# The Oregonian

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### THE RATE BILL.

The passage of the rate bill by the Senate practically ends one of the most interesting and important episodes in American legislative history. That the amendments adopted in the Senate will he accepted by the House without serious controversy is certain, and we may sesume that the Hepburn bill is now the law of the land. The debate upon the bill in the Senate will probably rank among the greatest forensic contests it our history. Almost every Senator of touching upon some feature of rate regulation, and a number of the speeches compare favorably in eloquence and learning with the famous efforts of Webster, Clay and Sumner. Senator Foraker attacked the bill on the broad and entirely untenable ground that rate regulation is unconstitutional. Few or none of his colleagues accepted his views as a whole. The principle of rate regulation was regarded as constitutional in itself, but opinions differed widely upon the scope and nature of cise over the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Perhaps the two speeches which attracted most attention in the Senate and in the country were those of Senators Spooner and Balley. Mr. Spooner contended with a lavish display of legal learning and splendid eloquence that Congress could not restrict the power of the inferior Federal Courts to suspend the orders of the Commission by interlocutory injunctions; Mr. Balley, of Texas, contended with equal eloquence and learning and with a cogency of reasoning which has never been surpassed in the American Senate that since Congress creates the Federal Courts it may restrict their powers at its own pleasure. The debate has been an education to the people of the country in constitutional law, and possibly demonstrates that American statesmanship has not declined from the high standards of an earlier and, as we sometimes fondly assert, a better day. Technical in the extreme as some of the speeches were, nevertheless they tide that is setting against the Czar. were easerly followed by the Nation It may be believed that not a single ator escaped the comprehension and strike against a government which for

Though the fate of the bill was dubious when it came to the Senate from the House, still, from the weight of arnument in its favor and under the pressure of public opinion it steadily gained adherents and finally passed by a vote surprisingly near to unanimity. But Senators-Foraker, Morgan and Pettus-opposed its final passage. The during the entire course of the debate seemed inclined to oppose it after the adoption of the Allison amendment which settled the vexed question of court review by a compromise. Un-pleasant charges of bad faith were exchanged between the Democratic leaders and friends of the Administration, but these matters were overlooked at the end, and Balley, Tillman and all the other Democrats except the Senators from Alabama voted for rate regu-

The bill as it passed the Senate confers upon the Interstate Commerce mission authority to investigate the rates charged by a common carrier upon complaint made, and if they are found excessive or discriminatory, to order them discontinued and fix new The new rates are to go into effect within such reasonable time as the Commission may decide. The carrier may appeal to the Federal Courts from orders of the Commission and the courts may set the orders aside by injunction or reverse them, but there are provisions against hasty or partial acon of the inferior courts, and the right of appeal is given to the Supreme Court

Whether the rate bill will prove effectual or not depends, of course, upon the view which the Supreme Court may take of its provisions. If it is sustained in all its features it will rank as one of the great epoch-making chap-ters in American legislation.

# THE PIONEER BANQUET.

The annual reunion of pioneers unde the auspices of the Oregon Pioneer Association is near at hand. As usual, a banquet will be served in the Armory to all who wear the badge of the ansociation. The reunion will be held on the afternoon of June 14; the banquet will Having been taught by experience the managers of the reunion will eschev the long addresses that were formerly a feature of the occasion. Though careprepared, vigorously presented and full of historical interest, it was found that the great body of ploneers many of whom are subject to the innifies of age, a common feature of which is impaired hearing, did not enjoy these lectures. The opportunity to nary courtestes of neighborliness and to recall incidents of far-away years is preserve the fertility of the soll. Phrases which were ahead of his knowl. fore the reform was instituted,

much enjoyed even by the most infirm among the aged men and women meet in annual reunion in this city in each succeeding June. The banque with its juicy baked salmon, spicy veal lonf, salad, bread and butter, cake and ice cream and strong hot coffee-dedi-cated to the memory of "auld lang and typical of ploneer hospitality-is the crowning event of the occasion, and is anticipated with almost juvenite delight. It may be said that for the money expended the ploneer re-union and banquet are productive of more real pleasure than any other so cial event that occurs in Portland during the entire year. As time goes on, seem almost to touch each other, and from each one many faces are missed that were seen at the banquet board the preceding year. In the words of Mrs. C. M. Cartwright, for many years president of the woman's auxiliary of the Ploneer Association, "the best is none too good for the pioneers." So say

THE RUSSIAN'S LAST STAND. Spectators who have been frequent observers of that most brutal of all sports, bullfighting, will recall some particular occasion when great difficulty was experienced in provoking an amiable bull to the necessary degree of anger to make the affair interesting. nstead of making a direct and speedy attack on his torturers, the great beast ould dart here and there in an effort to escape the stinging darts which the human brutes were fastening on him, and not until he was driven into a corner and goaded to the point of desperation would the hitherto harmless animal turn on his pursuers. But when the climax of brutality was reached and the poor, dumb, hunted creature saw escape from cruelties which were being heaped on him, he would turn bellow of rage and almost in-

variably prove a more dangerous an-tagonist than the animal whose bellig-

erency was so pronounced at the begin-The situation of the Russian people at this time is not unlike that of one of these mild-dispositioned bulls so often butchered to make a Spanish holiday Nicholas, the chief matador, and his predecessors and his aristocratic banderilleros have been for years goading the mild-mannered Russian bull until they have apparently reached the con dusion that there is no fight in him. casional rushes toward freedom, and in the melee trampled to death an occasional dart-thrower who falled to sidestep quickly enough. But these occasional tragedies caused no relenting on the part of the men responsible for the cruelties inflicted. Now it seems quite apparent that further retreat and further dodging of darts is impossible, and Russia has made a last stand against the inhuman aggression of the self-con stituted masters. Life could hold but little pleasure or sweetness for a people who were continually the victims or the witnesses of such bloody crimes as have darkened so many pages of Rus sian history in recent years.

It is the ineffaceable memory these crimes, committed in the name of the law, that impresses the present demand of this inhumanly treated people with a terrible earnestness boding no good for the reign ing aristocracy. While the Czar and his ministers skulk and cower in the seclusion of their palaces, surrounded by armed guards and artillery, patriots who fail in their attempt to fight fire with fire go smilingly to death, serene in the belief that out of the present carnival of blood and evil will come some good for posterity. The aristocracy term these men murderers and assassins. The people for whose rights they are fighting against such fearful odds write them down as martyrs and patriots. Life under the regime of the aristocracy has become unbearable, and reports from St. Petersburg indicate quite plainly that nothing can stem the

"Who can claim," said one of the representatives of the peasants in Parliapoint of importance made by any Sen- | ment Wednesday, "that it is illegal to criticism of the readers of the daily generations has struck against every duty it owed the people?" universal sentiment which has permeated all Russian society except that limited circle of bloodthirsty aristocrats who cluster round the throne and pull the strings which control the puppet This long-deferred revolution cannot be prevented. Too much blood has already been shed to enable it under any circumstances which might bloodless revolution, but if the Czar and his advisers are in possession of even a slight degree of common sense they will submit gracefully to the inevitable without executing or massacring any nore innocent men and women, or inviting any more bombthrowing. demands of the peasantry are couched in eloquently earnest language, which is suggestive of the application of a drastic remedy for their woes in case reasonable one is not forthcoming from the Czar. The Russian peasant in Parliament pleading his cause in an earn-est, respectful manner will prove an easier man to deal with than the Rus sian peasant running amuck with bomb and torch, and the Czar will not be overhundened with time in which to make up his mind which he will deal with.

DOING GOOD FOR OREGON. Nearly every clover field or field of vetches in the Willamette Valley is a lving monument testifying to the efficlent work of Dr. James Withycombe for the advancement of the agricultural industry in this state. It is true that very few farmers raised clover in Oregon before Dr. Withycombe's aggressive work began, but it was the generally accepted theory that Western Oregon was not suited to production of that crop. Farmers had raised wheat on their farms year after year until the productiveness of the soil had been nearly exhausted. Then they adopted the scheme of bare Summer fallowing, thus losing one crop every two or three years, without permanently improving the condition of the soil. On the con-trary, bare Summer fallowing permitted the loss of some of the soil constituents that are necessary for the pro-

It was Dr. Withycombe who began the agitation which has resulted in the general adoption of the plan of rotation of crops in Western Oregon, in which plan the growing of clover and vetches is included, Dr. Withycombe hammered away in season and out of season, urging the necessity for raising lover, which will supply nitrogen to the soll. One by one the farmers came to his way of thinking, and today every traveler upon the railroads in the Wil-Valley looks out upon rich meet old friends, to exchange the ordi- fields of clover that not only furnish unsurpassed food for dairy cattle, but

elected Governor or not, he will always be remembered by the farmers of Oregon as one of their greatest benefactors a man who worked tirelessly for what he knew to be best until he made it win.

## THE DOCTORS CLASP HANDS

When warring sects unite the world reforces. The millions who care little for abstract theories but a great deal for the healing of their bodies and the salvation of their souls understand a treaty of peace among opposing schools of medicine or theology to mean that ome truth has finally been discovered broad enough to include all minor dif ferences. The vote of the State Medical Association to admit to membership he homeopathists and eclectics may have some such glad significance as over before the three principal schools of medicine could cease to hurl anathemas at each other's heads were neither wide nor deep, but we must not imag-Ine on that account that they were easy to cross. The old magicians could keep the devil from near approach by drawing a chalk line on the floor with appropriate ceremonies. For many years the distinction between allopath and homeopathist has amounted to little more than a chalk line, while their mutual dislike has been a bountiful source both of sorrow and amusement to the out-

It has been unethical for a regular physician to consult with a disciple of Hannemann, even to save the life of a patient, for the reason, one may suppose, that a person who was wicked enough to employ a homeopathist ought to die as speedily as possible. But this queer rule of ethics has for a long time been more honored in the breach than the observance, and the action of the Medical Association probably means that it will soon be forgotten altogether. So far as methods of treating the sick are concerned, the differences between the schools are exceedingly shadowy and vague. The allopaths, or regulars, as they somewhat vaingloriously call themselves, confessedly employ all the homeopathic remedies upor ccasion; while the eclectics have near ly, if not entirely, converted all other drugs may easily be overvalued and that the best way to cure a sick man is not always to bleed him to death. Samuel Thomson, the Yankee doctor, who founded the eclectic school, would very likely feel himself amply repaid by this action of the Medical Association, all the bitter persecution which he endured on account of his new and heretical theories, if he could look down from the starry sphere where he has resided since 1843 and read the account of the anifying vote.

Thomson relied mainly on "roots barks, herbs, buds and berries" to effect his cures. The regular physicians of his day, whose first step was to bleed the patient and the next to dose him with mercury, were horrified at his in They persecuted him with relentless cruelty; they even had him arrested for murder when one of his patients died, just as they now employ the civil arm against the Christian Scientists; but happily he was acquitted and lived to see his heresies in a fair way to become orthodox. Hahnemann who founded the homeopathist school was also persecuted. His new ideas be gan to make headway in Germany about 1820, a period when anything in thought or practice which was not mouldy with antiquity frightened the ruling class entirely out of what few wits it possessed. The government forbade him to prescribe for patents, and, after various adventures, he went to Paris, the mother city of heresy and revolution. Here he had better suc He became the fashion. Louis Phillippe, the citizen king, authorized him to practice homeopathy by a formal decree in 1835, and since that time his ideas have made uninterrupted progress in the world of medicine.

Up to Hahnemann's time the practic of medicine was purely empirical; that is, it was a matter of trial, experiment or guesswork. There was no underlysideration of cause and effect. Of course much knowledge of diseases and their cures had accumulated, but it was no and could not be co-ordinated into a science. Hahnemann's great service to medicine was the invention of a working hypothesis which professed to plain the process by which remedles cured diseases. His hypothesis was that a drug which will reproduce in a patient the characteristic symptoms of a given disease will invariably cure that disease. This seems absurd at first sight. One would naturally think that such a drug would intensify the symptoms and make the patient worse in stead of better; but Hahnemann supported his theory by reasoning which looked fairly logical. Every drug, he sald, produces two sets of symptoms which are exact opposites. If the first set which it produces are those of the disease, the second set will necessarily contrary in every particular, and will therefore neutralize the allment and cure the patient. What could be more conclusive on paper? In practice was not quite so conclusive.

Hahnemann's theory contained both truth and falsehood. Underlying it was the assumption that the symptoms are the disease, and that by neutralizing them the disease is cured. This is not so. Fatal disorders may exist in the body for a long time with no observable symptoms, while, on the other hand, all the symptoms of any disease whatthe imagination in a man who is per fectly well. Hahnemann went still farther wrong. He actually taught that we cannot know the causes of disease and that if we could know them our knowledge would be useless. This was, of course, a counsel of despair, like the doctrine of Socrates that knowledge of the laws of Nature is not only impossi-ble, but wicked. Medical science has advanced mightily since Hahnemann's time, and almost solely by seeking for causes; but, on the other hand, more deeply investigation has gone into causes the more it confirms the theory of the great German physician that like cures like. Serum-therapy, the latest and most promising triumph of material medicine, is nothing more than homeopathy made rational. The germ of a disease produces a poison which tends to kill both germ and patient. If we can inoculate the patient with this poison without killing him, thenceforth he can defy the germ. If it bites him it dies, like the unfortunate dog which bit the lady in Goldsmith's poem. If, while the disease is actually raging, we can inject enough of the poison to kill the germs without destroying the patient, again we triumph over our microscopic foes. Thus like does cure like as Hahnemann said, though in a way entirely different from what he The father of homeopathy is entitled to the same glory in medicine as Aristotle in philosophy; he invented

edge, but which fit the developments of science so accurately that they seem

Andrew Carnegie is not a believer in socialism, and is quoted in a New York dispatch as saying that "with health and good habits and the willingness to work, the chances in America are as | good as they ever were." All of which the experience of Andrew Carnegie himself proves to be the sheerest rot. What show would Carnegie have in this day great steel industry with no more capital than the canny Scot possessed when he first began business? There are still opportunities for both brains and brawn to earn good rewards if they are backed up with good habits and industry. It is impossible, however, for the young man of the present day to rely on the same chances of making a fortune as were available to his predeessor thirty years ago. This is due to the wholesale thievery, under the law, of such men as Andrew Carnegle and others who enjoy similar special privi-

If a bill intended to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, troduced in the United States Senate in 1865, had passed, the road would have been built at least ten years sooner. More than likely Jay Cooke & Co. would not have failed and there would have been no panic in 1873. Judge George H. Williams in the next chapomorrow, sets forth the attitude of the nate toward the enterprise and the Pacific Coast in general. Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the bill, and among other things declared that one road across the continent was all that the needs of the country required. He did not see far into the future. Five osperous transcontinental lines are low in operation, not one of them in the busy season able promptly to handle the traffic and two more are building-the St. Paul to Oregon and Wash ington and the Western Pacific to California.

It is questionable whether any of the insurance companies which are alleged to be endeavoring to escape their reconsibility at San Francisco by taking advantage of technicalities will be already under way to have the licenses of the offending companies revoked neighboring states. A blacklist of the ompanies which thus seek to shirk their duty in such an emergency as now exists in the Bay City should be given the widest possible circulation, and the offending concerns would soon discover that honesty is the best policy, ever There will with an insurance policy. apparently be a sufficient number of norable insurance men to prevent ifficulty in placing the risks which should be withdrawn from the companies which seek to escape paying just

A Paris dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian announced that Walter Wellman would start for the North Pole in June. A Winnipeg dispatch in the same paper stated that Chief Factor Anderson, of the Hudson's Bay Company had just started for the Arctic circle with newspapers and medicine for the crews of six imprisoned whalers that have been in the ice at Herschel Island for two years. Both of the men them, but there is a vast difference in the trip. The Hudson's Bay factor is in the ice, and Wellman is going in to get lost and become the object of a rellef expedition. Meanwhile the North Pole will keep cool and not lose its posi-

American mills have within the pasortnight booked orders for 1,000,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1907. This amount of business ought to be sufficient to give the employes work for a few months without the necessity of osing of a surplus of the output at cut rates to other countries. It is, of ourse, for the protection of the Ameriemployment, that the rails which sell for \$28 per ton in America are sold for \$20 in foreign countries. As his employment is now protected for a few onths, it might be a favorable opportunity to try the experiment of remov-

Chicago has a cleaning-up movement that is not confined to any one day, One of the leading civic improvement organizations has proposed a set of rules to be followed by the people of that city and they have received wide approval. They are appropriate for adoption in any city:

Pick up at least one piece of paper from the street every day.

Clean your own backyard and porches and try to interest the boys and girls next door.

Keep at least one flower in your window.

De smiling and clean, yourself and your neighbor will follow suit.

Louis were those who waited until after the world's fair to revel in a business reaction.' There is quite a tidal wave the other way," says the St. Louis And the experience of the Missouri metropolis has been re-peated in Portland, where the Lewis and Clark Exposition has been followed by the greatest building boom in the

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has adopted the double cross as the em olem to be worn by those organized in the crusade against the deadly disease This emblem has long been used with considerable effect by politicians whose onvictions are based on the distribu tion of the usufruct.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis continues to make a brave fight for her life against the enervating forces of age and dis-ease. People of the North as well as of the South sympathize with her in the unequal conflict, and can only hope that her passing will be peaceful.

The most serious campaign charge yet brought against Mr. Hawley, Re publican nominee for Congress, in the First District, is that he is a minister of the gospel. It happens not to be true. But what if it were?

Having successfully passed the "liar" and "you're another" stage of debate in the most dignified deliberative body in the world, the rate bill goes back to the House slightly disfigured, but still in the hands of its friends.

More sightly today after the clean up, yet we submit that Portland, taken far and by, was a fairly clean city be-

MARIE CORELLI BRINGS SUIT.

us Novellst Objects to Private Life on Postal Cards,
London Chronicle.

Miss Marie Corelli has applied to Mr.
Justice Swinfan Eady, in the Chancery
division, for an injunction to restrain
A. & E. Wall, of Surafford-on-Avon, from
sublishing or otherwise American

publishing or otherwise disposing ture postcards purporting to depict in the private life of Miss Corelli Mr. Eve, K. C., Miss Corell's counsel stated that the defendants produced sets of postcards called "the Distinguisher of postcards called "the Disting Authors' Series." Objection to the was at once taken by Miss Coreill, and if his Lordship would look at them and at a recent photo of Miss Corelli he would see what a gross libel had been perpetrated on her features. One card was style "Shakespeare and His Contemporaries," which looked as if the defendants sug which looked as it the discussions as contemporary of Miss Corelli. Considerable annoyance had been occasioned to Miss Corelli by the publication of the cards, and the offense was aggravated by the fact that after the stationers and W. H. Smith & Son at Stratford-on-Agon had stonged selling the cards the defendants stopped selling the cards the defendants employed a large body of sandwich men to parade the place, including the front to parade the place, including the front of Miss Corelli's house, with notices that the cards could be obtained at defendants place of business or private house. This has made the private life of Miss Corelli intolerable. The vacation Judge granted an injunction, and this the learned counsel asked should be continued until the trial of the action.

Wants to Boom Governor Warfield. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Overcome by the eloquence of Governo Warfield, of Maryland, who made an ad dress at the sepulchre of the body of John Paul Jones, Representative Macon, of Ar-kansas, the man who looks like Dr. Mary Walker, has sturted a boom for the Governor's nomination for the Vice-Presiden-cy on the Democratic ticket in 1908. The Arkansan is sure Warfield would add strength to the ticket if for no other reason than that he can carry Maryland, something that has not been done during the last two Presidential elections.

Macon has begun a regular crusade for Warfield. He preaches Warfield to all his Democratic colleagues, telling them that, while it is visionary to dream of a Southern Democrat as the nominee party for first place, the election of War-field can and should be made on the soundest political grounds—namely, that he can carry a pivotal state and help, his eloquence, to do as much with other

A 100-Story Building Promised Soon.

A 100-story building covering an entire block probably will be the next develop-ment of this age of skyecrapers, accord-ing to Theodore Starrett, of the Thomp-son-Starrett Building Construction Com-Kansas City Star. pany, one of the leading builders of New York. The material used in the giant York. The material used in the giant structure, in Mr. Starrett's opinion, will the building material of the future. the building material of the ruture. The conditions peculiar to Manhattan have developed the narrow, shaft-like "sky-scraper" to the highest point. These same conditions will create the first giant structure of 50 stories or more. Progressive builders operating on a large scale in New York know it is coming, but are not suite sends to account the new order. not quite ready to accept the new order of things, as builders in New York and Chicago were slow to accept the possibil-ity and practicability of a 20-story steel frame building 25 years ago.

Mansfield Turns Down Blg Offer. Thicago Dispatch in New York Herald. The Messrs. Shubert, of New York, have offered Richard Mansfield a bonus of \$50,000 to sign a contract to play for three years exclusively in the houses controlled by them and the independent managers associated with them. The offer has been declined. This information came from an authentic source, and is not denied by Mr. Mansfield or his repsentative here. The negotiations took place several weeks ago, or about the time Mr. Mansfield left New York after tion and decided that he preferred to co particular syndicate.

New York City Well Telephoned. stated on excellent authority that there that 14,807 telephones have been since January 1, 1906. New York has two and one-half times as many telephones as London, four times as many as Berlin and five times as many as Paris

High Prices Paid for Dogs in Paris. Cable Dispatch.

Cable Dispatch.

Much comment has been caused among dog fanciers by the purchases which have been recently made by the Americans. Miss Morgan. J. P. Morgan's daughter, has bought a brindle toy bull-dog for \$1290. August Belmont has bought a lightenthold day for \$200. bought a 16-month-old dog for \$2000. creature, which is a white French bull-dog, is the smallest of its breed in the world and weighs only 12 pounds.

Kansas City Star.

Kansas City Star.

Toverheard two men talking in Jefferson Park. said Robert Maddock, an Alaskan miner, who arrived in Kansas City yesterday from San Francisco.

One asked: Where do you live now?
The other answered: 'Do you see that big tree over there? Well, I live on the third limb on the left side.'"

will cause a shortage in the silk supply. It is estimated that this shortage will amount to millions of yen.

FARM MORTGAGES.

Companies Have Few Losses and Bust-Review of Reviews,

Western farmers have grown rather carticular about their indebtedness. On ern mortgage is that the mortagee shall accept any portion of the principal a the time of any interest payment. This means that the harvesting of a good wheat crop, or the fortunate sale bunch of cattle, may wipe out the debt, and the loan agent must find another borrower. However, one insurance com-pany has \$49,000,000 in Western farmmortgage loans, and the interest thereon is sufficient to pay all its death losses. Another company has \$59,000,000 in these loans, scattered over the Mississippi Valley. The larger sums are in Illinois, with about \$28,600,000; Minnesota, with \$10,000,000; Missouri, \$11,000,000; Iowa, \$10,700,000; Ohio, \$8,000,000, and lesser amounts in a dozen other states. It places approximately 4600 farm-mortgage loans every year, and has in its history loaned \$250. 000,000 in this way, with practically no loss. A report in the "Annals of the American Academy of Science" gives the amount of mortgages held by the life in surance companies at \$490.632,508, or 27.7 per dent of the companies' assets. This, however, includes loans on city property as well as those on farms. The per age is second only to that invest-bonds, indicating the partiality for form of investment by the most con-

The insurance company loan is safe guarded in every possible way. The inter-rogatories of the application cover four large pages, and include everything from the size of the borrower's family to the use he proposes to make of the money. They even inquire into his habits and his standing in the community; for the well-informed investor realizes that the best part of his security is the personality of

the borrower.

Thus it happens that the insurance companies have few forcelosures and practically no losses on this class of investments. Of recent years the value of land has increased so rapidly that every loanmide as these investments are, on a basis of the vector of the leakers have me. of 40 per cent of real value-became

Holland's Queen Expects an Helr.

North American.

Expectancy hovers over the palace of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. A rumor that the Queen expected an helr is confirmed in court circles, and her people are looking forward hopefully. Prayers are being offered in the churches. Four years ago the same hope was

coused. The Queen lay in the shadow of eath for several weeks, and, although her people were disappoitned by the loss of an heir to the throne, they were grate ful that their Queen had been spared. disappointments. She has survived more tragedies than some rulers three times her age. Unwelcomed at her birth 2 years ago by her father, her early life especially, was one of almost condom. It is said that Wilhelmina w reted in a basket of flowers on the King's birthday that her presence might not dis

turn him.
On account of her sad life, every woman in Holland felt that she was mother to Queen Wilhelmina, and during her life she has been overwhelmed with advice from those in all stations of life.

The Queen was married on February 7 901, to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg ol, to Duke Henry of meckienous chwerin, who then became Prince Heir rich of the Netherlands. The villages of the kingdom celebrated the affair with parades and banquets. Her marriage was regarded as a love affair

Roosevelt Has John La's Approval. Pittsburg Dispatch.

John L. Sullivan, fighter, interviewed

John Johnson. Governor of Minnesota, the other day. Mr. Sullivan said: "Say, Gov, I've heard of you before, and when I say I am glad to meet you I am not giving you bot air. You're all to the good when it comes to showing them in-surance fellers where they get off at." Sullivan was asked what he thought of

President Roosevelt. He replied:
"Roosevelt? Say, that guy is all to the good. He can't do nothing, but if he was allowed to have his own way this ry'ud be fine goin'. The night that Pete Maher and Joe Choynski fought at Co Island Roosevelt was at the ringside Ju-Roosevelt up and says: 'Say, look here don't interfere again.' The fight went to the finish.

Girl Received Snake Through Mail. Lebanon Cor. Pittsburg Post

Florence, the 12-year-old daughter of Charles R. Disinger, received a dainty package by mail. When she opened it a snake, six inches long, wriggled out and bit the child on the arm. No one is able to account for the incident, as the girl is popular, and the parents have no known enemies. The species of snake has not yet been determined, and physicians have thus far been unable to decide whether the sting is polsonous or not.

Court Rejects Murie Corelli's Plen.

London Cable Dispatch.

Marie Corelli recently applied to the ourts for an injunction to prevent publishers from issuing postcards purporting to deplet scenes in her home life at Strat-ford-on-Avon, exposing her to ridicule and decision in the case, refusing the injune

Japan's Cold Samp Hurts Silk Crop.

Tokio Cable Dispatch.

This is the second week of the extrardinary cold weather that has prevailed hroughout Japan. Further damage has seen done to the mulberry trees, which the silk supply some several as a contract to the silk supply. ville is credited with having remarked.
"A third incomprehensible has come into the world."

# MORE EARTH TREMORS



-From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

# SOME FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

First and foremost, all the news by Associated Press, correspondents and members Oregonian staff, making the and most complete record Pacific Coast newspaper.

SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE NEAR PORTLAND

It is less than forty miles from the city as the crow flies, set isolated. Spirit Lake is the place, at the base of Mount St. Helens, soon to be made accession. sible by electric railway. Its natural beauty, together with its wealth of fish and game, are set forth by picture and story.

MAXIM GORKY'S MATRIMONIAL IRREGULARITIES

The social banishment of Rus-sia's great novellst and political reformer from this country and his complete failure in a mission that started so an applicately is the basis for sketches of other men distinguished in literature who defied the morn! law and still did not dim the luster their fame.

### "SWEAT-HOUSE" OF THE CAYUSE INDIANS

When anything alls a Cayuse In-dian be steams himself and then plunges into cold water. In Umattila County they follow this practice today, just as they did se years ago, when the mission-aries came. A Pendleton corre-spondent tells how this "sweat-house" was the indirect cause of

HUMOR IN THE KITCHEN CAMPS OF SAN FRANCISCO

Folks are still cooking in streets of the stricken city the thousands. Miss Marion Allen, a wideawake reporter, sends a description of the ovens and the kitchen puraphernalia, to-gether with the cheerful spirit that prevails and the manifesta-tions of American humor which even the greatest of disasters cannot suppress.

### AT JAPAN'S IMPERIAL CHERRY-BLOSSOM PARTY

Annie Laura Miller, of Oregon, had a "big pink ticket" and got a good view of the Emperor, as well as of the great war heroes. Togo, Nogl and Oyama, whom she describes as modest little men, almost as shy as birds. Fem inine royalty at this celebrated function discarded the graceful na-tive garb and clothed itself with European dress, which, all things considered, is a misfit. Miss Miller attended the party with Frank Pixley, who found material there which he seized upon for a could opera he is now writing,

MAKING ORDINARY CHINA WARE FOR THE TABLE

Modern methods in the United States whose annual product is nearly \$20,000,000, do not vary which from the angles of the states. nearly \$30,000,000, do not vary widely from the ancient Egyptians, who fashloned fine crockery 1500 years H. C. Every man who pays for and every woman, whether mis-tress or maid, who smashes cups and saucers, will be interested to learn the process of manufacture. **EXCUSES FOR NOT** 

**BECOMING A CHRISTIAN** 

This is the title of Dr. Hills' ser-mon tomorrow. His utterances from the pulpit need no commenda-tion to readers of The Sunday Oregonian, but this sermon will appeal to all manner of men and women on account of its universal application.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE H. WILLIAMS

The chapter tomorrow deals with the action of the United States Senate in refusing to guarantee obligations of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which it was proposed to do, the Government to secure itself by holding the money received for the sale of bonds.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

SEE THE WAX MUSEE Master Brown acted as their escort through the building and the bears did things as usual.

did things as usual.

Note to children readers of The Sunday Oregonian: The death of V. Floyd Campbell, the artist who li-lustrated the Roosevelt Bears, announced by telegraph, will not interfere with fature pictures. R. Kleth Culver has been engaged to take up this part of the work. How well he does it will be shown in tomorrow a bester.

Pathetic interest attaches to the liberations in last Sunday's paper. Mr. Campbell drew bis last picture in bed, and the subject was the bears in bed.

GEORGE ADE IN PASTURES NEW

Tomorrow's letter is devoted to guides who represent the 35d degree in seoundrelism in a land where partnership skinning of the tourist is reduced to an exact science. In-cidentally he tells of Mr. Peasiey's sweet revenge on Mr. Brewster, of

BOOK REVIEWS AND NEWS OF LITERARY FIELD

The Oregonian's book page con-tains reviews of the newest books, tains reviews of the newest books, as well as news concerning people in the world of letters. Among this week's book reviews are: "Fenwick's Career," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward; "What Would One Have?"; "The Slege of the South Pole," by Dr. Hugh B. Mill; "In Vanity Fair," by Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd; "Books and My Food," by Elizabeth Luther Carey and Annie M. Jones; "Where Speech Ends," by Robert Haven Schauffler; "The Origin of Life," by John Butler Burke; "The Invisible Bond," by Eleanor Talbor Kinkead; "The Joy of Life," by Lillie Hamilton French, "Childhood," by Mrs Florence W. Birney; "The Up-to-Date Waitress," by Janet McKenzie Hill; "Lady Baltimore," by Owen Wister; "The Hoyt Brainerd: "Books by Janet McKenzie Hill; "Lady Baltimore," by Owen Wister; "The Childhood of Jesus Christ," by Dr. Hemry Van Dyke; "Ideals for Girls," by Mrs. Frank Learned; "Childhood and Growth," by Lafayette B. Mendei; "The Motor Pirate," by G. Sidney Paternoster; "Social Progress, for 1996," edited by Josiah Strong; "The Pretty Ways of Providence," by Mark Guy Pearse; "For the Soul of Rafael," by Marah Ellis Ryan; "The Opal Serpent," by Fergins Hime; "The Mayor of Warwick" by Herbert M. Hopkins; "Sandpeep," by Sarah E. Boggs; "Poems," by Post Wheeler; "Nicanor, Teller of Tales," by C. Bryson nor, Teller of Tales," by C. Bryson Taylor, and "Hawaiian Yester-days," by Henry M. Lyman, M. D.

SOCIETY, MUSIC AND DRAMATIC REVIEWS

> With the San Francisco disaster growing dimmer in the public memory and the relief work well organized, society has been restored in a measure to its been restored in a measure to its even tenor, and many events of social importance are chronicled this week. Sarah Berniardt's ap-pearance at the Armory and other dramatic happenings are reviewed, future musical events aunounced and goods of the mu-sicians gathered. sicians gathered.