed with delight by Democrats and met with indignation by Republicans. Whether the President cultivated a reform sentiment in the Republican party or only revealed a

for Ireland, Who Declares for Home

wiously existing sentiment we shall never now, and the question is not material any-w. It is sufficient that it now exists, fficient that it is so strong that the Presi-

tion as he assails the predatory corporations and plends for reforms that look to the res-toration of equity and fairness in the Gov-

The President is not a Democrat, for be

forson, and he favors concentration of wer in Washington and a centralization of werment, which Democrats regard as dis-tory hostile to the National weifare. It is

of that the reform sentiment in the Re-

proof that the reform sentiment in the Republican party is not only large, but militant,
that the corporate interests, powerful as they
are, have not been able to coerce the Middle
West into the support of any of the Republican candidates who are regarded as reactionary. This in itself is the most hopeful
sign of the Democratic victory, for, the
President having aroused this sentiment, the
Republican party must satisfy the expectations excited or lose the support of the rank
and file of the party.

How Resublicans Can Win.

How Republicans Can Win.

Now, what prospect le there that the Re-ublican National Convention will satisfy the

urgent demands of reform Republicans? I venture to predict that no serious attempt will be made to satisfy these demands. Two

things are necessary to establishment of con-fidence in addition to the repeal of its own laws and to reform of the abuses which have

La Follette a True Beformer.

There are more trusts today than there were when he entered office, and he has never succeeded in getting a law enacted to strengthen the present law. He has not succeeded in putting a trust magnate in the penitentiary, and the only large fine that has been imposed has acoused more criticism than commendation among Republican leaders. He has not secured any traffic reforms, and yet he has been in office for over seven years. He has not secured for over seven years. He has not secured the enactment of the necessary labor legislation, has not secured an income tax, and the Republican Senators forced him into a compromise on the railroad question. But even a good platform would be worthless without a candidate who embodied the spirit of the platform, and what candidate

spirit of the platform, and what candidate have they? If the President had picked out Senator La Follette, a real reformer, if the Regublican party had railled to Senator La Follette's support, it could have compelled the cohdlence of reform Republicans. Senator La Follette has a record as a reformer; he has fought occuprate domination in his own state for a decade.

Taft Has no Reform Record.

Taft Has no Reform Record.

The President has picked out Secretary Taft and given him the support of the administration. Without the support of the administration the Secretaray would scarcely have a state in the country, and with the President's support he is having an uphill fight. He has no record as a reformer and his spheches do not indicate a definite purpose or a courageous programme. He may be the

spheches do not indicate a definite purpose or a courageous programme. He may be the best man the President could find among his Cabinet officers, but Secretary Taft's superiority over his colleagues is due not to his positive virtues, but to the fact that note of the rest of them has any reform tendencies. In fact, the widespread reform sentiment among the Republican masses is not reflected to any considerable extent among Republican leaders.

What does Secretary Taft stand for What does he denounce as wrong? What does he

What does Secretary Taft stand for? What does he denounce me wrong? What does he propose to remedy? What would he do with the trusts? He tells us that he would not exterminate them, but simply regulate them. What does he propose on the tariff question? Revision, but not until after election. What reform does Secretary Taft propose for the benefit of labor? The laboring men insist that they are entitled to trial by Jury; but Secretary Taft went all the way to Oklahoma to find fault with a provision in the Oklahoma Constitution securing this protection to the laboring man.

What relief does Secretary Taft propose to

What relief does Secretary Taft propose to

What relief does Secretary Taft propose to give us from the burdens which imperialism has imposed upon the country? The appropriation for the Army and Navy has increased more than \$100,0000 since we entered upon our coionial experiment. Our Army is more than twice as large as it was in 1896, and we are still decritor the Philippine Islands the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their just rewers from the consent of the say.

just powers from the consent of the gov-

(Concluded on Page 3)

What is Secretary Taft going to do on the

La Follette a True Reformer,

BOMB IN SENATE

He Did Not Know That It Was Loaded.

FIERCE ATTACK ON FAIRBANKS

Accused by Elliott of Deliberate Falsehood.

HARD ON OTHER SENATORS

Report on Seal Herd Proves to Be Savage Denunciation of All Who Opposed Stopping Butchery. Foraker Busy Apologizing.

WASHINGTON, March 30.-Senator Foraker today obtained leave to withdraw from the Senate files a paper introduced by him on Wednesday last and printed as a public document, and the order carried with it the suppression of all the printed copies of the paper. His introduction of the paper last week and the withdrawal today contained no intimation of its sensational character, which still would be unknown had not several copies been given out before it was suppressed.

The paper was prepared by Henry W. Elliott, of Lakewood, O., and purported to be the "official record of the loot and ruin of the fur seal herd of Alaska." was stated in chronological order, beginning about 1886 and continuing to the present time. It was written in longhand, closely written and difficult to read.

Attacks Integrity of Officials.

Professor Elliott had submitted records of pelagic scaling several times and they had always been printed as public doc-uments. Therefore, when Mr. Foraker was asked to have the alleged "official record" printed, he made the request in the usual form, and did not take the trouble to read it. Today he made apologies to Vice-President Fairbanks and several Senators. It was not until the paper came out in printed form today that its character became known It was found to reflect upon the integrity of the presiding officer of the Sen-ate and members of the Senate, House and other officials

Charge Fairbanks With Falschood. Passing over 30 years of the "official records," Professor Elliott dealt with the work of the Anglo-American High Com-

mission in connection with the scaling question and told of an argument made by Mr. Fairbanks in opposition to a sealing bill before the Senate committee on foreign relations in 1902-3, when he was a member of the Commission. Senator rown out of kepublican legislation and ad-ministration, and these two things are, first, a platform specifically pledging the party to clearly-defined reforms, and, second, the nom-mation of a ticket composed of men imbued with a spirit of reform. Fairbanks deliberately tells the committee that this bill is not needed; that the fur seal question has been agreed to by the joint commission and only awaits with a spirit of reform.

If in the coming campaign the Republicans have an ambiguous platform, filled with glittering generalities and fraggant with bouquets thrown at the Republican party, a Republican President, elected upon it would be as powerless as the present President has been, I say powerless—for what has the President succeeded in doing? formal publication when the Commission assembles. He assures the committee that reconvening of the Commission is to take place soon after March 4, 1903. Professor Elliott then says:

"The statement of Senator Fairbanks was an untruth in every respect - a square and wholesale fabrication part to defeat the pending bill. Under the circumstances his colleagues could not dispute his false reports; therefore they took no action on this bill, at his request."

Says Officials Were Suborned.

The official record refers in disparaging manner to the part taken by the late John Hay in regard to the sealing question and charges that legislation was bitterly opposed "by the land and sea butchers of the fur seal herd, who had suborned certain Senators, Congressmen and diplomatic officials." It refers to the "extended trip of inspection over Alaska" made by Senat-ors Dillingham, Nelson, Burnham and Patterson and mentions the fact that no legislation was accomplished.

Fault is also found with the fact that Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Bacon "had done absolutely nothing," al-though informed that a plan of mutual concession and joint control by the United States and Canada "could be success fully negotiated in six weeks time." The long record closes as follows:

Why should this infamous work of the land and sea butchers of our fur seal herd go thus unchocked? And that, too, when the Canadian government asks us to unite with it on a proper plan to suppress it? No outbiling or nonsense about the ne of "seeing" or sounding Japan or first will bear the light of honest disc. Those governments have both been at any hour since 1807 to unite with ian to suppress pelagic fur scaling we could first get Canada to as

EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

Fire of Unknown Origin Does \$3000 Damage on Burnside.

Fire of unknown origin at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the cigar and fruit stand of K. Kawand, 306 North Sixth, near Burnside. The flames extended to the second floor and did slight damage to furniture in the Albany rooming-house. The saloon on the corner was also dam-aged. The total loss is close to \$300.

aged. The total loss is close to \$3000. Kawand's loss is placed at \$2000. He carried \$1000 insurance.

Officer James Anderson rescued four women and a child from the second story, one of the women being slightly oversome by the smoke which filled the upper rooms.

Police attribute the fire to incendarism

railroad question? In one speech he took oc-camon to explain that the President was not diarism.

NO DOUBT HERE ABOUT WHICH WAY HE'S GOING

