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LIBEL SUIT WILL DIM PRESIDENT'S RECORD WOULD PUT THE CREDIT OF TWO STATES BEHIND RAILROAD

SOME BIG MEN BATTLING FOR GREATER OREGON

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED CALLING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE— PROGRAM OF A STATE-AIDED RAIL- ROAD

The fourth session of the Oregon and Idaho Development Congress was attended by some of the ablest men and biggest-hearted boosters in the state. One of them was Wm. Hanley, of Harney county, who traveled 48 hours day and night by stage to reach Baker City and come to Sa-

lem. He is one of the largest ranch operators in Central Oregon, handles thousands of head of cattle, and is a man who is backing the fight for the development of this state in a large-hearted and liberal-handed way. Another leader for the upbuilding of Oregon was Wm. H. Grimes, of Coos

Bay. He has invested largely in that section, has secured a favorable report from the Harriman representative sent to report on the traffic resources of that section. Grimes was for six years secretary of state of Oklahoma, was acting governor, was United States marshal, cleaned up the Dalton gang and other outlaws and train robbers of that section, went back to the state last spring and carried the state for a Taft delegation against the combined Cannon-Fairbanks machine.

Products of Idaho.
In closing its fourth convention at Salem the Oregon-Idaho Development Congress adopted concise resolutions stating its demands and the foundation upon which are based these demands. The resources of the territory to be tapped by a railroad through Central Oregon are great, but the fact that the output of South ern Idaho would pass into or through Oregon by means of such a railroad was an additional feature, very little considered before.

The following figures, presented in a resolution adopted by the congress, introduced by Riley Atkinson, secretary of the Boise, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce, portray this feature well:

"Whereas, The territory in Southern Idaho which would be tributary to a railroad from Boise to Coos Bay has 14,000,000 acres of standing timber, 1,549,606 sheep, cattle and swine, produces annually 20,000,000 pounds of wool, has 10,000 acres of orchard, half of it is now bearing, and in 1908 shipped 1323 carloads of fruit, produced 46,574 tons of timothy, 656,641 tons of alfalfa, 155,368 tons of clover and grain hay, 5,579,441 bushels of wheat, 4,425,388 bushels of oats, 5,002,315 bushels of barley of rye, 28,674 bushels of corn, 1,809,522 bushels of potatoes and 527,520 pounds of seed; and, whereas, the country tributary to Coos Bay, Or., has 400 square miles of coal, and 70,000,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber, and is rich in creamery and other magnificent products therefore.

"Resolved, That we believe a railroad from Boise to Coos Bay would be a paying investment and enjoy more than sufficient traffic to make it a commercial success."

Mining and Natural Resources.

The following resolutions relative to the mining industry and conservation of natural resources were also adopted:

"Resolved, That for the proper development of the mineral output of the state, this congress favors exempting corporations formed for the

purpose of mining only, for the payment of more than a nominal fee filing articles of incorporation; and that we favor the enactment of such laws as will promote, develop and encourage the mining industry throughout Oregon.

"Resolved, That this congress approves the efforts of Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Governor Gooding, of Idaho, in co-operation with the federal government, to conserve the natural resources. We endorse the fight for the utilization of our water powers and streams for the irrigation and reclamation of our lands for purposes of agriculture, the preservation of our forests, and the encouragement of all legislation to accomplish these results."

Among those who spoke were Representative Muncy, of Coos county; William Hanley, of Burns; Glen Holman and Francis B. Clark, of Coos Bay. All were determined in their plea for a central Oregon railroad.

A full statement of the needs of Oregon is to be drawn up by a special committee to be presented to the legislature, in the form of a memorial from the Oregon-Idaho congress.

Concerning the accomplishments and aims of the Oregon-Idaho Development Congress the fourth convention of which has just closed at Salem, the following statement has been issued, which is a retrospective view of what has been done, with a look into the future; also to what the congress expects to do. An effort will be made to make the next convention, to be held during July at Burns, in Eastern Oregon, a more particular boost for the great Harney valley, the resources of which are just becoming known.

Congress Thanks Legislature.

The Oregon and Idaho Development Congress, in convention assembled in Salem, wishes to thank the Oregon legislature for its prompt action in promoting the protection and improvement of our waterways and harbors, by extending the term of the bill for free locks and canal at the falls of the Willamette, for passing the general port commission act, under which each of the harbors on the west coast of the state of Oregon can organize a taxing district to raise revenues and issue bonds for its own improvement, and within its own resources. We favor the further extension of improvement of the Columbia river, and would respectfully petition this legislature to make provision for extending the state portage railway to the beginning of navigation.

(Continued on page 4.)

IT MAY BE THE GREAT MISTAKE OF HIS CAREER

ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDS FEAR HIS LIBEL SUIT WILL RE-ACT AGAINST HIM

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Writing from Washington, Walter Wellman, in the Record-Herald today says:

"Is President Roosevelt about to make the greatest mistake of his public career? Is he in danger of being forced to retire to private life amid a storm of indignation, sweeping from one end of the country to the other, caused by efforts of his to override the rights of private citizens?"

"Some of Mr. Roosevelt's best friends believe this danger exists and they have not hesitated to tell him so. It is in his efforts to prosecute Editor Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World and Editor Delavan Smith of the Indianapolis News for libel in publication of certain tales about the Panama canal purchase that the menace lies.

"This somewhat extraordinary proceeding is as yet more or less involved in mystery. Grand juries have been sitting in New York and Washington but no indictments, so far as is known, have been returned. The plans of the government are in doubt. There are rumors that the prosecution may be dropped entirely at the order of President Roosevelt. There are also rumors that the accused are to be indicted and be

brought from their places of residence to Washington for trial in the federal courts.

"It is just here arises an issue transcending in importance the earlier aspects of the affair, though neither President Roosevelt nor any of his advisors appear to have realized it until within the last few days. This issue is whether or not an American citizen, charged with the crime of libel or slander, can be dragged from his home and put upon trial in a jurisdiction far away. If Presidents Roosevelt succeeds in his apparent purpose to bring Editors Pulitzer and Smith from New York and Indianapolis to Washington for trial and convicts them, he will, in the opinion of many of his friends, not only establish a dangerous and evil precedent but arouse a storm of protest and indignation rarely equalled in our political history. Far better for the fame of one of our greatest and most popular presidents would it be, in the opinion of not a few of Mr. Roosevelt's friends, to drop the whole affair and permit the offending editors to go 'scot free, rather than attempt to inflict such an outrage upon the liberties of the American press and the American citizen."

JOHNSON STANDS ON STATE'S RIGHTS

[United Press Leased Wire.]

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 1.—Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's warning that the federal government would "object most emphatically" to legislation intended to keep Japanese children out of the public schools of this state, and compel Japanese in California towns and cities to live apart, Grove L. Johnson, Sacramento's senior assemblyman, is determined as ever to push through the legislature his anti-alien bill, which aims to that which the President says shall not be done.

"The President's warning," said Johnson today, "goes in one ear and out of the other. Flows off me like water off a duck's head. I am going right ahead with my measures. You know me."

Assemblyman A. M. Drew, of Fresno, author of a bill prohibiting alien owning land in California, speaking of Roosevelt's letter said:

"The President's letter has not altered my views. I still see the necessity for laws to prevent Japanese owning land. I want to prevent the Japanese gaining a permanent foothold in California. All the Japs here are loyal subjects of the Mi-

kado, and should remain so. We don't want them to get our land. I shall fight for the passage of my bill."

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 1.—That the assembly will in all probability pass the anti-Japanese measures pending before it, was indicated today when, by a vote of 33 to 17 the lower house frustrated an attempt substitute anti-alien bill. The Judiciary committee returned the substitute to the assembly with a favorable recommendation. Grove L. Johnson moved a suspension of the rules to permit of the measure being slightly amended by Drew, Leeds and Transue of Los Angeles, objected, claiming the substitute, which was offered as an amendment to the bill President Roosevelt found fault with, was a new measure and should be introduced as such.

Had the southerners had their way the substitute would have had to be re-introduced and it would have been impossible to take it up on Wednesday, the date for the hearing of all anti-Japanese bills. The substitute is modeled after the Oklahoma anti-alien law.

Shake In Mexico.

[United Press Leased Wire.]

Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 1.—A slight earthquake occurred here today causing slight damage to walls and buildings of light construction. The tremor was the second within 48 hours.

Canada has a Shiver.

[United Press Leased Wire.]

Montreal, Can., Feb. 1.—Three slight earthquakes were experienced here today. The last occurred at 3:20 this morning and was the most severe, people rushing into the street in zero weather. No casualties were reported.

ALTERATION SALE

COST CUTS NO FIGURE

There is no use in you trying to beat our prices, as we are not looking for profits now. It is a matter of disposing of the goods and getting the shelves cleared before we start tearing out. Come to our store and see the crowds. The people know values and appreciate what we are doing and the wonderful bargains we are giving. The following prices are only a few samples of how we are now selling our goods:

Beautiful 7½c Persian chaises in a grand variety of dainty patterns. Now, yard, only4c

45c wash India silks in all the best evening shades; also in staple dark colors. Yard19c

75c new dress and waisting silks in all the latest shades. Fine for evening dresses or street wear. Yard, only35c

Sheets, white bedspreads and sheetings at less than mill prices. Ladies' \$2.00 white linen tailored waists, handsomely tucked and plaited; also trimmed with pearl buttons. Only98c

White pearl buttons; only2½c

100-yard best Standard machine spool silk; Now only4c

Ladies' \$18.00 suits made of the latest materials, long coat, silk lined and the new sheath skirt. These suits are world-beaters, for only\$9.50

Fine Wool Dress Goods, this season's latest. Now only, yd.25c

85c fine imported wool dress goods in plain and fancy colors, this season's best and newest goods. Yard, only49c

Ladies' dress skirts, 95c and \$2.50 that were up to \$4.50 and \$6.00 each.

DRESS GINGHAMS, the grandest assortment that was ever seen in Salem. They just arrived and are now in our way. Out they must go. Come and get our prices.

Ladies' \$2.00 Vici, Blucher patent tip, heavy sole shoes. Now only, pair\$1.49

75c good heavy double blankets now in the way. Only, pair 39c

CHICAGO STORE
PEOPLES BARGAIN HOUSE

HOUSE VOTES TO INCREASE COMPENSATION SOLONS DECIDE TO ASK PEOPLE TO DOUBLE THEIR PAY

Campbell reported the resolution to pay \$6.00 a day to members of the legislature instead of \$3.00. Mr. Calkins opposed as he thought they now got enough to pay their expenses. The people had voted down a similar proposition to pay \$10 a day. The British House of Commons served without pay. He thought the character of the members would not be improved by raising the pay. Mr. Campbell thought \$6.00 not enough, but it was all the people would vote. Brattain said he thought

he could live on \$3.00 a day, but found he could not. Laboring men could not afford to go to the legislature. Brandon thought they ought to have \$5 or \$6 a day. Ten dollars was more than they were worth. Some were not worth three. (Laughter.)

On the rollcall those voting "no" were Barrett, Beddilion, Bones, Buchanan, Calkins, Farrell, Jackson, Jones of Polk, Jones of Douglas, Jones of Clackamas, Libby—11. The rest voted "aye," or were absent or dodged.