

SURVEILLANCE ON THE RESOLUTION

Fulton Measure on Oregon & California Grant Provokes Much Debate.

HAWLEY TIRELESS WORKER

Together With Townsend, of Attorney-General's Office, Conducts Campaign of Education in the House—Two Others Help.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 27.—(Special Correspondent.)—Side lights on the debate incident to the passage through the House of the Fulton resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to bring suit to secure forfeiture of the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad show up a number of interesting facts not heretofore reviewed.

Townsend Works With Hawley.

With Mr. Hawley worked B. D. Townsend, of the Attorney-General's office, the man who made the investigation for the Government and who discovered the necessity for the resolution. Townsend worked hardest before the committee getting a favorable report, but when the report came out he spent much time convincing members that they should vote for the resolution and vote against all amendments.

Vote on Fordney's Amendment.

An analysis of the vote in favor of the Fordney amendment shows nine from New York, where the railroad mortgage bonds have been sold; nine in Pennsylvania, where reside some of the large stockholders in the affected lumber companies; seven in Michigan and four in Wisconsin, where other stockholders wield great political influence, and the other scattering votes came from Representatives all of whom had been appealed to by constituents who had bought lands from the railroad company.

Mondell's Speech in Favor.

Many interesting passages occurred during the debate, some of them illustrating the feeling that was injected into the discussion as the subject became better understood. When Chairman Mondell, of the public lands committee, having charge of the resolution, pointed out that the adoption of the Fordney amendment would virtually nullify the Fulton resolution and render suit impracticable. In this connection Mr. Mondell said:

lation of these conditions; and if the Congress at the same time that it authorized the institution of the suit, provides that we shall forfeit and condemn the very branches on which our suit must be founded, any suit undertaken by the Government would be altogether futile and useless, and in that event the title of the so-called "bona fide purchasers" would still be in their present unsatisfactory and insecure condition.

"Greatly Scared Innocents."

Representative Craig, Alabama, Democrat, was contending that the Fordney amendment was loaded, and was criticizing the protection it would give to large lumber companies that bought extensively contrary to the terms of the law. Fordney declared these lumber companies were bona fide purchasers. Mr. Craig came back with this hot one:

THE VANCOUVER TRI-CITY LEAGUE TEAM HAS DEAF MUTE PLAYER.



W. S. Hunter.

W. S. Hunter, one of the new recruits added to the Vancouver, Wash., Tri-City League team, is the only deaf-mute player in the league. He played four years at shortstop for the Gallatin College, of Washington, D. C., before coming to Vancouver, and is rated a speedy, reliable player. He is a 10-second man on the bases, and played with the Sand Point, Idaho, team for a short time at the latter end of the last season.

Jenkins Takes Himself Seriously.

Jenkins takes himself very seriously; he regards himself as the great constitutional lawyer of the House; nobody knows quite so much about the law and the Constitution as he, and with most superior air, after opposing the resolution, he informed the House that "the company is not in any danger under this resolution, and the learned Attorney-General will find he cannot proceed against the company, and that he has got to have further aid of Congress." He said there was nothing in this controversy for a court of equity to act upon. "When you talk about a court of equity protecting these honest settlers, these 'innocent purchasers,'" said he, "it is a fraudulent statement. A court of equity cannot protect them."

Cannon After Delegates.

Thus did John Wesley Gaines "smoke out" the Speaker. He admitted full responsibility for forcing consideration of the Fordney amendment. Mr. Gaines did not relate the peculiar friendly feeling existing between the Speaker and Mr. Fordney, relations which may or may not have influenced the Speaker in giving the Fordney amendment a show. Gaines knew of these facts, but they were hardly a proper subject for discussion on the floor. It seems that Fordney, according to Michigan men, is a Cannon man, and is booming Cannon for President. At the premature convention held in Fordney's district, two delegates were instructed for Cannon. The unfeeling National Committee declared those delegates irregular, they having been chosen prematurely, and at the second convention two new delegates were named, neither instructed, but one of them is Mr. Fordney. It is stated by a member of the Michigan delegation that "Uncle Joe" is looking for delegates, and saw his opportunity to get one, and possibly two from Michigan. Whether this surmise is correct or otherwise, is for no uninformed man to say.

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Sixth and Burnside Sts., Pianos, Players and Player Pianos. "From Maker to Player."

Humphrey Gets Applause.

Early in the debate John Wesley Gaines called Representative Humphrey to his feet and questioned him to know whether his constituents favored the resolution amended or unamended. Humphrey said they wanted it unamended, and had written and telegraphed him to oppose the Fordney amendment. Fordney said that could hardly be so, as the amendment had only been drawn the night before. Later Humphrey, in his own time, sent home a hot shot that got the loudest applause of any part of the debate. He said:

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Fordney) asked me it was that I was able to state that I had received dispatches and letters opposing this amendment when the amendment was not made public until last evening. I will tell the gentleman with a great deal of pleasure. I received letters and dispatches and resolutions, saying that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Fordney) would offer an amendment intended to protect the railroads and the lumber interests from prosecution.

And the moment I read the amendment offered by the gentleman I recognized it from that description. (Applause.) I deny that any bona fide purchaser from the Pacific Coast is insisting on this amendment. The fearful prospect of enactment from Michigan has been wasted. If the bona fide purchaser is in fear of this resolution, why were not the members from the Pacific Coast told of that fact? Has any protest come to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Hawley), in whose district most of this land is situated, upon this proposition? None whatever.

It is not a remarkable fact that these innocent purchasers have to go so far from home to find some one to defend them. I will tell you who is opposing this resolution; those who are here urging this amendment. After describing the big lumber companies which bought large tracts, Mr. Humphrey added:

These are the people who want us to declare their innocents in advance; they are the poor innocent purchasers who want us to throw some obstruction between them and the prosecution of the Government. These are the men that want this amendment. If you pass this resolution no innocent person will be injured, and I ask you to vote down the amendment so that no guilty person may escape. (Applause.)

Jones' Argument Is Strong.

A very strong argument for the resolution and against the Fordney amendment was made by Representative Jones, of Washington. In part he said:

Mr. Speaker, I desire to say when this proposition first came up for consideration I received some telegrams from people in my state urging me to insist that some amendment should be inserted in the resolution protecting bona fide purchasers. That sounded very good to me, but when I began to look into the matter further the difficulties became greater, and I appeared before the public lands committee and listened to the representative of the Attorney-General's office, and became satisfied from his statement before that committee that the enactment of any amendment of this character upon this resolution would very greatly injure the production of the public lands. The Government of the United States, and it has to me that the Government of the United States in this case must be subservient to the interest of the people of the entire country. (Applause.)

There is no doubt but that many of these purchasers were acting in perfect good faith and were not aware of the fact that their title. Their interest should be protected, but we should not sacrifice the far greater interests of the nation. The law has been violated by the company, and it must have been done knowingly. The law has been violated by the purchasers, possibly unwittingly. They have not paid the price nor purchased the land in conformity with the law, nor the actual settlers. If this were all, however, there would be no difficulty in dealing with the situation.

If the title of these purchasers is good now, it will be good hereafter. If it is not good, then they are not entitled to confirmation by act of Congress, and that is what we are here to consider. If the title to the company is forfeited, these purchasers will still have the right to present their equities to the courts and to sue for their rights. It is not necessary to do so. If the title is not good, it will be so in the very terms. It proposes to except bona fide purchasers other than railroads. Why this exception? If there is a bona fide railroad purchaser, it is just as much entitled to protection as anyone else. This simply emphasizes the real purpose of this amendment and the lengths to which those interested will go in order to secure their own selfish ends.

Gaines Arouses the Speaker.

An interesting feature of the preliminary debate in the talk of Representative Gaines, of Tennessee. Speaking of the attitude of the public lands committee, Mr. Gaines made the following statement which led to exciting colloquy:

Mr. Gaines—They do not approve of any amendment, and this morning they voted 15 to 1 to instruct the chairman of the committee to insist on the passage of the Senate resolution 48 without amendment. The Department of Justice—General Bonaparte—and its special counsel, Mr. Townsend, have been before that great committee and insisted upon this resolution being passed exactly as it was sent here by the Senate of the United States last February, and it has been under consideration by that committee down until this morning at 11:30 o'clock, when they were called upon to report upon the public land bill. As I say, this morning, by a vote of 15 to 1, the chairman of the committee was directed to insist upon the Senate resolution and that alone.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Tennessee will suspend the chair will state that it is not in order to refer in the House to what passed in the committee.

Mr. Mondell—The gentleman's attention to the fact that the committee is opposed to all amendments. The gentleman from Tennessee knows that it is impossible to get on the floor for consideration of these matters unless we give the opportunity to the House to consider an amendment.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee—I am informed here and elsewhere concerning this matter that the Speaker absolutely refused recognition to bring up Senate resolution 48 without amendment.

Mr. Fordney—The gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. Gaines of Tennessee—That is what I am informed by members of the public lands committee, who have the matter in charge, and I say it without reflecting at all upon the Speaker. The Speaker has the right to do it.

The Speaker—If the House will indulge the Speaker—and this is not to be taken out of the time of the gentleman from Tennessee—the Speaker desires to say that this is a motion to suspend the rules, and the Speaker did, in the performance of his duty as a member of the House and as Speaker, propose that the motion to suspend the rules should give the House a chance to vote upon the amendment. (Applause.)

And yet he was much wrought up in his opposition to a resolution which he declared was inoperative. "The Attorney-General is just as helpless after the passage of this resolution as though it had never been passed," he said in closing. "This is the opinion of the mighty Jenkins—the man who was sore because he did not have opportunity to kill the resolution."

GAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS

HOUSE MEMBERS TO CONSIDER FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Majority Hopes Second Vreeland Bill Will Pass—Another Conference on Anti-Trust Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It has practically been decided to hold the long-talked-of conference of Republican members of the House to consider financial questions next Thursday evening. It is believed that the sundry civil appropriation bill will be disposed of by that time and the House will be free to turn upon the consideration of any bill on the currency question which the conference may recommend. The leaders declare they have no purpose of trying

ALCOHOL IN SOFT DRINKS

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES NOT TRUE TO NAME.

Many Popular Tipples Are Stronger Than Ordinary Hock or Claret. Makers Unaware of Fact.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Anquith has given the following list of government analyses of beverages sold as temperance drinks which contained more than the 2 per cent of alcohol allowed:

Table with 5 columns: Year, Samples 2 P.C., 3-3, 3-4, 4-6, Over 6. Rows show data for 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and a Total.

Cholera Kills Philippine Soldier.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Private William F. McGue, Company G, First Battalion of Engineers, died of Asiatic cholera at Camp Commel in Samarra on April 22. So far as known at the War Department, there has been no other case of cholera in the Army in the Philippines for several months past.

Metzger Sets Glasses for \$1.00.

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A DANGEROUS LICENSE.

In most respects we have more than laws enough. We as a city and state are burdened with fool measures adopted in a hurry, and never enforced except for the persecution of some party or party or organization or business. But in some matters we are woefully rural, and our laws are inadequate. In no direction is this more true than in the license giving of responsible men in their attacks on the character and business standing of do, in the fight being made against Louis J. Wilde.

Some folks have suggested that Mr. Wilde has been writing wild replies to the attacks made on him; in the opinion of the Peoples Press any man with red blood in his veins would be wild who had the provocation Mr. Wilde had.

Mr. Wilde's record in this town is well known; more than that, it is most favorably known. The true inside story of his fight to save the depositors in the Oregon Trust Company their money has never been told. Some day when it is written Portland will understand just how much Mr. Wilde did to save her commercial credit and the happiness of thousands of her residents.

Mr. Wilde has brought new capital and new methods of enterprise, and interested new agencies of vast importance in the progress of Portland. So long as mere personal spite infites attacks against him, he or any other man of his standing and power for good to the community need not worry about the feeling all Portland will have in the matter, or the credence Portland will give to the character assassins.—Editorial Peoples Press, May 2.

TO FORCE ANY MEASURE UPON THE PARTY WHICH IS NOT GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE.

Most of them are hopeful that the second Vreeland bill will receive approval, but there will be an effort to confine legislation to the appointment of a commission which may be the outcome of the conference. Soon after the financial caucus, but possibly not until the end of the week, another conference will be held to consider the advisability of legislation for the modification of the anti-trust law and the regulation of the issuance of injunction. There is a growing belief that something may be accomplished in this line, and if anything is done it will be along the lines of the recommendation of the Civic Federation.

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THE COMING OF THE FLEET

SUNSET FOR MAY WILL BE A SPECIAL FLEET NUMBER

The frontpiece is a beautiful 36-inch panorama in 3 colors showing the fleet in San Francisco Bay—By W. H. Bull

The special articles will include THE BATTLESHIP FLEET By H. A. EVANS, U. S. N.

DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY By ADMIRAL CAPPS, an answer to magazine critic Reuter Dahl

JAPAN'S WELCOME TO THE FLEET By CHOZO KOIKE, Consul-General of Japan, San Francisco

These articles will be illustrated by photographs of the 8 admirals and 32 commanding officers of the fleet, also numerous pictures of battleships, showing interesting details, etc.

Also the second installment of OWEN WISTER'S STORY RING COWBOY STOR LIN McLEAN

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