

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

ANOTHER OPEN LETTER TO OREGON'S SENATOR IN CONGRESS.

Bureau Government From Washington Over One-Fourth of Oregon—The Bad Features of the Forest Reserve Policy and Our Public Roads.

(The Statesman is pleased to print communications upon topics of general interest at any time. There is scarcely any limit to the topics of "general interest." It is asked only that correspondents refrain from personalities and use care that nothing be written of a libelous nature.—Ed.)

Open letter No. 2 to Hon. E. W. Fulton, United States Senator for Oregon. Sir: I address you a second time because events and subjects demanding your attention never stop. The grange in our sister state of Washington has taken up the question of the cost of public roads and by resolution asks that the state and nation give aid to public roads as they do to rivers and harbors.

The Oregonian of June 10, justly, I think, points out the difference between county and state roads, and "rivers which bear the harvests of states and nation to seaports where the cargoes of the world receive them, bringing in exchange things to the farms which stand to commerce, as springs to rivers, and that in present conditions national or state aid to open or improve roads cannot be satisfactory to all."

I am very glad the state grange of Washington has taken the subject up and doubly glad the Oregonian has given its action serious treatment, though no suggestion as to where the outside farming class should look for financial aid while recognizing "the good roads movement is spreading rapidly and, quite naturally, the greatest change is noticeable near the cities."

The paper predicts that the automobile will in time become a factor in the development of the good roads idea, but the only satisfactory system of improving the roads will be one that distributes the cost so that those reaping the greatest benefit will bear a proportionate share thereof. This cannot well be carried out with government or state control of the work.

This brings me to the question of the meaning the government had in providing 5 per centum of the public lands within the bounds of Oregon when admitted into the Union, "which shall be sold by congress after admission of said state into the union."

This fund is carefully given "the state for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements as the legislature shall direct."

The first of five gifts, public lands, was the sixteenth acre for the people's schools and this road fund in net cash is of nearly equal value and just as sacredly belongs to the people of the state to which it was given as the school land, as the purpose of the gift is as plainly stated in the law. I most sincerely hope the state of Oregon will take the subject up as that of Washington has done.

You say to me, senator, in your letter of May 12 you fully agree with me "that the withdrawal of so vast an area of lands from sale and entry is in violation of the implied compact between the government and the state when the state was admitted; for I think there is an im-

plied agreement that the public lands shall be open for settlement and acquisition by private parties in order that the state may become populous. It is a serious hindrance and handicap to Oregon to have one-fourth of her area withdrawn from entry and rendered incapable of being made to contribute in any way to the advancement and development of the state."

I agree with you fully and believe this condition has been brought by congress, most of the members of which were unaware of the conditions existing between the nation and the state, as I have found many good citizens of Oregon are. I shall employ this open letter method, hoping it will have some influence in producing a change in method of preserving in forest production all lands now in forest that are not much more valuable for products of human necessity than timber.

There is no crop nature produce on the soil of the United States that has cost so much unrequited labor to remove from the land as its natural forest and brush cover. For 230 years it has been the chief obstacle to development and is going to be in Oregon for many years to come, as a large proportion of the best land in Oregon now left for homes is encumbered with trees and brushwood, yet not properly forested.

Our real forest land will pay well to keep and care for as forest land, I think, but I have never feared a timber famine in Oregon or any other portion of the country. The agitation for almost unconsidered adoption of this reserve policy has caused (and if you read I am correct as to the basis of it, it has only begun), though it has been the source of great evil, has not been without some good. From this forward timber wealth in private ownership will be better cared for, and I hope the agitation will not cease until the present policy gives way to one that will make the forest lands maintain family life—forest farmers, if you please. Men who will manage the forest land to sustain their families. This country's liberties are and will be in much less danger from forest farmers than from coal barons, which statement leads me to say that at no time was President Roosevelt so completely the king of men in my estimation as when he stepped between the coal miners of the anthracite district of Pennsylvania and their oppressors. The brave stand he took for fair play between man and man then was the first and greatest step toward his present position of peacemaker between nations. My admiration for that act grows perhaps from the fact that I was bred a coal miner in England, but first felt the added force a comprehension of the meaning of freedom gives to life in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, helping my father, who had given seven years of the best of his life to place myself and five other of his children on American soil, earn the means to reach Pittsburg, which we did in October, 1846.

I have given these few words of personal allusion to give point to the statement that though I will submit to this law of congress creating these reserves while it is the law, I am so sure that its execution is so inconsistent with the free government which is our boast, and the public faith pledged to and exacted from the people of Oregon by the act of congress of February 14, 1859, that I will never vote for any representative candidate who will not publicly declare himself as you do, as opposed to the withdrawal of such public lands from private attainment. I cast my first vote for the first governor of Oregon, June 3, 1845. Under the government provisional to the extension of the United States government over us, which did not occur until we had taken, as a result of that election, the British subjects then in Oregon and the property of the Hudson Bay Company, under the protection of the first American made, which existed from May 3, 1843, till March 3, 1849. The first Cayuse war had been fought and won in 1847-8 by the people without a representative of the United States government of any kind or degree being west of the Rocky mountains, until the arrival of General Joseph Lane at Oregon City, and the issue of his proclamation as governor by appointment of President Polk on the date mentioned.

Oregon was thus won and given over gladly and (not without just pride) by American homebuilding energies. It was held to the Union in 1860 to 1865 by the same agency that won it. It is therefore a sacred duty of its native sons to scrutinize innovations unmentioned in the constitution of the nation and compacts between it and the state.

What is now impending? Bureau government from Washington City over, as you say, one-fourth of the area of Oregon! The citizens of Marion county, advised by Mr. Pinchot, forester, to petition the proper officer for right of way of needed roads which will be referred to the forestry office and by it referred to the inspector of forest reserves! This is the kindly suggestion made to the governor of Oregon in answer to a joint resolution of the last session of the state legislature, which the compact as to the meaning of which you and I agree, defined road making and internal improvements as objects to which 5 per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands which shall be sold after the state is admitted into the Union, as the legislature shall direct. I think it safer to trust the people of Oregon to live up to the conditions of dominion given her within her bounds than to men located at Washington, however good their objects. Yours respectfully, John Minto.

The Fair Showed Them. Editor Statesman: A day spent here interviewing twenty-seven advertising agencies has convinced me that the exposition that was held here last year was a great good to the newspaper world. Every agent visited tells me that advertising is better than before the fair. The agents say that hundreds of people throughout Missouri, who never before advertised in the press, have come to use the columns of the newspapers, while others have increased their space. The hundreds of schemes for advertising convinced many that the newspaper columns are the proper mediums. All

agents express surprise at the results of the fair as a means of causing people to advertise more extensively. The exposition is given as direct cause of the increase. —Albert Tozier.

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CASE APPEALED

JUDGE GALLOWAY SUSTAINS DEMURRER AGAINST WRIT OF MANDAMUS COMPLAINT.

Inclined to the Opinion That It Was Not the Intention of the Legislature to Repeal the Act of 1901, Which Provides For Issuance of Certificates

(From Sunday's Daily.)

After hearing the arguments of the counsel, Attorney General Crawford, for the state, and John A. Carson, for the plaintiff, Judge Galloway, of the equity department of the circuit court, yesterday afternoon sustained the defendant's demurrer to the complaint in the case of Superintendent Calbreath, of the insane asylum, against Secretary of State Dunbar. This is the writ of mandamus case, brought for the purpose of compelling the secretary of state to obey the provisions of the Kay act, and issue warrants in payment of the salaries of the officials and employees of the insane asylum and other state institutions located at or near this city. Immediately upon the passing of judgment, Attorney Carson, for the plaintiff, filed notice of appeal, and the case will be taken to the supreme court as soon as the briefs can be prepared.

As has been stated previously, the purpose of the action, on the part of Superintendent Calbreath, is to determine the effect of the Kay act in regard to the manner in which the officials and employees of the different state institutions named should be paid for their services, upon its merits alone. The contention of the plaintiff is that the act of 1901, which provides for the issuance of certificates to the employees of these institutions, has been repealed by the Kay act, and that the secretary of state has no authority to disregard the latter, which provides for the issuance of warrants for the full amount of the payroll upon demand of the superintendent. The contention of the counsel for the state is that the Kay act does not repeal the act of 1901, on the ground that the latter was drawn expressly to provide for emergencies, such as are available while wherein no funds are available with which to redeem the warrants.

In sustaining the demurrer interposed by Attorney General Crawford Judge Galloway stated that he was of the opinion that, while the act operated as an express repeal of the act of 1901, he did not think that was the intention of the legislature when the Kay act was adopted, but rather that the last named act was passed merely as a means of facilitating and lightening the work in the office of the secretary of state. He also stated that it was a very important case, and that he should have to take much more time in which to consider it, but since it was to be carried to the supreme court in any event, it really made no difference in which way he decided. It was conceded that the legislature is supposed to have knowledge of all laws in effect upon an subject upon which it attempts to legislate, but regarding the intent of the last legislature rather than the act, he could not see his way clear to overrule the demurrer, and he, therefore, sustained it. Immediately upon his decision Attorney Carson gave notice of appeal and later filed the necessary bond.

Counsel upon both sides of the controversy cite practically the same authorities and concede all of the facts of the case, and the writ will be tried to the supreme court as soon as possible. Mr. Carson says that it will require several days in which to prepare the brief in the case, but that he hoped to be able to present it to the appellate court within the next two weeks. During the argument of the case yesterday afternoon no allusion was made to the normal schools, state university or soldiers' home, which are included in the Kay act, but it was confined solely to the facts set forth in the petition as regards the insane asylum.

Any paper published may be secured at reduced rates in a clubbing combination with the Twice-a-Week Statesman.

TOOZE TALKS TO CHILDREN.

Addresses Big Brownsville Gathering Closing Day of Pioneer Reunion.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., June 9.—Yesterday, the second day of the annual pioneer picnic, now being held at Brownsville, Linn county, by the Linn County Pioneers' Association, was pioneer day, and witnessed the maximum attendance of these annual pioneer reunions. Ideal weather and good programs attracted people from all over the Willamette valley, and Coshov's grove, in which the exercises are held, was thronged with people when the program commenced.

W. E. Yates of Corvallis delivered the address to pioneers yesterday. This morning Walter L. Tooze of Woodburn, the man who is mentioned as a likely candidate to succeed Binger Hermann as congressman from the First Congressional district of Oregon, delivered a stirring address. Today was Native Sons' and Daughters' day, and the speaker suited his words to the occasion. Some of the history of the development of the Oregon country was cited, and the sturdy men and women who penetrated an unknown wilderness to establish a great commonwealth were eulogized in eloquent language. After giving advice to the young people of today, urging emulation of the heroic spirit and industry of their pioneer ancestors, Mr. Tooze looked into the future, and predicted great things for the Willamette valley.

Today's exercises closed the picnic for this year. It has lasted three days and more pioneers than in many years before have been encamped near Coshov's grove.

Have you read our great clubbing offer in this issue? If not turn to it at once and read it!

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ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR

Hero's Victory Achieved on Centennial of Great Victory Won by Nelson.

Japan's latest and greatest victory, the greatest battle between fleets of steel, marks the centennial of Trafalgar, the greatest battle between fleets of wood.

Trafalgar, in which Nelson gave up his life, was fought on the afternoon of October 21, 1805. On that occasion the British fleet of twenty seven line-of-battle ships fought the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of thirty-three ships of the line, completely defeating the allied fleet and capturing eighteen ships, only four of which, however, ever reached a British port.

In numbers the allied fleets were superior to the fleet under Nelson, but they lost to the British because they were unprepared. The methods of naval warfare have changed totally since the time of Trafalgar. At Trafalgar ships were boarded by men with cutlasses and pistol, and for nearly two hours Nelson's ship was within thirty feet of the French ship Redoubtable, each of the three-deckers pouring broadside after broadside at the other. Fighting now is at long range, and it will in the future be conducted at even greater range. The greatest damage inflicted on modern ships is that due to fire, in spite of the fact that they are now simply machines of steel. There are comparatively few hits made in modern naval action, but one lucky hit will put a modern ship out of action. In this respect the modern battleship is a more delicate piece of mechanism than was the old oak ship, such as Nelson fought at Trafalgar.

The battle of Trafalgar lasted from noon until just before sunset, 5 o'clock, or a little more than five hours, and at the end of that afternoon's hot work the combined French and Spanish fleets, except eleven ships which had escaped to Cadix, were either captured or destroyed. Eighteen ships had at the end of the day struck their colors to the British, one of them, the Achille, was ablaze, and at 4:30 o'clock blew up. At the beginning of the fight the British fleet had twenty-seven ships, against which were placed thirty-three ships of the enemy, eighteen French and fifteen Spanish. The losses on both sides were extremely heavy, for the fighting was forced and usually at very close range.

It was at this battle that Nelson gave his famous signal to the fleet: "England expects every man will do his duty."

It was Nelson's last message to the fleet before going into action. As usual, before the engagement, the admiral held a council of his fleet captains, at which so much of a plan of battle as could be made in advance was decided upon. Early in the morning he had signalled to the fleet: "Form order of sailing in two columns," and to "Prepare for battle." His general idea, which was well understood by every flag officer and captain in his fleet, was to throw upon the rear twelve ships of the enemy a superior number, fifteen, under the command of Admiral Collingwood, while Nelson himself, with the remaining twelve ships of the line, would act as seemed best to prevent Collingwood from being disturbed. All this had been understood by the officers in the fleet, but after Nelson had returned on deck he asked Blackwood whether he did not think another signal was needed. The captain replied that he thought every one understood what was expected of him. Nelson, however, said he would "amuse the fleet with a signal," for the ships were wearing and were not yet close enough to fight.

"Suppose," he suggested, after reflecting a moment, "suppose we signal 'Nelson confides that every man will do his duty?'"

An officer standing by suggested, "Would it not read better 'England confides?'" The little admiral agreed, thinking the change an improvement. The signal officer then explained that the word "confides" would have to be spelled, and suggested instead the word "expects," as that was in the code. So the world-famous signal was hoisted to the masthead, and as it was translated on the nearer ships, the message was received with cheers, which happened, however, that there were British ships in the fleet that day that knew nothing of it until the return to England.

The British led the attack, the fleet advancing in two columns perpendicular to the enemy's line, Collingwood assailing the rear, as proposed, and Nelson piercing the hostile order a little forward of the center, so that the front of the fight fell upon the twenty-three rear ships of the allies, the ten which formed the van being for a long time untouched, and themselves remaining inactive.

Although the action began about noon, it was two hours later before the rear ships in Nelson's fleet came fairly under fire, owing to the light character of the breeze blowing. Once the opening fire was well under way, the action became little more than a melee. It was a captain's fight, and each ship was fought at its best, and with little knowledge on the part of the captain of what the others were doing. Under these circumstances it is almost impossible to find any account of the battle which describes the action. Collingwood led his column in the Royal Sovereign, which, having been newly sheathed with copper, was more speedily than Nelson's fast battleship Victory.

The Spanish and French ships ahead of the Victory "closed like a forest," and Captain Hardy, who was directing the steering of Nelson's ship, told the admiral that he could not pass through the line without running into one of the three ships.

"I cannot help it," replied Nelson. "Go on board which you please; take your choice." By 1 o'clock the bows of the Victory reached the wake of the Bucentaur, the Victory passing within thirty feet of the French ship. The guns from each side were fired, but the British were dealing fire, but the shot of the Victory ranged from end to end of the Bucentaur. Twenty guns were dismounted, and the loss by the single broadside was estimated by the French at 400 men. The Victory then turned her attention to the Redoubtable, whose guns as well as those of the Neptune in the French column, or there were three Neptune present, had been borne upon the British flagship. Passing to the port side of the Redoubtable, the Victory was soon lashed to the Frenchman, and soon the British ship Temeraire closed in on the starboard of the enemy, and lashed together the three ships

READY TO WORK

STATE TAX COMMISSION EFFECTS ORGANIZATION BY ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Fred Mulkey of Portland Will Preside Over Board and C. M. Acheson, Corporation Employee, Also of Portland, Secures Secretaryship.

The state tax commission, composed of Fred Mulkey of Portland, E. B. Seabrook of Marshfield, and W. J. Lachner of Baker City, held its first meeting here yesterday afternoon and effected organization by the election of Mr. Mulkey as chairman, and C. M. Acheson, an employe of the Title, Guarantee and Trust Company of Portland, secretary.

After election, which was all prearranged before the commission left Portland yesterday morning, and it only took a few minutes to decide after reaching this city. The balance of the meeting, which was held in a committee room off the senate chamber, was passed in discussing plans for future work. It was thought the commission would be prepared to settle down to active work about July 1. The secretary was instructed to investigate and adopt a systematic plan of action as early as possible.

The secretaryship, which is the most important and lucrative office on the board, which means a salary of about \$200 per month, was sought for by several applicants, among whom were Frank Davey of this city and Frank Middleton of Portland. The result was quite a surprise to all concerned, as it was thought the commission would hold its meetings and perform its work at the capitol, but the election of Mr. Acheson indicates, as was stated by the members of the board, that the greater part if not all of its work will be done in Portland. This was in accordance with the provision of the act, which reads that the work shall be done in the Capital City, but the commission may hold meetings at other parts of the state at such times as it saw fit.

The act carries an appropriation of \$7000, \$3000 of which goes as compensation for the three members of the board, and the balance is applicable to the payment of the salary of the secretary and other expenses. The board is required to complete its labors and submit its report in the form of a bill on or before July 1, 1906.

THE WAY.

Would you write a good long poem,
Don't go at it hit or miss;
Just compose a little trifle,
And
Then
Drop
It
Down
Like
This.
Something neat on home and mother,
And the rooster's shrill alarm;
How you long to see in fancy,
Sun
Rise
On
The
Good
Old
Farm.
That's the way; you see, it's easy,
And it really might be worse;
Here's a blessing the fellow
Who
Be-
Gau
The
Drip
Line
Verse!
—McLanburgh Wilson.

were in a death struggle which was to cause the British to lose their greatest naval commander.

The Redoubtable had soldiers in her mizzenmast, where they kept up a fusillade of musketry and dropped hand grenades upon the decks of the British ships which were holding the Frenchman in the embrace of death. The British ships did not make use of fighting tops, and consequently were at a disadvantage in this game.

Nelson was pacing the quarterdeck of the Victory, side by side with Capt. Hardy. At 1:25 they were walking from aft, and were within one pace of the forward end of their short promenade, when Nelson suddenly faced left about and fell to his knees, his left hand touching the deck. Hardy hastened to him, expressing the hope that he was not much hurt.

"They have done for me at last," replied Nelson; "my backbone is shot through."

The fatal ball had come from the mizzenmast of the Redoubtable. An hour later the Redoubtable struck to the Temeraire, having lost 300 killed and 222 wounded out of a total of 642.

Although he was suffering acutely, his life fast ebbing away, Nelson's only anxiety was for victory. Hardy visited him and told him the British had twelve or fourteen of the enemy's ships in their possession, and cheered the dying admiral by assuring him that no British ship had struck.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years.

OREGON. Dedicated to the Oregon Bureau of Emigration—E. O'Flyng.

"Westward Empire takes its way,"
So some one sang in days by gone;
It took its way, and, in good time,
It landed up in Oregon.

"Young man, go west," old Greeley said;
He hit the trail and traveled on
Through hostile camp and danger, wild;
This young man came to Oregon.

That fount the ancient travelers sought,
Revered in story and in song,
Its waters bringeth eternal youth;
That spring is here in Oregon.

There is a stone that is well known
Will turn to gold, what's touched upon;
That stone is found most anywhere
In hill and dell of Oregon.

Aladdin's lamp, whose magic ray
Can bring your inmost wish along,
Doth guide the feet both night and day,
Of those who live in Oregon.

That Eden our forefathers lost,
Scoured out by flaming sword and
thong,
Now lays a calm and peaceful vale
In mountain deep of Oregon.

Why sing of it 'tis glorious skies,
Flooded with glorious light upon;
No leveler sun the whole world round,
When it does shine in Oregon.

No scene of beauty or sublime—
Of Pyrenees or Venice lagoon,
Of Switzer lake or castled Rhine,
Can match the views of Oregon.

In Holy Writ we're urged to seek
The land where endless pleasures run;
Then come, who may, this is the way,
Heaven isn't far from Oregon.

A HUSTLE FOR THE FAIR.
By W. S. G.
Come hurry up Sonny
And rattle your money!
No time to chase chipmunks if you're
to be there!
And you, Mollie and Bee,
Be a makin' that dress,
For this is the summer we go to the
Fair!

They'll have all o' them shows
And nobody knows
How big it will be till a fellow gets
there!
There's all the concessions
From foreign possessions—
And your quality cousins will be at the
Fair!

The world's comin' our way,
But shoppers they say
Keeps you watchin' your wallet and
loaded for bear—
But we'll camp on the "Trail"
If it takes the last nail,
For we've dug mighty hard to help fix
for the Fair.

Then hurry up Johnny
And rattle your money,
And get your new jacket and slick up
your hair!
Turn the calf with the cow,
And arrange it some how
So the last little Webfoot can go to
the Fair.

Not Her Vocation.
"During my six weeks' absence,"
said the proprietor of a rental agency,
"I left my wife in charge of the office,
and she didn't rent a single house in
all that time."
"Well, that jibes well with the eternal
stupidness of things," rejoined his
friend, the attorney. "A woman is
naturally a house keeper, not a house
renter." —Detroit Tribune.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.
One way to be clever is not to think
you are too all-fired clever.
A man feels cheaper about swearing
off than for being locked up in a police
station for not doing it.
A woman would rather not be rich
and have people think she was than to

Red Seal 2:10
Registry No. 14113.
Trial Speed, 2:06

Beautiful dark bay horse. Stands 15.1 hands high and weighs about 1100 pounds.

Red Seal 2:10; 3 Years Record 2:10 1/2. He is a stout, muscular built horse. No description of his bull-dog rising qualities is needed, as he has always raced on the grand circuit and is known to every lover of the turf. He has won 1 mile, July 22, 1899, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 2:06; half in 1:00 flat; quarter in 29 seconds, timed by a number of watches. His greatest feat was in Terra Haute, Indiana, August 22, 1899, when he took the 14th heat, which took three days to finish, in 2:13 1/4, against twenty-seven starters.

Sire Red Heart; dam Alice M., by Markfield; Red Heart was by Red Wilkes, he by Geo. Wilkes, he by Hambleton 10.

Red Seal is sire of Joe Seal, wagon record 2:11 1/4, trial at 5 years, 2:08. Also of Bright Seal, 3-years-old trial, 2:13 1/4. Also of Black Seal, pacing trial at 3 years old, 2:05.

Terms: \$40 with the usual return privilege. Care will be taken to avoid accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

Address all communications to Sam Casto Fair Grounds, Oregon.

Buggy Time



We want you to drop in and see our line of Henney Buggies. We have something fine to show you. Our Henney Bikes are the finest ever shown in Salem. Call and see it.

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