

TOWNSEND TEARS OFF THEIR MASK

Motive of Land Grant Lumbermen.

GOVERNMENT WAIVES NO RIGHT

Amendment Would Protect the Railroad From Loss.

WOULD BAR FORFEITURE

Government Attorney Exposes False Pretense of Innocent Purchasers. Hawley Asks to Have Embargo on Settlement Lifted.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 14.—If the House committee on public land should amend the Fulton resolution in such a way as to block the purpose of the Department of Justice in instituting suit to forfeit the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Company, it will not be able to plead ignorance as an excuse, for B. D. Townsend devoted more than three hours today to explaining to the committee the object of the proposed suit and the importance of special legislation to remove all doubt as to the right of the Attorney-General to institute such proceedings. Mr. Townsend made a remarkably forceful presentation of the Government's case, and put the committee on its guard against any amendments containing jokers which may be proposed in the name of "innocent purchasers," but which in reality will have the effect of annulling any proceedings the Attorney-General may determine to initiate.

Would Prevent Forfeiture. Every amendment so far proposed to amend the Fulton resolution, and to block the purpose of the Department of Justice in instituting suit to forfeit the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Company, it will not be able to plead ignorance as an excuse, for B. D. Townsend devoted more than three hours today to explaining to the committee the object of the proposed suit and the importance of special legislation to remove all doubt as to the right of the Attorney-General to institute such proceedings. Mr. Townsend made a remarkably forceful presentation of the Government's case, and put the committee on its guard against any amendments containing jokers which may be proposed in the name of "innocent purchasers," but which in reality will have the effect of annulling any proceedings the Attorney-General may determine to initiate.

Lumbermen's Real Motive. Mr. Townsend abruptly stated that the lumbermen who have bought large tracts of railroad land contrary to the provisions of the law are here asking Congress to validate and confirm their titles, which they know to be bad. They are asking Congress to legalize that which was done illegally, regardless of the effect it may have upon the Government's case against the railroads. Some of them admit that such an amendment as they seek would afford absolute protection to the railroad company, but they insist upon having it, nevertheless. Mr. Townsend would not consent to any such amendment, and it was clearly to be inferred from what he said that, if an unsatisfactory amendment is inserted in the resolution, one which will let the railroad company escape, and if Congress shall pass a resolution so amended, the President will not sign it, for the Attorney-General will not accept it.

Making Their Title Worse. If this inference is fairly drawn, then the lumbermen are unknowingly working against their own interests, for, if they should innocently or otherwise be instrumental in preventing suit by forcing through an unsatisfactory resolution, the Department of Justice, fully cognizant of the facts, has it in its power to declare void those deeds by which these same lumbermen acquired large tracts of timber land from the railroad in violation of the law. Mr. Townsend said the resolution confers no power upon the Attorney-General, so far as the purchasers are concerned, which he does not already enjoy. He explained that, if there should be forfeiture, it would only apply to land now

In the hands of the railroad company, and purchasers from the railroad would not be affected unless there should be separate proceedings against them.

Will Not Injure Industry. While he could not say how far the department would go beyond attacking the railroad company, he disclaimed a purpose to inflict injury upon legitimate industry, and he believed that purchasers of large tracts would receive fair treatment in a court of equity, if forced to go there. But they seek to avoid equity proceedings, and ask Congress to give them what they do not have—a clear title. He objected to any legislation which would in any way change the status of these purchasers before the law; they are not entitled to special relief.

If, after the grant is forfeited, Congress should deem it advisable, it could, by a special act, extend relief to purchasers who are other than pure speculators, who



Elihu Root, Secretary of State. Compares Immigration to Invasion of Barbarians.

are expending good money in developing their land.

Plea of Lumbermen. Following Mr. Townsend, Arthur Hill, of Saginaw, a heavy stockholder in the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, addressed the committee in favor of the "innocent purchasers" amendment. His company, he said, bought in good faith and not for speculation. He quoted Attorney-General Bonaparte as saying that purchasers had no equities and therefore declared they must be protected by an amendment. He said that the amendment would prevent those purchasers who had bought in violation of the law, innocently though it may have been, which would not simultaneously protect the railroad company, which has been the chief offender.

Oregon's Growth Retarded. In concluding the hearing the committee listened to a brief argument from Representative Hawley, who has been following the matter closely from the first. Mr. Hawley contradicted the statement of the lumbermen that the remaining land, if opened, would not be suitable for settlement. He knew of his own knowledge of thousands of acres now held by the railroad which is the very best kind of farming or orchard land, and he declared that thousands of applications had been made for this land by intending settlers since 1902, all of whom were refused the right to buy. He explained how Oregon's development had been seriously retarded by this and other land grants.

Danger in Amendment. Mr. Hawley impressed on the committee the importance of rendering the Attorney-General every possible assistance in his suit against the railroad company. Should the railroad company in any way be released from its obligation it would be in unquestioned possession of over 2,000,000 acres of the best remaining land in Oregon, worth \$55,000,000, and no power under heaven could compel it to sell. While he said he would like to see Oregon's industries protected and while he wanted nothing more than absolute justice done to all parties, he wanted full justice and he did not want the railroad company released from its clear obligation.

Fire Escapes for Schools. CENTRALIA, Wash., March 14.—(Special.)—The Centralia School Board has taken warning from the Collinswood, O., school disaster, and will erect fire escapes on all the school buildings. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Board last night, after an examination of the buildings had shown them to be in a very dangerous condition.

POSTAL BANKS IN CLOSE PROSPECT

Senate Committee Will Report Bill.

WILL PASS IT THIS SESSION

House Will Have Ample Time to Take Action.

THREE MEASURES IN ONE

Every Money Order Office to Have Bank Attached—Two Per Cent Interest and Deposits Limited to \$1000 Each.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—(Special.)—After several weeks' consideration, a postal savings bank bill has been drafted for presentation by the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads next week. The sub-committee appointed to decide upon the measure held its final meeting this afternoon. Postmaster-General Meyer participating in an advisory capacity. The measure decided upon is a composite of the bills introduced by Senator Carter of Montana, chairman of the sub-committee, by Senator Burkett of Nebraska and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. The Knox bill was introduced by request, and was known as the Meyer measure, having been drawn under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Will Put Burden on House. In all probability the bill will engage the Senate's attention as soon as the Aldrich emergency currency measure is out of the way. It is now planned to have a vote on the bill this afternoon, but the Senate will probably not act before adjournment in the present session, if the leaders are going to take it up. At any rate, the Senate will do its part and the popular branch of Congress will be responsible for nonaction.

Banks at All Money Order Offices.

Under the provisions of the bill agreed upon today, a system of postal savings banks is established by law, as proposed in the original Carter measure, instead of merely authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish the system. The system, however, is to be under the direction of the Postmaster-General. Every money order office of the Presidential class is to be a postal bank from the start, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to extend the system to other money order offices as fast as practicable. It is provided that accounts may be opened and deposits made by any person 18 years of age or upward. No person may have more than one account. Corporations are barred from opening accounts, the design being to encourage individual savings and nothing more.

Limit Deposits and Interest.

Initial deposit of an account must be the amount of \$1, but additional deposits of 10 cents or multiples thereof are to be allowed. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on deposits is allowed. No interest is to be allowed on deposits in excess of \$500 made in any one year, and at no time is interest to be paid on a deposit of more than \$1000. The depositor after the first year may draw interest, in other words, on a total of \$1000, but for no greater amount, regardless of the time in which the deposits accumulate. Two hundred dollars is fixed as the maximum amount of money a person may deposit in any one month. It is provided that withdrawals shall be made in even dollars, except in settling up accounts. National banks are prohibited from collecting exchange on any savings

bank remittances. There is a section also which provides that all postal savings are to be regarded as public moneys, subject to the safeguards and preferences provided by statute therefor. They are to be exempt from seizure or attachment and from taxation. The amount of a deposit cannot be disclosed by any official except by order of the Postmaster-General.

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GOVERNOR WILL RUN FOR SENATOR

Chamberlain to Enter Race if Nominated.

STANDS ON STATEMENT NO. 1

Declares This is the Issue Between "Bosses" and People.

AFTER REPUBLICAN VOTES

Declares He Believes in Roosevelt's Policies and is Better Republican Than Those Who Slander the President in Private.

Governor Chamberlain yesterday announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in the primary election next month. The announcement was issued at Corvallis, while the Governor was en route to Yaquina, where he will investigate the oyster beds maintained by the state at that point.

Governor Chamberlain makes Statement No. 1 his main issue, and endorses the direct primary law and the right of the people to nominate candidates for all offices. Realizing that the Legislature undoubtedly will be Republican, the Governor seeks by embracing the statement to bind its members to elect as Senator not the candidate nominated by the Republicans in the primary election, but the successful candidate in the regular election in June.

If Named Will Make Campaign.

The Governor says he is willing to accept the nomination if it is given him by his party and "friends" at the primary nominating election, and will in such an event appeal to the people of all parties for election in June.

In his announcement the Governor declares Statement No. 1 is the only issue before the people in the present campaign. In keeping with his "non-partisan" doctrine, he supplements that declaration by saying: "There is no great National issue to be discussed in this campaign."

The full text of Governor Chamberlain's announcement follows:

SALEM, Or., March 14.—To the people of the State of Oregon: I have been requested by friends of different political parties to become a candidate for United States Senator at the approaching primary and general election, and have received the indorsement of committees of my own party in several of the counties for the same position. I have given these requests and indorsements my very deliberate consideration, and I now declare my willingness to accept the nomination if it is voluntarily given me by my party and friends at the primary nominating election, and will in such event appeal to the people of all parties for election in June.

I believe firmly in the direct primary, and in the right of the people to nominate candidates for all offices. I believe in the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and to accomplish this that no candidate should be elected to the Legislature who does not unqualifiedly sign Statement No. 1, pledging himself to vote for the candidate for United States Senator who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to his individual preference.

Takes Statement No. 1.

Many of the states have declared in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by direct vote at all times. The lower house of Congress has at least five times by resolution voted for such amendment, and each time the Senate of the United States has defeated it. It follows, therefore, that there is only one way to bring about the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and that is by proceeding along the lines laid down by the law of Oregon and electing only such candidates to the Legislature as are willing to bind themselves to vote for that candidate for United States Senator who shall receive the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general elec-

tion preceding the election of such Senator, without regard to individual preference.

The people of this state have taken an advanced position on this subject, fully realizing that in no other way is it possible to get an end to such disgraceful and notoriously corrupt proceedings as have characterized many sessions of the Legislature of this state when it has become necessary to elect a Senator. It is for the people to determine in the election soon to take place whether or not they will continue to occupy the advanced position they have taken on this subject, or whether they will recede and again surrender to the corrupt boss and political machine the power which they have after years of struggle and with difficulty snatched from their hands.

See Only One Issue in Campaign.

There is practically no other issue before the people in the present campaign. It is one which involves the maintenance of the primary law in its integrity and the right of the people to elect a Senator. It is a death struggle between the people on the one side and a corrupt system on the other. No other or



George E. Chamberlain, Governor of Oregon, Candidate for Senator.

better evidence of the truth of this statement is needed than the fact which representatives of the old regime are now making to again stretch themselves in power.

There is no great National issue to be discussed in this campaign, and yet appeals are being and will be made to party loyalty by the representatives of the system and of machine methods. The President of the United States and the Democratic and Republican masses are in accord on all vital issues. As a result the President has antagonized large numbers of his own party who place partisanship above principle and who are after the profits of office rather than the common good. He has antagonized the representatives of high finance and special interests, trust magnates and machine politicians throughout the country.

Admirer of the President.

I have been in hearty accord with most of the policies of the President, and have not hesitated to so express myself in public and in private. Can we not be satisfied by all of those of his own party in this and in other states, both in and out of Congress, who have secured his recommendations for legislation in behalf of the masses, who denounce him in private and whisper his name in public, and who, nevertheless, in his presence and in the shadow of the White House, hesitate to "crook the pregnant hinger of the knee" in the hope that patronage may follow favoring?

These policies have been indorsed by men without regard to party who place patriotism and principle above partisanship, and loyalty to country above loyalty to party. I will cheerfully accept the nomination if I am placed on the ballot, irrespective of party, to support me at the general election, reserving to myself, if elected, the right at all times to place country above party, and to support those measures whether of a Republican or a Democratic administration, which my conscience approves as best calculated to promote the best interests of my country and my state.

RUSSIA IS DISAPPOINTED

Had Hopes of War Between United States and Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The decision of the American Government to send the American battleships now at Magdalena Bay back to the Atlantic by way of the Suez Canal and Europe comes as an acute disappointment to the belligerent element in the Russian army and navy, for those officers regarded the fleet's departure from Hampton Roads as the first step in an inevitable war in which the pretensions of the Island Empire were to be humbled.

Furthermore, the announcement that the fleet is not to remain in the Pacific is considered an indication that the war cloud between the United States and Japan has been definitely dissipated. The desire frequently has been expressed here that a detachment of the American fleet should visit Russia.

WAR ON SULLIVAN FLAMES UP ANEW

Bryan Men Demand He Be Eliminated.

BUT HE BREATHES DEFIANCE

Demands for Fair Play in Election of Delegates.

MUST BE LOYAL TO BRYAN

Struggle for Control of Illinois Convention Predicted—May Cause an Uproar in Denver Meeting. Bryan's Prophetic Speeches.

CHICAGO, March 14.—(Special.)—Bitter hostilities, which will not end until a Democratic National Committee from Illinois is chosen at the Denver convention, opened in earnest today. The declaration of war was issued by the executive committee of the Illinois Federation of Bryan Clubs, in session at the Palmer House. The Bryan men made these demands:

The state convention must be composed of delegates chosen by county conventions, and not by county committees.

Must Be Loyal to Bryan.

The state convention must not be dominated in the interest of any one faction, and a free and fair hearing must be given to every delegate in the convention. No "gavel rule."

A delegation must be named from Illinois to the National convention which is unwaveringly and sincerely for William J. Bryan for President, and for anything that Mr. Bryan wants.

The next National Committeeman from Illinois must not be Roger C. Sullivan, or any other man known as a "Sullivan man."

To all of which Roger C. Sullivan made this forecast:

"The Federation of Bryan Clubs will not control the State Committee, the state convention, the Denver delegation or the new State Committee."

Struggle in Convention.

The attitude of the leaders portends the most spectacular struggle for control of the state organization, and most likely a tremendous uproar in the National convention. Mr. Sullivan publicly has declared himself for Mr. Bryan, and the impression has been prevalent outside of Illinois that he and his friends were thoroughly committed to the candidacy of the Nebraskan.

Mr. Bryan's interviews in Chicago, in which he called for instructed delegations of men of unquestioned loyalty, was an ominous sign. His Springfield speech, in which he declared for the elimination of "bushwhackers" from the party organization, followed the same week. Since that time, it has been a matter of days until the smoke burst into flames.

CONNORS GIVES BRYAN A DIG

Either Johnson or Harmon Stronger in New York State.

BUFFALO, March 14.—William J. Connors, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, spent several hours in the lobby of the Hotel Iroquois tonight, talking to Democratic leaders of Essex County. Informed that headquarters for Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, would be opened in New York, Mr. Connors said: "I found considerable sentiment for Governor Johnson in the East. I am of the opinion that either Johnson or Harmon would make a stronger run in New York State than Mr. Bryan."

"It is almost certain that New York's State delegation will go to the Denver convention without instructions. They likely will vote under the unit rule. But whoever gets the nomination, New York

(Continued on Page 2.)

HARRY MURPHY PRESENTS SOME CHOICE PICTORIAL NOTIONS OF THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK

