

DESPERATE TRICK FOILED BY HAWLEY

Land-Grant Resolution Within Ace of Being Killed by Joker.

CANNON HELPS FORDNEY

Member for Lumbermen Almost Succeeds in Having Innocent Purchaser Amendment Inserted. Gaines Flays the Speaker.

WASHINGTON NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 22.—Notwithstanding tremendous pressure brought to bear in high places by the lumber interests which have bought large quantities of Oregon and California Railroad lands, the House of Representatives will tomorrow consider and pass the Fulton land grant resolution, probably without amendment. During the past two hours the members have indulged in several varieties of trickery in an effort to defeat or nullify this resolution, and it was only because of the practically unanimous stand of the public lands committee that their efforts were checkmated.

Late this afternoon Chairman Mondell, the committee president, presented to the House a special order providing that after three hours debate the House should vote upon the Fulton resolution and upon the amendment proposed by Representative Fordney, of Michigan, defender of the lumber companies. The order provides that the amendment shall be voted upon first, and then the resolution. This special order was debated this afternoon, but as a vote would have necessitated a roll call the House took a recess until tomorrow morning, when the vote will be the first business of the House. The order will be adopted after roll call and then the House will have three hours of discussion, the committee controlling the time of the friends of the resolution, Fordney controlling the time of the opposition.

Plays Into Fordney's Hands.

While the public lands committee was in session this morning it learned of the undue activity of the lumbermen, and promptly directed Mondell to see Speaker Cannon and arrange for immediate consideration of the resolution. Mondell was specifically instructed to reject all amendments and insist upon passage of the resolution exactly as it came from the Senate. After the committee adjourned, Mondell, in company with Fordney, who is not a member of the public lands committee, called upon the Speaker. After their conference they announced that the Speaker would not consent to consideration of the Fulton resolution unless an opportunity was also given to vote on Fordney's innocent purchaser amendment. What transpired that conference cannot be learned, but Mondell, contrary to the instructions of the committee, consented to Fordney's plan and the Speaker approved.

Scheme Stirs Hawley's Wrath.

After gaining this concession, Fordney and the lumbermen, who are here again in full force, insist that the resolution be called up and that a vote be taken upon "the resolution and the amendment." As the House is legislating under suspension of the rules, this would mean that the House would have to pass the resolution with the Fordney amendment attached or vote down the whole proposition, thus rendering impossible the contemplated split by the Government.

Hawley, who is keenly alive to the situation, entered strenuous objection to any such outrageous procedure, and several members of the public lands committee whom he saw agreed with him. When indignation was expressed at the effrontery of Fordney and the lumbermen, there was most cordial cooperation of the Speaker and again Mondell took Fordney, an outsider, with him. It was at this conference that the Speaker instructed Mondell to bring in his special order, which provides for two separate votes, one upon Fordney's amendment and another upon the resolution. Without this special order, the lumbermen's scheme would have triumphed. Under this order, if the amendment is rejected, the resolution can then be voted upon and no other amendments can be offered.

Fordney Springs His Joker.

Upon presenting his order, Mondell spoke for 20 minutes, explaining the necessity for the split, and briefly outlined the conditions surrounding the grant. Fitzgerald of New York chided the Republicans for resorting to a special order in order that the amendment might be considered, and the Fordney amendment recognized in order that he might state the object of his amendment. Fordney's amendment is as follows:

Provided that this resolution shall not apply to any lands for which patents have been issued which are not held by bona fide purchasers other than railroad corporations or persons holding title for any such corporations as trustees to secure any bonds or other indebtedness, or for any purpose whatever.

Gaines "Lambasts" Cannon.

John Wesley Gaines, who is a member of the public lands committee, consumed the remaining five minutes, taking occasion to "lambast" the Speaker for giving opportunity to present the Fordney amendment in the fact of the fact that the President of the Senate, the Attorney-General and the House public lands committee were unanimous in opinion that the resolution should be passed without amendment. He said that the public lands committee this morning, by a vote of 3 to 1, instructed Mondell to insist upon the passage of the resolution without amendment.

To disclose the detailed action of a committee on the floor is contrary to the rules, and the Speaker quickly called Gaines to order. This riled Gaines, and he then handed the Speaker a full shot, placing upon his shoulders the full responsibility for attempting to force the Fordney amendment. This shot forced Cannon from the chair to defend his action, which he said was purely in the proper performance of his duty as Speaker. He said the House should have a right to vote upon Fordney's amendment. Gaines continued his attack on the Fordney amendment, declaring it had never been submitted to the Department of Justice or to the public lands committee.

Those "Innocent" Purchasers.

"With the Senate and public lands committee demanding justice," said he, "the Speaker will not let this resolution come up unless the innocent purchaser amendment is also considered." He exclaimed: "Innocent purchasers who are unwilling to submit their claims to the United States Supreme Court! How can they say they are innocent?" At the conclusion of Gaines' remarks the House adjourned until tomorrow morning. After adjournment the members of the committee were question about Fordney's amendment, and it was found to

be the universal opinion of both Republicans and Democrats that the amendment, if adopted, would nullify the Fulton resolution and render the suit useless. It was declared to be an ingenious joker, proposed in the name of innocent purchasers, but so worded as to not only practically to confirm the titles of all purchasers, but to block the Government's suit against the railroad companies.

Defeat of Fordney Sure.

In view of the fact that the committee, with the exception of French of Idaho, is unanimously in favor of passing the resolution without amendment, and in view of the further fact that the committee is opposed to the Fordney amendment, a bitter fight is expected when that amendment is called up tomorrow. That it is believed that, in view of the attitude of the President, the Department of Justice, the Senate and the House committee, Fordney will be voted down. Assurance is given that the Democrats will almost solidly vote against his amendment, and it is believed that enough Republican votes can be secured to kill off the joker. With the amendment defeated, the resolution can pass.

MOURNED BY THE NATION

DEATH OF CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN IS PEACEFUL

British Royalty Sorrows With People for Loved Premier—War on Lords Interrupted.

LONDON, April 22.—The death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, after a lingering illness of more than two months, did not come as a surprise. Although the doctors' bulletins had not declared his condition critical, that fact was perfectly conditioned, and the public had been expecting the announcement of his end at any hour during the last fortnight.

The death chamber when the end came were his niece, Mrs. Campbell, who had acted as Sir Henry's hostess since the death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, a little more than a year ago; Dr. Burnett, who was Sir Henry's personal physician and who had been in constant attendance during his long illness; and Sir Henry's wife. The ex-premier had been unconscious most of the time during the last two or three days, and his sinking was gradual. A few hours before his death telegrams were dispatched to King Edward, who with Queen Alexandra is visiting the Danish royal family at Copenhagen; the Prince of Wales and the Cabinet Ministers.

Sir Henry's illness dates from February 13, when he last appeared in the House of Commons and moved the closure of the Scottish land bills, although he had been ailing since November 12, 1907, when he participated at an entertainment in honor of Emperor William at the Guild Hall. On November 14, after addressing a political meeting at Bristol, he was seriously stricken with heart weakness, and later influenza was added to his heart trouble, bringing on his fatal illness.

The ex-premier fully appreciated his condition and realized that his recovery was improbable. He offered to give up his office some time before he actually resigned early this month. Few would have been the object of such solicitude and attention as was shown upon Sir Henry, there having been a constant stream of callers at his writing-street residence, including King Edward, who visited him on two occasions; Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales and many diplomatic and prominent men in public life.

Sir Henry's last public utterance was a warm letter of thanks to his Scottish friends, who presented him with a portrait of him in the form of a trust fund, after the manner provided by the Hepburn bill which was advocated by the President in a special message to Congress.

The leaders of the Senate and the House have been giving the subject of the appointment of commissions considerable thought and they have reached the conclusion that any such bodies organized shall be composed solely of members of Congress. So far as a currency commission is concerned the members seem to prefer one of ten members, five from each body. If a tariff commission is to be authorized which is not now thought possible, the number might be increased to 20 members equally divided between the two houses. Congress leaders are almost unanimously opposed to any commission to suggest amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law.

It has been pointed out that commissions made up of outside talent are expensive. Usually the members are usually larger than the cost of preparing legislation in the ordinary channels. It was pointed out today that little has been accomplished by the large number of commissions created to suggest legislation although one notable exception was that which prepared the preliminary draft of the gold standard law.

WILKINSON FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Murdering His Mistress at Elmhurst, Cal.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 22.—Mark A. Wilkins, on trial on the charge of murdering Vernie Carmil, of Springfield, Mo., his putative wife, at Elmhurst last October, was found guilty of murder in the first degree without recommendation this afternoon, after the jury had been out 40 minutes. Wilkins was unaided by the verdict.

DEMANDS CHANGE OF VENUE

Ruef's Lawyer to Renew Fight for Removal of Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Something in the nature of a new sensation will be sprung in the Ruef Parkside bribery trial tomorrow morning, when Attorney Ash for Ruef, will make a motion for a change of venue to some adjacent county, and in support of the motion will present voluminous testimony to prove, if possible, that Ruef cannot secure a fair and impartial trial in San Francisco.

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Change in Mining Laws.

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WILL LET CASTRO ALONE

NOTHING WILL BE DONE TO PUNISH VENEZUELA.

Senate Remains Inactive Because Public Does Not Resent Insults of Tropical Despot.

BRIGANDS GAIN STRENGTH Situation on Persian Frontier Daily Grows More Serious.

Nicknames of Royalties.

FORBIDDEN TO ISSUE FRANKS

Express Companies Enjoined Under Interstate Commerce Act.

Change in Mining Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A bill was

passed by the House under suspension of the rules today by which the mining laws were amended so as to permit the entry of mineral lands as oil lands where it has been demonstrated that oil is present. Three years are allowed in which to finance an undertaking and sink the first well.

While the free-and-easy American might refer to the Chief Executive as "Teddy," it seems to surprise him to learn that his cousins across the water indulge in similar familiar terms when speaking of their monarchs. In Great Britain and Germany especially are nicknames popular, and almost all members of the royal families, as well as prominent men generally, have them.

His Majesty Edward VII. is frequently referred to as "Eddrex"—very obviously derived from his royal signature, Edward; Rex, prior to his assumption of the crown he was familiarly known as "Bertie," and by the other members of the royal family as "The Governor."

That the Emperor of all the Russias is beloved by many of his subjects, popular ideas to the contrary notwithstanding, is evidenced by the familiar designation of "Nicky," which has clung to him since his boyhood. "The Father," as the late King of Denmark was generally called, as well as the "Father Francis," by which designation King Francis Joseph is known, show affection and reverence.

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NEMO CORSETS Fitted by the ONLY Corsetier in Portland

Employers Must Pay Damages Due to Own Negligence—No Exemption Contract Allowed—Bonaparte Says Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Roosevelt today signed the employers' liability bill upon receiving an opinion from Attorney-General Bonaparte that the measure was constitutional.

The bill makes railroads or other common carriers, while engaged in interstate commerce, liable for the injury or death of an employee if the injury or death results in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents or employees of the railroad, or by any defect or insufficiency in equipment. This provision is made applicable to carriers in the territories, the District of Columbia, the Panama canal zone and other possessions of the United States.

It is provided that in any action brought under the provisions of the bill the injured employee shall not be held to have assumed the risk of his employment in any case where the violation by the carrier of any statute enacted for safety of employees contributed to the injury or death of the employee. Any contract, rule, regulation or device to enable the carrier to exempt itself from liability under the act is rendered void by a specific declaration to that effect.

Provision is made, however, that the carrier shall receive credit for any contribution made to the employee or his family in the form of insurance, relief, benefit or indemnity. An action for the recovery of damages must be commenced within two years from the date of the injury or death of the employee by the Supreme Court, which embraces "all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce and foreign commerce." The Attorney-General then shows through his decisions and constitutional interpretations that this restriction does not make this act repugnant to the Constitution, but is in line with state statutes which have been upheld in the highest tribunals.

DO ALL BUSINESS THEMSELVES

Congress Leaders Opposed to Commissions on New Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Congress is preparing to go on record against the policy of drafting legislation through commissions authorized for that purpose. Three propositions for the establishment of commissions for the proposed session may have to be disposed of before adjournment. The first of these commissions is that proposed to investigate tariff conditions and plan the revision that will take place next year. Another commission now in prospect is that before the House in connection with financial legislation and a third has been suggested by the National Civic League.

The last named would provide for a general review of legislation affecting capital and labor with the object of suggesting amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, after the manner provided by the Hepburn bill which was advocated by the President in a special message to Congress.

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Established 1850—FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS IN BUSINESS—Established 1850 Lipman, Wolfe & Co Good Merchandise Only—Quality Considered Our Prices Are Always the Lowest

Friday Bargain Day

Women's Stockings

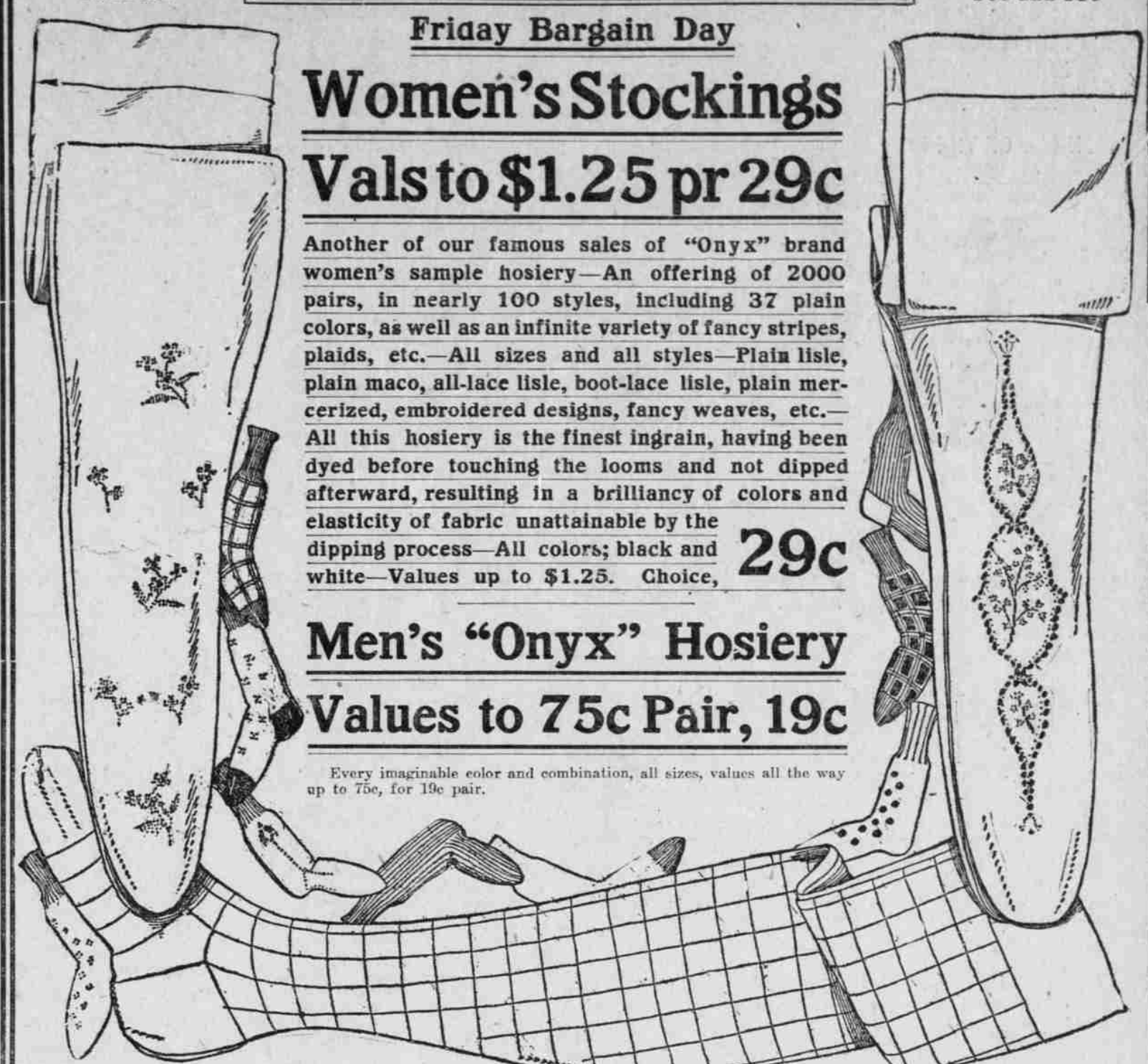
Vals to \$1.25 pr 29c

Another of our famous sales of "Onyx" brand women's sample hosiery—An offering of 2000 pairs, in nearly 100 styles, including 37 plain colors, as well as an infinite variety of fancy stripes, plaids, etc.—All sizes and all styles—Plain lisle, plain maco, all-lace lisle, boot-lace lisle, plain mercerized, embroidered designs, fancy weaves, etc.—All this hosiery is the finest ingrain, having been dyed before touching the looms and not dipped afterward, resulting in a brilliancy of colors and elasticity of fabric unattainable by the dipping process—All colors; black and white—Values up to \$1.25. Choice, 29c

Men's "Onyx" Hosiery

Values to 75c Pair, 19c

Every imaginable color and combination, all sizes, values all the way up to 75c, for 19c pair.



Friday Bargain Day

Great Sale of VEILS