

TAFT'S SUCCESS

Both Cannon and Knox Admit They Cannot Hope for Nomination.

FAIRBANKS IN SAME FIX

Though He Does Not Confess as Do Others That He Is Beaten. Hughes Chances Are Fading Away.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 23.—It is the general belief of Republicans in Congress, as well as of President Roosevelt, that Secretary Taft will be nominated on the first ballot. The exceptions are men pledged to other candidates, and some few reactionaries who have a lingering hope that something may happen to make Taft's nomination impossible, together with Senator Bourne, who still publicly declares that "Teddy will succeed himself." But fair-minded men who take an unbiased survey of the situation, whether they favor Taft or not, are thoroughly convinced that the Secretary's fight is practically won, and that if he makes as great progress during the next two months as he has made during the two months just closed, he will have the nomination "in the bag."

Some of the close friends of Speaker Cannon, men with whom the Speaker talks freely and frankly, say that the Speaker realizes that he personally stands no chance of being nominated, but on the contrary looks for the nomination of Mr. Taft. In fact, one of the Speaker's closest friends, who has been told by the Speaker that he would not be nominated, and like Mr. Cannon, he is satisfied that Mr. Taft is a sure winner. The Vice-President, while aware that nothing short of a landslide could give him the nomination, has no faith that a landslide will occur, and while he has never confessed it, he, too, must be aware of the strength of the Secretary of War.

When two rival candidates frankly admit that Mr. Taft has been beaten at the start, and when a man who has up all hope of success, it is time for the interested onlooker to take notice.

Look for Leader. There has never been a time when Cannon, Fairbanks or Knox stood the slightest chance of landing the nomination, except by some fluke. Mr. Foraker was never serious, but he was accepted by a certain portion of the negro element, Mr. La Follette, while he has a following in Wisconsin, and some enthusiastic supporters in the West, has never been a serious rival of Mr. Taft's. For the past three months there have been but two real candidates in the field, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft. Now it develops that Mr. Hughes can not get the united support of the delegation from his own state; he has failed to make headway in New England, where his supporters believed he would develop great strength, and out in the West the Hughes movement, which made considerable headway, has struck a serious blow, with the party rank and file, Mr. Hughes' stock has taken a decided tumble.

There are two things the matter with Mr. Hughes below in the first place, Mr. Hughes is not a good party man, and secondly, he will not jump in and make a fight for the nomination. Because he is not a good party man, he is not a leading politician of his state who supported him for Governor, are unwilling to support him for the Presidential nomination, for they do not believe that he would be entirely too independent, and grant too many concessions to the opposition party. Moreover, they do not believe in electing a man to the Presidency if it is to be that man's policy to distribute patronage regardless of the politics of applicants. This fact has arrayed against Mr. Hughes the practical politicians of New York State.

Never Were in Race. Moreover, experienced politicians, when booming a nation for a man, expect a man to take off his coat and take a hand in the fight; indeed, they want him to lead the fight. This Mr. Hughes has declined to do, confining himself entirely to the duties of the gubernatorial office. Hence, many New York Republicans who might support Mr. Hughes if he would help himself, have not done so. Mr. Hughes is a candidate for the nomination, for they do not believe in his forcing an office upon a man if he does not care enough about it to make a fight in his own behalf. They are afraid that if Mr. Hughes were nominated, he would still devote his entire time to his duties as Governor, leaving the Secretary in other hands.

If Bryan is nominated by the Democrats he will be in the forefront of the fight from the day of his nomination to the day of election. In the eyes of many New York Republicans, it is not a man who is not afforded to nominate a man who would remain inactive while Bryan was making the fight of his life.

The objectives aimed at Hughes do not apply to Taft. Secretary Taft is, to begin with, a good party man, and in making appointments he would confine himself to Republicans, believing there is as good material in the Republican ranks as can be found anywhere. He would not make concessions to the Democrats; he would not be an independent, in the sense that he would disregard party lines. At the same time Mr. Taft has shown his interest in the campaign by declaring himself a candidate for the nomination; by putting himself on record, time and again, on the leading issues of the day; by going to all parts of the country, getting in touch with the people, and by personally directing his fight.

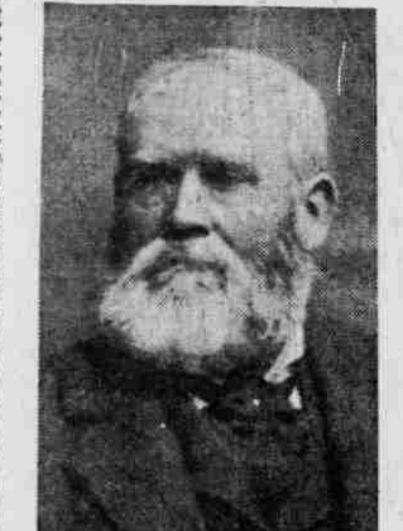
Taft is a Fighter. He is not a receptive candidate; he is a fighting candidate, determined to best his adversaries, and he is stanchly backing up his lieutenants who are aiding in the battle. He has indicated he will be just as keen after the election as he has been after the nomination. He wants the office and he wants his party to win. If his party entrusts the campaign to his hands he will wage a more determined fight than any other man aspiring to the nomination. Taft is a fighter, and the people like a fighter, when he is fighting a clear fight.

With disunion in New York and a divided delegation, Hughes will not make as favorable an impression in the convention as was expected a month ago. Then it was believed he would have the solid New York delegation behind him, as well as delegates from New England and the West. He looks now as if he would get only a few delegates from the New York delegation and a few scattering votes from outside. With such support as that Hughes would not likely develop into a dangerous rival if Taft should fail to be nominated on the first ballot. But, as stated at the outset, present indications point to Taft's nomination on the first call, and in that event Hughes will receive merely a complimentary vote, like that to be accorded

VICTORY IS GAINED

(Continued from First Page.) are good, no court of equity will injure them. He pointed out that the Fordney amendment was objectionable on three grounds. It would prevent suit against the railroad company, which is an "innocent purchaser," so called, it would validate the two mortgages on land grant, it would confirm secret sales that have been made by the railway company. "We have reason to believe," he said, "that the railroad company has made secret sales in large quantities in recent times. This amendment would deny the Government the right to attack these secret sales." In conclusion, he said: "The Department of Justice is kindly disposed towards the interests of all. It will desire to urge that all rightful interests of everyone be protected." The Department of Justice is kindly disposed towards the interests of all. It will desire to urge that all rightful interests of everyone be protected. "The Department of Justice is kindly disposed towards the interests of all. It will desire to urge that all rightful interests of everyone be protected."

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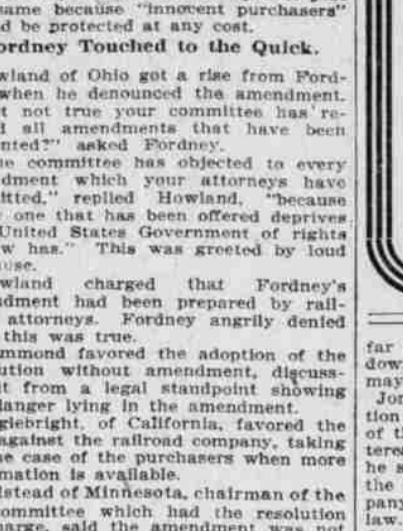
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TOMORROW ENDS THE SALE OF SAMPLE PIECES IN THE QUAINT DESIGNS

Since the commencement of this sale we have been continually adding a number of sample pieces in both the fumed and weathered oak, and there still remains an opportunity for those who desire to select furniture of this character for the living-room, den, library and hall. Following are some of the many pieces offered at such unusual price reductions:

- \$5.25 Table in the weathered oak \$2.35
\$6.75 Stand in weathered oak \$3.00
\$6.50 Chair in the weathered oak \$3.00
\$8.50 Arm Rocker in the weathered oak for \$4.50
\$13.50 Hall Mirror in the weathered oak for \$6.90
\$16.00 Arm Chair in the weathered oak for \$7.50
\$19.00 Shaving Stand in the weathered oak for \$8.90
\$20.00 Music Cabinet in weathered oak for \$9.50
\$20 Bookcase in weathered oak \$9.75
\$25 Hall Seat in weathered oak \$11.25
\$25 Bookcase in weathered oak \$12.50
\$26.00 Hall Mirror in weathered oak for \$12.50
\$30 Bookcase in weathered oak \$13.50
\$54.00 Settee in fumed oak for \$25.00
\$57 Hall-Tree in weathered oak \$32.00

ART WALL PAPERS IN THE DECORATIVE DEPARTMENT 6TH FLOOR. TULL & GIBBS COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. LAWN MOWERS AND GARDEN TOOLS IN THE BASEMENT.

far from home to find supporters. Vote down the amendment so no guilty party may escape," he concluded. "The resolution without amendment. 'The interests of the few must be subservient to the interests of all the people of this country,' he said. 'The real proposition is: Shall the law be observed? This railroad company has very flagrantly violated the law. This House cannot afford to vote down a proposition which will enable the Attorney-General to compel compliance with the law or to punish its violators.' Mondell concluded the debate, reiterating that the amendment would absolutely nullify the suit. No greater harm could come to the so-called innocent purchasers than to pass the amendment, thereby leaving their rights in jeopardy, just as they are today.

EFFECT OF THE RESOLUTION. Bonaparte Can Sue Land-Grant Companies in Two Ways. Adoption of Senator Fulton's land-grant resolution yesterday by the House of Representatives in Washington authorizes the Government to present to a court of equity alternative claims either for forfeiture of the 2,000,000 acres of land held illegally by the Southern Pacific, and 9,000 acres held by the Southern Oregon Company, or for fulfillment of the terms of the grants by those companies. Those terms are sales to actual settlers in quantities of not more than 160 acres to each purchaser, and at a price not exceeding \$2.50 an acre. In the case of the Southern Oregon Company, as to wagon road lands in Coos and Douglas Counties, there is no actual settler limitation.

These limitations are held by Government authorities to be a condition fulfilled by the companies after receiving the land. As the condition subsequent is not self-executing, title to the land cannot automatically revert to the Government for disregard of the condition subsequent. Therefore, until the Government asserts the right of forfeiture by the Fulton resolution, the land title remains undisturbed in the companies. After forfeiture shall be claimed, no further sales can be made. The resolution is as follows: Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to institute and prosecute any and all suits in equity, actions at law, and other proceedings which may be deemed appropriate, to enforce any and all rights and remedies of the United States of America in any manner arising or growing out of, or pertaining to, either or any of the following described acts of Congress, to wit: 'An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, in Oregon,' approved July 25, 1866, as amended by the acts approved June 25, 1868, and April 10, 1869; also 'An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg, in said state,' approved March 2, 1869; also 'An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon,' approved May 4, 1870, including all rights and remedies in any manner relating to the lands or any part thereof granted by either or any of said acts; and in and by any and all suits, actions or proceedings, the Attorney-General shall in such manner as he shall deem appropriate, assert all rights and remedies existing in favor of the United States of America in any such suits, actions or proceedings relating to the subject of such suits, actions or proceedings, the Attorney-General on behalf of the United States that the lands granted by each of said acts, respectively, and any such suits, actions or proceedings, be referred to the United States, by reason of any breaches or violations of any of said acts, which may be alleged and established in any such suits, actions or proceedings, not being intended hereby to determine the rights of the claimant or party to any such forfeiture or forfeitures, but it being intended to fully authorize the Attorney-General, in and by such suits, actions or proceedings, to assert on behalf of the United States, and the court or courts before which such suits, actions or proceedings may be instituted or pending, to ascertain, consider and adjudicate the claim and right of the United States to such forfeiture or forfeitures, and if found, to enforce the same. Resolved further, That the authority and direction hereinbefore given shall extend to

any and all suits, actions or proceedings which may be instituted or pending under the authority of the Attorney-General at the time of the adoption and approval hereof. A huge landed estate of 2,000,000 acres lies in Oregon, obtained and held in violation of law, barred against the people and possessed by a single proprietor—Harriman, or the Southern Pacific Company. Adoption of the Fulton resolution opens the way to break up this estate and dispose of it to the people as the law ordains. The land was granted by Congress 40 years ago as bonus for two railroads, on condition that the railroads should convert the land into cash by selling it to actual settlers at not more than \$2.50 an acre and in quantities of not more than 160 acres to each purchaser. The railroads, now owned by Harriman, claim absolute ownership of the land, like ownership of right of way and freight yards. The resolution authorizes suits also against the Southern Oregon Company, a corporation holding some 9,000 acres of land in Coos and Douglas Counties, granted by Congress as a wagon-road bonus.

The resolution was held two months in the House of Representatives by attempts to amend it so as to "protect" "innocent purchasers." But each of the proposed amendments would have afforded an innocent-purchaser loophole for the landed companies, since they are purchasers, two or three times removed from the original companies. Timber men who purchased large tracts of the land in violation of the limitations, feared the resolution and invaded the National capital in large numbers to aid the railroad in the fight for the innocent-purchaser amendment.

Hughes Calls Extra Session. ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—Governor Hughes at 4:50 today called to be filed with the Secretary of State a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on Monday, May 11. The proclamation does not specify any subject which the Governor will recommend for consideration at the extra session.

ELEGANT APPAREL

THIS Spring we show men's clothing that reflects credit on the tailoring art. The garments are made by hand—carefully, conscientiously and ably, by the best tailoring talent known to the trade. The best fabrics and trimmings are employed in their construction; clever patterns and smart designs are the special features. They impart to the wearer that distinctive air of elegance and refinement demanded by good dressers. Modeled and designed by STEINBLOCK, SCHLOSS BROS., AND BRADBURY SYSTEM. Yet they \$40 Down to \$20 are modestly priced. From

SATURDAY EVENING SPECIAL

\$6.50 Couch Covers \$2.95

Only one to a customer; these Couch Covers are full size, 3 yds. long by 60 ins. wide, ten different Kaska and Oriental patterns, with heavy knotted fringe. Vals \$2.95 to \$6.50, but between 6 and 9 P. M. Saturday they will be sold for

JUVENILE SECTION

Dress the boys and girls comfortably, stylishly and reasonably by selecting all their clothes from the splendid stock carried in our juvenile section. For the boys, there are the reliable Mrs. Jane Hopkins and Sincerity Bond brands; for the girls, all the pretty ginghams, duck, crash—also serge dresses. EXTRA PRETTY—For girls from 4 to 8, is a white shrunk cotton Jumper Dress, trimmed with blue; pleated \$1.00 skirt, low neck and short sleeves. Price. Another dainty style is made of Hygrade Galatin in striped patterns, with red sailor collar and dickey; will give \$1.75 fine service for child from 4 to 8. Price.



Credit if Desired: You can arrange to pay for your Spring outfit in weekly, monthly or semi-monthly payments as you wish. Our Men's Furnishings section bids for your patronage, and, if merit is considered, is justly entitled to it. The Store Where Your Credit Is Good. EASTERN OUTFITTING CO. Corner Washington and Tenth Sts.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. Coughs, Colds, CROUP, Whooping Cough. Perfect fitting glasses \$1 at M.C. Rogers.