

HANLEY CONVICTED
SINGLE GUILTY
Compromise Verdict Finds Him
Guilty of Maintaining Fence
Around Federal Land.

RESULT SURPRISE TO ALL
Big Rancher Is Not Held as Preventing
Access to Tract and Defense
Will Seek New Trial on
Peculiar Ruling.

Found guilty of maintaining an enclosure of Government land and not guilty of preventing access to tract across Government land was the somewhat paradoxical verdict reached by the jury in the trial of William Hanley, the big stockman of Eastern Oregon. Under this conviction Mr. Hanley can be sentenced to pay a fine of \$1000 and be imprisoned for one year or both. The minimum fine and imprisonment is \$1 and one day in jail. The verdict was apparently a compromise reached after the 11 jurors had deliberated for 17 hours and was announced in court at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Hanley was not present, but was represented by his attorneys, C. E. S. Wood and John Gearin. It is understood that the jurors stood seven for conviction and four for acquittal on the counts when the first ballot was taken and that all of Monday night the alignment stood unbroken. It is believed likely that the seven who stood for conviction agreed on acquittal on the second count and the others consented to a verdict of guilty on the first. The result of the trial was a surprise to both Hanley and his attorneys as they confidently expected an acquittal, believing they had shown that Mr. Hanley, development company, had never given orders to keep in repair the fences which were put up by former owners and that Mr. Hanley believed them to be in a dilapidated and ineffective condition. Unusual Features of Case.

The case thus closed had some unusual features inasmuch as part of the enclosure was alleged to be a high rimrock or natural barrier. The fences extend on three sides and on but part of the fourth, with the exception of fences across a few draws or cañons through the rimrock. All the fences, in fact, were on deeded land owned by the company, but the original holders had purchased a strip of 60-acre tracts extending partly on two sides of the enclosure. One of these strips, a quarter of a mile in width, was about 13 miles long. The fences, it is asserted, were originally constructed by Pete French, now dead. Within the enclosure are four ranches, the "B" ranch, Buena Vista, Red House ranch and Diamond ranch, all owned formerly by the French-Glenn Company, and acquired in 1905 by the Harnoy Valley Development Company, of which Mr. Hanley is manager. These ranches comprise about 50,000 acres of deeded land. The Government land within the enclosure has an area of 30,000 acres. It is about 100 miles around the tract, and 70 miles of fences, besides the natural barriers to enclose it. It is proper to explain that the verdict of "guilty" against Hanley involves no question of real moral guilt. The indictment did not claim that Mr. Hanley ever had anything to do with the construction of the fences. In question, the law permits a man to be tried if the fence maintained on his property, whether originally constructed by him or not, and all that this verdict declares is that there was in actual existence on property of which Mr. Hanley is manager. Upon the charge that he had ever obstructed entrance upon the Government land, or had in any way prevented access to it, he was found not guilty. Mr. Hanley's life record is opposed to the fencing of Government land. He stated under oath at the trial that he had never fenced a foot of Government land in his life.

TARIFF AS A SUBSIDY
So Defined by One of Its Warm
Advocates.

WINLOCK, Wash., May 21.—(To the Editor.)—In reply to your answer to my question in your issue of May 8, permit me to say: It seems you devoted an undue amount of space in your esteemed paper for the purpose of informing your readers that I hold an office under the Federal Government. That has nothing to do with the tariff question. Neither did your editorial advise me to write you. I should say, "If, perhaps, I should feel under obligations, to hold orthodox views on protectionism" throw any light on the subject matter, except to protect attention from the issue and cast suspicion upon my sincerity and motives. Allow me to be untrammelled to express my own opinion on any subject whatsoever, as any editorial writer working for a salary or owning a paper, in your issue of May 21, in your editorial, "It is not the competition of pauper-made goods which the American workman has to dread." What he has to fear, is the pauper himself who invades this country." In answer to my question, "Why?" you say: "The alertness and intelligence of American labor has a fair chance to win its legitimate advantage. In spite of the fact that it earns more money, a foreign workman can in his own country, nevertheless it puts a cheaper article on the market, for the reason that it can do the work in a shorter time and do it better. The poorly-fed, downtrodden foreigner, sluggish in mind and body, his movements are slow and ill-directed, his production is like the man who produces it." Such remarks are quite popular and, if uttered with proper pathos in a spread-eagle speech, call forth great applause because the blood and the veins of every American whose ancestors immigrated more than a generation ago. But is it true? Can the products of American labor compete with the products of pauper labor in the markets of the world? Some of our industries are so highly developed that their products, though made by expensive labor, can outsell and undersell the foreign product of the same variety in its own market. These industries need no protection, they have outgrown their infancy and should be left to take care of themselves. But there are others. Humiliating as it may be, yet it is a fact that some of our industries are as yet mere infants who, if left unprotected, would have as little chance to win in a struggle with their European rivals, as an ordinary man would have in a fight with a professional pugilist. In spite of our tariff, great quantities of pauper-made goods are annually imported into this country which command a higher price, than the same class of goods, made by expensive American labor. For instance: Razors, under the Dingley rates, pay a duty of 50 per cent, the House proposes to raise this duty to 75 per cent and the Senate to 100 per cent. The object is obvious. The Dingley tariff has not been adequate to build up a razor industry of our own. Perhaps it is not worth while. The "slow" British and Germans make a razor for less money, than the bright and intelligent Americans. The "sluggish in mind and body" foreigners furnish us with textiles, woven from our own cotton, for which we pay double the price of our domestic product. The "ill-fed" Germans knit from American cotton, hosiery and gloves which have no equal. The "downtrodden" Irish produce linens, we cannot match. The heathen Chinese and Japanese sell us cotton, hosiery and gloves which have no equal. The "downtrodden" Irish produce linens, we cannot match. The heathen Chinese and Japanese sell us cotton, hosiery and gloves which have no equal. The "downtrodden" Irish produce linens, we cannot match. The heathen Chinese and Japanese sell us cotton, hosiery and gloves which have no equal.

PORTLAND OREGON WILL BE
THE BIGGEST CITY
WEST OF CHICAGO
ALL RAILROADS WILL COME OVER THE NORTH BANK BRIDGE
All Transcontinental and Local Trains Stop at East St. Johns

To Be Business and Industrial Center of Peninsula—Builders, Contractors, Capitalists Awake to Your Opportunities
The SWIFT PLANT will be completed in about two months' time. This, with the MONARCH LUMBER MILL, will employ THOUSANDS OF MEN, who will want to live close to their work. EAST ST. JOHNS is over 2000 feet nearer to these industries than Swift's own townsite. Houses will be snapped up by workmen as fast as they are erected in East St. Johns. Wise builders will start scores of houses without delay. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. You can either sell or rent houses advantageously. You can secure WHOLE BLOCKS OF LOTS AS LEVEL AS A FLOOR, with GRADED STREETS and WATER MAINS laid, at very LOW PRICES. ACT QUICKLY. We are allowing 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT while grading and pipe-laying is going on. Also a special building discount. Excellent business and manufacturing opportunities are now open at EAST ST. JOHNS.

THERE'S A REASON, AND IT'S PLAIN!

PORTLAND is destined to be the GREATEST city west of Chicago. The Peninsula is the natural industrial center of Greater Portland. As hundreds of thousands of people populate the Peninsula, more bridges will be demanded. Ships will eventually abandon the upper river, and new shipping facilities will be created down stream, thus avoiding the bridges. It will not be many years before all sea-going ships will pier on the great Columbia River. The law of Nature is rapidly taking its course here. The North Bank Depot, the only one on the Peninsula is at Maegley Junction. All local and trans-continental trains stop at Maegley Junction. The great Swift Packing Plant, Monarch Lumber Mill, and other extensive industries are centering around Maegley Junction. East St. Johns is the nearest high land and business and residence district to the big industries. THERE IS A REASON and the reason is plain to all who know anything about expansion. The Secret of Successful Investment is to know where people want to locate, and to get there first. People's judgment differ—a few exercise their judgment quickly and with precision. Others vacillate and later bemoan their apathy, and find little consolation in the fact that they too might be wealthy if they invested their money when they had the opportunity such as EAST ST. JOHNS now affords even the poor man.

EAST ST. JOHNS IS THE PLACE FOR YOU!

TAKE ST. JOHNS CAR AND GET OFF AT EAST ST. JOHNS, WHERE OUR OFFICE IS LOCATED. FARE 5 CENTS.

THE SPANTON CO.

LEADING SUB-DIVISION AGENTS
270 STARK STREET, PORTLAND,
OREGON. PHONES A-M-2828

RUSHLIGHT TAKES HIS JOB

Mayor for Day He is Ready to Run Again.
Executive Board Meeting at Which He Presides Does Little but Audit Payroll.
A special meeting of the Executive Board was held yesterday morning at the City Hall, with Acting Mayor Rushlight in the chair. Mayor Lane being in Seattle the represent Portland at the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the duty of presiding at the meeting fell to the acting mayor. The board met at 10 o'clock and the Mayor Lane being in Seattle the represent Portland at the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the duty of presiding at the meeting fell to the acting mayor. The board met at 10 o'clock and the Mayor Lane being in Seattle the represent Portland at the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the duty of presiding at the meeting fell to the acting mayor.

WOMAN PROMISES TO DO BETTER

Miss Mary Adele Case Began Her Way to Fame in Portland.
Miss Mary Adele Case, whose engagement to Claude Spreckels of California, was recently announced, was formerly a singer in this city. She was born in one of the Middle Western States, and after the death of her father, who was a pianist, she came to Portland, where she was engaged to Oregon City, Or., where they made their home, about 10 or 12 years ago. Miss Case discovered she had a mezzo soprano voice which afterward turned out to be a contralto of fine quality, and, yielding to the advice of her friends, she began to sing. Her first concert was in direction of Mrs. Ellen Kinsman Mann, then a well-known teacher of voice in this city, but who has since removed to Chicago, Ill., where she is a member of the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Miss Case next proceeded to Boston, Mass., for further vocal study, and after an absence of about one year, returned to this city in 1902. She taught music at Baker City, Or., and soon made a reputation as a favorite singer in this section of the country. But she was ambitious to study and sing in the larger world of music, especially in Europe, and through a friend she attracted the notice of Henry Clay Barnabee, who happened to be singing in "Robin Hood" at the old Marquam Grand. Mr. Barnabee was so rushed with rehearsals and the like that he had no spare time at his disposal to make an appointment at the theater where he hoped to test Miss Case's voice. Much depended in those days on what Barnabee's verdict would be. Miss Case succeeded in meeting the veteran singer and comedian as he was sitting in the depot waiting to board his train.

ROSS MUST STAND TRIAL

COURT WILL PROBE EXCISE BOARD CHARGES.
Demurrer in Behalf of Man Who Circulated Petition Is Overruled by Bronaugh.
The demurrer of Attorney Seneca Fouts to the indictment charging Allen G. Ross, a circulator of the Excise Board petition, with perjury in having sworn before Francis I. McKenna, who is a notary public, that the signers he had secured were legal voters, was promptly overruled by Presiding Judge Bronaugh at the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. The case will go to trial on its merits. Attorney Fouts read the Oregon Initiative law passed in 1902, and the amendments to it, made later by the Legislature. He said that, under the amendment, the circulator of the petition is required to swear before a notary public that he believes the signature to be those of legal voters, and that each signer has correctly stated his address. The penalty for violating this statute is a fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years. Mr. Fouts contended that the grand jury could not indict under the perjury statute for this kind of an offense. District Attorney Cameron said that the perjury statute is not repealed by any other statute, and that the man is being tried anyway upon the provisions of the city ordinance under which the petition was circulated. The state law has no application in this case, said he. In deciding the case, Judge Bronaugh remarked that he does not understand that because a law changes an act as a crime that the same wrongful act may not be punished under another statute.

NOTICES BAR LENSES

Williamette Tent & Awning Co.,
23 and 25 North Front St.,
Awnings, out-door sleeping rooms, canvas and Japanese Porch Curtains, Wool and Cotton Flags, all sizes.
A 388. Main 988

Many Took Advantage

Of Our Opening Sale, June 1
And bought 5, 10 and 20 acres each of our
CRESWELL
Fruit Tracts
Located 12 miles south of Eugene, on main line Southern Pacific Ry. These buyers met Hon. W. K. Newell, President Oregon State Horticultural Society, who agrees to deliver them a full bearing fruit orchard in five years in perfect condition. They made choice selections, being the first on the ground.

More Orchard Tracts Just as Good

Soil does not require irrigation. Ideal climate. Plenty of rainfall. Green fields. Pure air and water.

Think of It!

If you act quickly you can be sure of "nailing" a few acres that will be a full-bearing fruit orchard in 5 years, and make you independent for life. Try to buy a full-bearing orchard now, and it will cost you \$1000 per acre, or more. You can get this from us for \$400 and \$500 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance five annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. We have just returned from the tract and have bought ten acres ourselves. Now is your chance. The A. C. Bohmstedt Co., 252 Alder Street, Portland, Or. Phone Main 1274.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
Portland, Oregon.
June 2, 1909.
Mr. Husband,
Dear Sir:--
This is a straight from the shoulder letter to you Mr. Head-of-the-house, and for your family's future sake, read it through carefully, - it means a great deal. There are in Portland to-day a great many land and lot selling propositions, the town is full of them. Be careful, don't let the noise of the accompanying fireworks turn your head - act slowly, and thoughtfully, but wisely. Some Real Estate firms are to-day bewailing the lack of business, - there's lots of noise but apparently no sales. Now, it is our intention to make a little racket ourselves, we've got to do that to get your attention, but we intend that our noise shall bring results, in fact we know it will, as it has in the past, because our proposition, in the first place, is a conservative one, it is one that appeals to the common sense of any man who is accustomed to think for himself. We are going to sell \$100,000 worth of Westmoreland property during the month of June. We have keyed our efforts to that pitch, and we are going to reach it simply because our salesmen are all with us, and they are with us simply because they, themselves, believe in the proposition from the investor's point of view. Are you going to be fair with yourself by looking into this matter? Why not satisfy yourself that Westmoreland is the place that offers you the greatest number of home advantages - that it is what we say it is, - "the finest piece of property ever put on the market in Portland"? The coupon appearing in another part of this paper will save you at least \$50.00, perhaps \$100.00, - better clip it out and see us. This is a personal message with a real, genuine, well meant offer. We believe in Westmoreland ourselves, and we want you to. Yours very truly,
Columbia Trust Company.
J. M. Clark,
President.

THE CRESWELL FRUIT TRACTS

Located 12 miles south of Eugene, on main line Southern Pacific Ry. These buyers met Hon. W. K. Newell, President Oregon State Horticultural Society, who agrees to deliver them a full bearing fruit orchard in five years in perfect condition. They made choice selections, being the first on the ground.

More Orchard Tracts Just as Good

Soil does not require irrigation. Ideal climate. Plenty of rainfall. Green fields. Pure air and water.

Think of It!

If you act quickly you can be sure of "nailing" a few acres that will be a full-bearing fruit orchard in 5 years, and make you independent for life. Try to buy a full-bearing orchard now, and it will cost you \$1000 per acre, or more. You can get this from us for \$400 and \$500 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance five annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. We have just returned from the tract and have bought ten acres ourselves. Now is your chance. The A. C. Bohmstedt Co., 252 Alder Street, Portland, Or. Phone Main 1274.