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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906.

THE SOCIALISTIC TENDENCY.

The nearest object of socialistic effort is municipal ownership of public utilities, which in large centers of population are necessaries-such as etreet car, electric, gas and telephone service. The monopolisation of these utilities by private individuale has wrought the public to high pitch of indignation in many cities, on account of the grafts practiced under IL. And every Summer, when ice becomes one of life's necessaries in crowded cities and its supply is also a necessary public utility, its private monopolization, like that of street-cars, lights and telephones, be-

comes an object of attack. It is easy to see that if the socialistic plan shall ever attain the goal its advocates alm at, it must first prove itself fit with public utilities of cities. This it is doing with conspicuous success in Glasgow, but whether it will soon succeed in American cities on a large scale remains to be proved. If the plan shall not win its promised good results in these directions, it cannot be expected to revolutionize the

present social regime. That socialistic theory is working a great change in the American mind, toward municipalization of public utilities in cities, all observers admit. That practical tests of the theory are inevitable in the great cities is evident. And that a test may be made in Portland. as to street-car service, at the expiration of the existing blanket franchises, more than twenty-six years hence, is altogether probable, if the present trend of the public mind should continue

The tendency of the times is strongly in the direction of public ownership. census bulletin just issued shows a steady growth in municipal trading in the United States, though with us it is still far from the dimensions it has attained in Great Britain. Seattle is proposal to build a municipal system of New York advances uninterruptedly toward public ownership of utilities, though thus far the metropolis has not ventured upon munleipal management. Chicago is struggling in the same direction.

The growth of the demand for municipal ownership of monopolistic utilities in Portland is probably fully as rapid as in other cities. The blanket franchises which cover the etreet railway system have still a long time to run, about twenty-six years. The city may then acquire the property if it deelres, though not on favorable terms Contrary to the equity of the case, the city must pay a price for the tracks and rolling stock to be fixed by arbitration. It would be more just for all this to revert without payment as part of the fee for the franchise. Still, the position of the city will not be without its advantages when the franchises expire, for they both terminate practically at the same time. Hence, if it should be decided to acquire the property, there would be an opportunity to establish a uniform and harmonious system of operation. Whether the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership will conter-century is, of course, a question which time alone can answer, but all

the signs are that it will, The public shows a disposition to take control of everything that affects its interests, from the election of United States Senators to the supply of ice. It seems to be the nature of demeeracy to propagate itself throughout every department of life, and there is nothing in sight to stay or modify this inherent tendency. The movement of the American people toward public ownership of monopolies is almost giacial in its deliberateness. But its plan is theoretical and speculative; Ilmitations and checks and impossibilites undoubtedy will arise in its progress, so that the present Utopian scheme may never realized. Just now, however, the test is the municipalization of public utilities in cities, and there seems to be no check to this drift.

PREYING ON THE PEOPLE'S EARNINGS. Banker Stensland, wrecker of the ruined Chicago bank, the man who made away with the saved mites of 23,-000 poor depositors, is one type of grafters who are making themselves rich off the small earnings of the humble all over the land, stealing franchises, absorbing dead men's estates, robbing life insurance policy-holders and consumers of ice and gas, grafting from the public for the use of coal and oil and meat supplies, gobbling up the people's bank savings and preying on the public in hundreds of other ways, not through superiority of intelligence, as they are wont to believe, but of cunning-all the while assuming airs of higher virtue and looking down on the small faults.

and vices of the reprobate poor. To the task of checking this graft instinct of the ruthless holders of the people's trust the Nation has set itself. Portland has joined the anti-graft pro-cession, by demanding lower prices for ble for some one besides the grower to Portland has joined the anti-graft pro-

wherein several local wealthy families made millions of dollars out of the sale of car franchises and by setting up safeguards against the future manipur lations of predatory sharpers.

All of Oregon is joining the proces-sion, to demand enactment of a bank law which shall safeguard the toilsome earnings of its citizens. One of the most solemn and sacred trusts is the care of the people's money. A life expended in gathering a competence for old age is worth little or nothing when that competence is taken away.

You take my house when you do take the prop That doth sustain my house; you take my life, When you do take the means whereby I live. The people of Oregon have felt the

pang that thieving bankers give deositors, by robbing them of their store. Most of the victime have been able to get along in spite of the loss, largely on account of the fertility of Oregon's esources for making money. But some have not and have gone broken to their graves. The living victims can see the icture of distress in Chicago, from the following press description:

The bank, which was largely patronized by foreigners of moderate means and work-ng people, had 22,000 depositors, mainly with and accounts represent it the mavings of are of toil, and the exclument among them intense. All of the day and toutshit they we besieged the closed bank, hoping for a ord of cheer. One man, who was the treas-er of a society and had deposited the funds the society in the bank, dropped dead can be heard of the failure. Another de-stor, believing that his mivings of years

ad been swallowed up, committed suicide Illinois has a law to protect bank desitons, but it was not enforced. Oreon has no law to enforce, and here banking rogues can ply their trade without hindrance. Their work is not frequent; but the distress in their wake lasts for years.

CONCERNING BOYS.

Hard must be the heart which fails to sympathize with the father of the youthful murderer, Reeves. How much biame should justly mingle with our sympathy is a question which no human eribunal is entirely competent to decide. The father of a motherless boy is in a position of extreme difficulty at best, and when the son is predisposed to vicious ways the case is almost hopeless. Nor should it be forgotten that a wifeless man who has earn his living by daily labor cannot give proper attention to his family at all times; during the entire day youth is almost of necessity left to his own devices.

According to the father Reeves' account, he was not neglectful of his parental duties. He seems to have attended to his son's habite and reading in something better than a merely casual way, and now, in the dire calamity which has befallen, he may fairly claim to be free from serious responsi bility according to the standards which are commonly accepted.

The trouble is that those standards

are wrong. The modern parent has ab-dicated his authority and is content to be the counsellor of his children. Often he is less still, and by his flaccid con nivance at idleness, waywardness and vice becomes an actual accomplice in their ruin. The foolish father who remarked, pointing to a squalling infant in its crib, "There is the master of this house," was typical of his generation, The baby is master and remains mas ter through boyhood and youth. The comfort, even the health, of parents are needlessly sacrificed to the whims of children, and the consequence of it all is not the uprearing of a better generation, but of one which in morals and manners shows too many signs of legeneracy.

Kindness and forbearance are essential to the healthy nurture of a child, but authority is also necessary; and if the parent cannot be both kind and firm it will be better for the child if he errs on the side of severity. The adabout to submit to the referendum a monitions of a stern parent sometimes lead to a reaction against restraint This is admitted. But in the majority of cases there is no such reaction, and even when it occurs, the power of early habits presently reasserts itself and the youth returns most often to the ways of virtue. On the other hand, the flac cid discipline of the modern home fails to establish habits of rectitude in the young. It inculcates nothing but the habit of yielding to impulse. It makes the youth a creature of whim, a peevish and feeble victim to every external in-

fluence, selfish and unprincipled. Between the youth who has been reared under unbending authority and the one who has never felt the whip and rein, the chances in life are all in favor of the former. The theory that a child's life must be all roses is dangerous. Duty is a difficult path to folow, and unless the feet are trained to it in youth they will chirk it in later years. Right conduct is a habit, and, lke all habits, it must be learned young or it will never be learned at all. With the parent whose way of life is such that he cannot rear his offspring in sound submission to authority and correct habits of conduct one must sympathize, but the sympathy is neces-sarily tinged with regret that he ever became a parent.

POOR PRUNE MARKET. The frugal housewife, who is obliged to buy closely on all supplies, no doubt will read with pleasure that the Oregon prune crop for 1906 is selling on the 1%-cents-per-pound "base." Accustomed as she has been to paying from 10 cents to 15 cents per pound for the fruit, the 1% cents per pound certainly has the appearance of being cheap. The prunegrower who has waited years for his orchard to reach the bearing age and has invosted heavily in dryers, spraying tools and other necessary equipment for carrying on the work. also thinks that prices are cheap.

The grower is right, but the house only partly so. which is always mentioned in the selling price of prunes, is the smaller size of prunes, which sell at the minimum figure. On a 1%-cent base large prunes would sell as high as 314 and 354 cents per pound. Even at this figure, however, does not account for all of the average deposit on the land will keep difference between the price paid the grower and that which the consumer

Oregon prunes, "30s to 40s," are quo ted at wholesale in the New York market at 7% cents per pound, and they reach the consumer at from 10 cents to 15 cents per pound. The prune business has become one of the big industries in this state, as well as in Washington, and the output has reached large pro-portions and is still increasing. With meh a large increase in the output, there must be, of course, a similar in-crease in demand, or congestion and flow has also prevented the invasion there must be, of course, a similar indepression follow. Buyers who quoting 1%-cent base profess to believe that the 1906 crop is so far in excess of the demand that nothing but a low figure will enable them to move it. Their in something like its original abun-

prunes could be placed on the Eastern markets at a price in keeping with that paid the growers, there would be a large increase in the consumption which would be of mutual interest to the growers, the transportation company, the consumer, and about every one except the middlemen, who just at present do not account for all of the difference between the wholesale price in New York and the maximum price paid the growers.

AN AGE OF TRAVEL.

There is a popular belief in this country that Americans spend more money in travel than any other people in the world. This belief, it seems, is based on nothing more substantial or reliable than National boastfulness and ill-na tured criticism. Carefully compiled data show that some 250,000 travelers leave the United States in a year for Europe, while 1,200,000 English people go annually to the Continent. Further more, despite the popular idea that the French' are a homekeeping people, the traffic tables show that Paris and its suburbs send 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 visltors annually to Germany, Belgium and other Continental states

From all of this it is plain that the people of the United States are not alone in having acquired the "go habit." Restlessness is not a condition that is confined to the New World, though we are accustomed to consider it a distinct characteristic of Ameri-The habit, if guided by prudence in keeping within the means of the individual and pursued with the definite purpose of adding to one's legitimate stock of knowledge of men, places and things, is in every way commendable The man who-

Never looked beyond his native vals; Who thought the visual line that girt him The world's extreme; and thought the eliver No wider than his father's shield.

Lived where his father lived-died where he diedaccording to the estimate of the gloom lest of ecclesiastical poets-

Lived happy and died happy and was saved Such a man might have been a model citizen for his time and place, but the present day and age will account him as scarcely worth "saving."

If contentment and stupidity are to be made synonymous terms, let us, by all means, encourage discontent; if restlessness is synonymous with a de sire to see the world and learn what is in it, let restlessness be halled as the moving force of progress. Let the schoolteacher be encouraged in the desire to go abroad, as soon as she can save money to pay the expense of the trip; encourage the schoolboy to look forward to the time when (having, of course, first taken in the wonders of Yellowstone Park and the beauties of the Pacific Slope) he will go abroad-to Japan, to China, to the islands of the sea-where education in visible forms

And the idle rich-the many who travel simply because they have money spend and do not know what else to do with it-let them go abroad uncritiised, because of the money that they eave in foreign parts. They may not learn, in traveling, the best lessons of travel-patience, kindness, gentility, but they will be stupid indeed if they do not find early in the indulgence of the desire to travel the lesson of their own insignificance. Travel is the most narmless of their pastimes, though they do thereby cometimes reflect discredit upon the American name.

Let us not make the mistake of bewalling as wasted the money spent by emericans year after year in European travel, but be assured that returns from the investment have a definite value in our National life

umbia in May or June has not appeared. The Spring rains and melting nows at the headwaters of the great river and its tributaries usually produce a freshet which submerges the low banks and the greater part of the islands scattered along the channel; but last Spring and the year before there vas-only a slight rise in the river.

Local prophets have hastily inferred rom this variation in the routine of Nature that the climate of the Pacific Coast is changing and that in the future we shall see no more high water Like most oracular opinions about climate, this conclusion is reached by forretting some facts and ignoring others. The failure of the annual freshet to appear for a year or two gives much better reason to expect an extraordinary flood next Spring than to hope that we shall escape altogether. seasons before the great rise of 1894. which wrought so much destruction long the Columbia, there had been no high water, and farmers, cherishing the felusive hope that it would never again appear, began to plant the bottom as if it were upland. Many were ruined in onsequence, and a large number of rich farms fell into the hands of mortgage companies.

The June rise in the Columbia is a phenomenon which will never cease to recur, though in exceptional years it may be scarcely noticeable. The analogy of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Po, the Yellow River in China, and numerous other great drainage canals the world, leads to the conclusion that an increase in the height and destructiveness of these floods is far more likely than a permanent decrease. As the timber is removed from the mountains the snow will melt more rapidly in Spring and the rains will rush more precipitately from the watersheds, with every likelihood of greater destruction

from floods. With this prospect ahead it is a comfort to remember that the high water is not an unmingled evil. It do as well as harm. Among the benefits which must be set down to its credit is the annual deposit of a very thin layer of silt on the flood lands, which fertilizes the soil and very gradually raises the level of the surface. Whether the pace with the expected increase in the height of the freshet is a question which time must solve; but it is quite ertain that Sauvies' Island and other tracts which have hitherto been subof to the annual flooding are so To believe otherwise is dangerous folly.

The fallure of the annual rise, together with the unusually elight rainfall of the last two or three Summers has caused some of the lakes on Sau-vies' Island and in the bottoms along the Columbia to go dry or to fall very of the carp, which is so destructive to the wapatoes. Consequently, in those lakes which retain water enough for it, the wapato has again begun to flourish

In the time of Lewis and Clark the examining into the processes "cut" something, Perhaps if Oregon wapato was the principal vegetable Jungle."

food of the Indians from the Sandy (or Quicksand) River to the mouth of the Columbia. It was cooked by boiling, and when thoroughly done was palata-ble and nutritious. The dusky queens of aboriginal society gathered the tu bers from the lake beds at all seasons of the year. Whether the braves shunned the work from their natural dislike to bathing or because they thought it beneath their dignity is no recorded, but it was left entirely to the gentler sex. The art of retrieving the tubers from the sub-aqueous mud was simple, if not beautiful. Each squaw sallied from the shore, suitably clad conveying herself in a small cance from which she descended when a good patch was found, and, standing in the water up to her walet if it happened to be eep enough, fished up the wapatoes with her fairy toes. Lewis and Clark saw our primitive society leaders thus interestingly occupied in the middle of Winter, which proves that the sex may be ornamental without ceasing to be

The wapato was an article of commerce among the Indians. The "Ne-matinomags," who dwelt around the ower waters of the "Walamut," sold of their abundance both to the tribes farther back in the country and to those at the mouth of the Columbia. But in our time the wapato is chiefly nteresting as the chosen food of the wild duck. Its multiplication in the lakes where it flourished in former days will be hailed with rejolcing by the unters, for it means abundance of game. It means also a less exiguous pocketbook, for during the past few years he who would shoot ducks must first cast his wheat upon the waters with no sparing hand. But farmers need not fear a permanent lessening in the demand for the chief of the cereals through the increase of wapatoes, for the reign of that historic tuber will be The next high water will let in the carp and desolation will again follow his devouring jawa.

Prohibition is once more a live politcal question in Maine, indeed almost the exclusive issue in the present campaign, and the Republican party in that state is committed to it. Still, no mall number of Republicans have declared that they will support the Dem-ocratic platform on the question. Among these is the Rev. Herbert A. Jump, of the First Congregationalist Church in Brunswick, Although no friend of the licensed saloon, this dergyman declares, after thorough peronal investigation of the question, that rohibition is still worse. He finds that the cities and larger towns prohibi tion is the promoter of sales of bad liquors for medicine by the drug stores. Boston, he says, is the chief saloon of the State of Maine, and "Portland alone employs ten express companies exclusively in importing spirituous liquors. Pursuing his indictment of prohibition, he declares that, banished from the streets, the traffic in liquors has taken refuge in the homes.

Oregon rough lumber, which sold for \$18.50 per thousand feet in the Los Angeles market last October, is now sellng for \$28. Of this advance, \$3.50 per thousand feet can be traced to the ves sel-owners, who are profiting to that extent by increased freights. The logger and stumpage-owner are securing he greater part of the remaining \$6 of the advance. In spite of the rapid rise in prices due to the increase in stumpage values and freights, the time is approaching when present prices will em moderate by comparison those which will prevail when the small logger and millman gives way to the big syndicates.

The Walla Walla penitentlary is turning out 8000 grain bags per day, For the past two years the "high water" which is expected in the Columbia in May or June has not are.

and the state is selling them to the farmers at 61% cents each, which is 3 to \$1000 per ton is not found every day and is enough to turn one's head.

Calcutta grain bear. very pleasing to the farmers if there were enough to go round. Unfortu nately, the present capacity of the plant is insufficient to supply onefourth of the bags needed, and the farmers who are favored with bags at 3 cents less than they are worth in the open market can accept the reduced price of wheat with a better grace than their neighbors who were not so fortunate.

It is announced that the Czar has sanctioned Baron Loicq de Lobel's scheme for having an American syndicate build a railroad from New York to St. Petersburg by way of a tunnel under Behring Strait. Hasn't the Czar troubles enough of his own? However, it will be remembered that about three years ago Mr. Jim Ham Lewis came through Portland as an envoy of the tunnel scheme, Mr. Lewis, if a Russian politician, might stiffen the Czar's backbone in other ways also

A Berlin dispatch states that Paul Morton has departed for Parls for the nurpose of attempting to restore the Equitable Life Insurance Company to favor in France. When it is recalled "Jimmy" Hyde has been over there for several months in full view of the Frenchmen, the immensity of the task confronting Mr. Morton can be understood.

Though a board of directors have denied to Sarah Bernhardt the Legion of Honor cross, she still remains the fore most actress of the present day and age. After all is said, the world's good opinion is of greater value than a decoration.

For a man who is the nephew of his Uncle Shelby, and who went to Idaho in the early '80s as a Republican United States Marshal, Senator Dubois is holding his own in the limelight.

Once more does Tammany Hall figure large in National politics. Boss Murphy at this writing seems to hold in the hollow of his hand the fate of the Democratic party.

Mr ,Montie B, Gwinn, Idaho sheep

king, irrigationlet and general capitalist, having bought into a bank and wed to Pendleton, may yet become the Umatilla Moses. When the grist is Oregon land thieves the mills of Uncle Sam grind slow, but

they grind exceeding small. And they don't take vacations in dog days ward, d-n ye," in the Navy.

Perhaps a generous and sympathetic public will pardon a remark concerning the demand for just one day of Oregon's other weathe

Stensland, the Chicago banker, who looted a million, must be lost in "The LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Catches Grouse Like Fish. La Grande Observer.
"I was fishing on the Katherine last week," said a well-known La Grande trout enthusiast, "when I unintentionally violated the game laws."
"How did it happen?" asked the Observer man.

Lowering his voice and exacting a promise not to tell the game warden the enthusiastic fisherman continued: 'I was on the North Fork of the Kathrine, a couple of miles above J. B. Thompson's using grasshoppers for bait and doing pretty well, having about half a basketful, when in making a specially long cast the sun got in my eyes and my line went up in the top of a fallon tree. I didn't have time to cues before I and I have the course the course before I and I have the course before I and I have the course before I and I have the course before I have the course before I and I have the course before I and I have the course before I and I have the course before I hav a fallen tree. I didn't have time to cues before I got the alferedist 'strike' you can imagine, and a big grouse fiew out directly over my head. It had swallowed my grasshopper and was well hooked. I played that bird in the air fully five minutes before I reeled it in."

"That was a peculiar accident," remarked the Observer man.

"Yes, the first one was accidental," replied the fisherman, "but it put me wise to a new line of sport and I kept

wise to a new line of sport and I kept on up the creek for half a mile casting in the trees on the bank. I only got four more grouse and a chipmunk, and of course I let 'em all go again, but I'm going back soon as the season opens. It beats any trout fishing I ever had."

Everybody Worked but the Cat.

Albany Herald.

The writer passed a small field of oats lately in which the family were engaged in harvest work after the old-time way. The father was cutting the grain with a scythe and cradie. A couple of half-grown girls were raking it up and with the aid of the mother binding it into sheaves. A bare-footed boy was shocking the oats, while in the shade of a shock reposed the haby wunded by the dog. It is not often Albany Herald. uarded by the dog. It is not often hat the present day sees work done in this old way. Modern machinery has changed the course of agricultural methods, but it is interesting to find one rural family independent of the harvester trust.

Better a Shoemaker That Scholar.

Seattle News.

Max Vada Vodansky, 21 years old with a working knowledge of 17 languages, is today rambling the streets of Seattle in a desperate condition, looking for a chance to put his remarkable ability to work. He applied to the clerk of Judge Griffin's court for a position as interpreter today and was vide for such an officer on the regular force of court employes, and as there was no immediate need for such services. "I ought to have spent my time becoming a shoemaker," he said bitter-ly, "If this keeps up much longer there will be one less man in the world."

Bathing Rules at Roseburg.

Bathing Rules at Roseburg.

Umpqua Valley News.

These are the days when bathing in the South Umpqua River here in the city is "all the go." During the day the small boys can be seen splashing around and having a bilarious time, some of them wearing bathing suits, others having but slim covering and some few clad in Nature's garment. But at a o'clock all who haven't one of the regulation bathing suits must "clear out," for the ladies, girls and men come down to take a swim and the men come down to take a swim and the small boy is on his good behavior.

Postmaster Ballard's Duties in Portland

Milwaukie, Or., Bec.
We have been wondering why C. K.
Ballard goes to Portland so much Jast
Saturday one of our townsmen thought
he would have some fun and followed Mr. Ballard. He was surprised to see him talking to a nice young widow. It looks like the boys will have to get their cow bells and tin cans ready.

Recrudescence of Malheur,

Baker Democrat.
The old camp of Mormon Basin, once famous for its output of placer gold, is now taking prominence as a quartz producer. Recent developments there

Froof Conclusive,

Eugene Register. It is believed that Adam's apple first originated in Willamette Valley and that this was the real, original garden of Eden. Further proof is the presence of Eve in great numbers,

VIEWS OF NEIGHBOR EDITORS.

Peek-a-Boo Hint.

Aberdeen Bulletin.
We cannot, for the life of us, see why the W. C. T. U. should be so fursy over the matter. Why don't the ladies that organization fight the devil of that organization fight the devil-with his own fire, and themselves em-ploy the peek-a-boo outfit that so thor-oughly serves the purpose? It's an open game—toe open, we fear, But what's the use? The Indies of the W. C. T. U., we believe, should not decry those whose coup has thus panned out so well. Let all of Portland's women get to the same Anyone can have a peek-ain the game. Anyone can buy a peek-a boo shirtwaist.

Jack's Popularity.

Jack Kerrigan, the United States Deputy Marshal, who has been serving nearly every other man in Wheeler County with a subpena, and many in Gilliam County, left for Portland Tuesday morning. Mr. Kerrigan thought the people of this section would be glad to see him go and the chances are that he was not mistaken. Yet it must be said to his credit that he has handed out a lot of free passes since he has been around this section of the upper

Fort Walla Walla Domestie Case.

Corvallis Times.

In the incident, it is easy to see how, 'mid the tuss and feathers of military life, official snobbery like that of Captain Howard will grow up and how in its exercise, class distinctions are formed and all manner of indecencies, injustices and even tragedles are per-petrated in the name of "discipline." No wonder poor Dreyfus had 12 long suffering years wrenched from his life, since armies often have Captain How-

Finish of First Family Grab. La Grande Chronicle.

The Oregonian tells the people how some of the "first families" of Portland

now fleeced that city of millions in years gone by, through franchise steals and similar jobs, and are seeking to hand down the same system to their children. But the people who came West nince Gregon was discovered, say no, the "first family" graft is about

> Keep Expositions Going. Tacoma News.

The State of Kansas proposes old a semi-centennial exposition Army etiquette gives the Captain's Why not let Colorado or Utah celebrate horse first whack at the oats. This in 1910 in order to break the long jump must be the same thing as "Get to loo- and fill in the time? Remember, the expromoters, the dog-enting igorrotes and the whole outfit must

How They Do It in Crook.

Princeville Review.

Puter got three years in the Multnoman County Jall: but will someone make a bet that he isn't on the streets of Portland now, hunting for more suckers?

MR. BRYAN LIKES THE KING.

Enjoyed His Twenty-Minute Conversation With Edward VIII.

From various London Cable Dispatches. The only note of officialism when King Edward received William J. Bryan at Buckingham Palace was the presence of Lord Chancellor Loreburn, representing the House of Lords, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, who stood on a dais beside the King. Like His Majesty, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker did not wear uniforms. The King stood on a dais in front of

the throne. Ambassador Reid, who was present Ambassador Reid, who was production the palace while the visitors were in the picture gallery, went to Mr. Bryan with one of the King's equerries and notified the Nebraskan that His Majesty desired to meet him privately because the antered the throne room to fore he entered the throne room to sective the other members of the In-ter-Parliamentary Council.

Mr. Bryan was escorted by Mr. Reid

Mr. Bryan was escorted by Mr. Reld and the equarry and entered the small audience-room. Mr. Reld presented the Nebraskan to the King, who shook hands warmly. The King and Mr. Bryan then joined the long line of frock-coated peacemakers who were walting to be presented to His Majesty.

As the line of peacemakers passed the dais the King bowed and smiled like an automaton. After the levee the peacemakers returned to their hotels.

peacemakers returned to their hotels.

Mr. Bryan was asked later concerning his impressions of the King. Mr.

Bryan declined to discuss the audience,

saying it was discourteous. Being pressed, Mr. Bryan said: "My visit to King Edward was purely ay visit to king saward was parely social. I chatted some 20 minutes with His Majesty. This was my first meet-ing with him. When I was in London three years age the King was absent from the town, so I had no chance to

"I must say His Majesty was ex-tremely agreeable. We discussed a number of subjects, but the principal questions we talked about were the subjects which were debated during the Inter-Parliamentary conference. His Majesty expressed the warmest sympathy with the objects and pur-poses of the conference, which are, of course, peace."

when the correspondent asked Mr. Bryan if the subject of the next Presidential election in the United States of America had been touched upon, Mr. Bryan smilingly said: "That's an unfair question to ask."

After Mr. Bryan and his wife returned to the Hotei Cecil Mr. Bryan told a friend he was delighted by the opportunity to meet the King, and that it was a surprise he had not expected. Mr. Bryan informed his friend he was pleased and surprised to discover His pleased and surprised to discover His Majesty so well informed, not only on world-wide subjects, but about American affairs. Mr. Bryan declined to re-port even to his friend anything the King had said either about the peace conference or about American affairs.

HARVEST FIELDS WANT NO HOBOS Idle Gentry, Shunned by Farmers, Infests Towns, While Women Work.

Helix Heraid.
Several women in this Inland Empire are working in the harvest fields, helping to gather the crop, while the streets are lined with big stout men who claim to be looking for work. They are looking for work, but hoping that they will never come face to face with it. When the harvest began to ripen, a scarcity of harvest hands was freely mentioned and these hobos rushed in. At first they were willing to work for a minimum wage of \$1.50 per day, but a minimum wage of \$1.50 per day, but that soon passed. They have gradually raised at the rate of 25 cents a jump from that price to \$2.50, and insist upon having fried chickens for dinner and plenty of lager to drink. The farmers have good-naturedly met these advance as best they could and would be willing to call the raise if they could be assured of getting a crew that would do the work. From their experiences to date, though, they are loth even to let one of these "bo's" on the even to let one of these "bo's" on the ranch for they feel that people so lost to honor or respect as these people honor or respect as these people, would be a menace to property

they were only harboring men that were not looking for work, so they have adopted the plan of simply tell-ing them to "skiddoo." Pendleton is going to do the same thing. All other towns in this Inland Empire should do so. If the present crop of "bo's" were given the run, the effects would be instantaneous. There are many men in the crowds that would go to work to earn honest money, that work to earn honest money, that are now counted as hobos because of the company they are with, and that com-pany has kept them thinking that the farmers would have to come to any defarmers would have to come to any demands, no matter how exorbitant, if they would only stand pat. This class is not vicious, but only misled, and would gladly work at the wages offered, only it doesn't want to be laughed at by its present companions. It would be a favor to them and the farmers, if the officers would make a clean up all over the country.

New York Sun.
He was an honest candidate
Who loved the sons of toll,
And as he drove his plow they
His heart was in the soil.

Right merrily be cried, "Geel Haw!" And cracked his whip with mirth, White all the neighbors marked with pride His eyes for mother carth,

The statesman spoke of politica,

He waved his horny hand, With praise of crops and harvest yield, His tongue extelled the land.

Election day then came and went While saddoned voters found— His only really farmer part— His ear was to the ground.

THE YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS. Have a Fixed Purpose, and Then Carry

(From an address by Sherburn Becker, boy Mayor of Miswaukee.)
Make up your mind to be honest and fair, both in business and in politics. Work nine-tenths of the time, and when occasion requires work the other tenth. You can enjoy yourself with hard work if you will but think so.

Make up your mind when you sceept a public trust that you represent all the people, not only those who have by their votes chosen you as such, but those who have opposed you and who, perhaps, misunderstand you and your purposes. It Out.

Have a platform short and pointed. Be sure it is right and stand upon it to the end. De not make it complicated and verbose, for if you do planks will break and you will yourself in trouble.

Do something all the time, but in your ambition to do something don't do things that count for naught, Make plans, think of them, and then carry

Always keep in mind that you are the servant and not the master, no matter what position you may fill in the service of the public. Do not imagine, if you are elected Mayor, for example, that you own the City Hall. It belongs to all your people, of every color, sex or condition.

Steer clear of classes and take the hand of the masses at all times. Asso-ciate with as many good people as you can find. Extend your acquaintance-ship every day. Make it a point never to retire for the night without being able to say: "Today I have made a new friend; today has been a success. even though in a minor matter."

Never know or recognize the word
"fail." You will fail, and fail badly sometimes, but pass it up and do it as quickly as you can Do not hesitate to put the stamp of disapproval upon bad legislation, no matter if it be unanimously passed.

A young man who is elected Mayor, for example, will meet with many great problems that will at first seem to overwhelm him. Do not worry. "Worry" is a bad disease. Just sit down and put on your thinking-cap, and be-fore you think many times you will decide to go to that man or to those men in whom you have implicit confi-dence for assistance. Talk things over with them, reach a conclusion and go

ahead.

Don't you see, young man, that you have learned something when you have done this? Don't you see that you have made progress as a public man?

made progress as a public man?
There has grown up in this new
Western world a class known as "the
idle rich." This includes a vast array
of rich young men who devote their
time wholly to pleasure. They produce
nothing. They just live and that is all.
I am glad to know, however, that
thore has been an awakening, principally in the East, among this class, and
that some of them have begun to feel
the very insignificant positions that they
occupy on earth and that they have determined to go to work. There is no
reason in the world why people should
not be rich, but every man, no matter not be rich, but every man, no matter how rich, should be a producer of some-thing that will be of benefit to his fellowmen.

The man who tries to live without working and without accomplishing something is a had example and a menace to society. It is not a kind father who brings up his son to live in

idiness.
I feel like warning young men whether rich or poor, against the dangers of the funtastic and the ex-treme tenets of Socialism. We have a Government that was founded upon good principles largely by young men, and while it has often been threatened with destruction it has weathered the storms of over a century. I am not in sympathy with what the gross has been pleased to call "parlor Socialism," wor any other kind of Socialism which contemplates the utter overthrow of our present form of government.

Horse Story Without a Moral,

and life, as well as the sacredness of home, if even permitted to set foot on the place.

The pelice of Walla Walla have been fufnishing them heds in the City Jall, but have come to the conclusion that they were only harboring men to see his youthful son. Home, take the conclusion of the sacredness of the conclusion that they were only harboring men to see his youthful son. Home, take the conclusion of the conclusion that they were only harboring men to see his youthful son. Home, take the conclusion of the con last heat of a free-for-all running dash and win the race. Dr. Seiter's two boys had stolen out the borse and entered it

> Searchlight Is on Judge Parker. Kansas City Star. Secretary Taft is too polite even to in-quire when and how Alton Brooks Parker

got back into the game. In the Garden,

Milwankee Sentinel.

Come into the garden, Mand,
Where all was ence so fair.

Come out and watch me wildly rave
And cuss and tear my hair—
It's all because the neighbor's hens The flower beds you loved so well are scratched and been laid low. The protty paneles that you praised You never more will know. And O, dear Maud, just think of how I tolled with rake and hos!

There's not a blossom on the vine.
There's not a single pink.
And everything we had those home
Have put upon the blink.
Flease move the gasoline away.

Please move the gasoline Or I shall take a drink. Come look, my dear, on all this truck We planted with such care; Our radishes and lettuce—all

Are up and out for fair.

Excuse me, dear, I want to load
The shotgun hanging there. Come into the garden, Maud, And sit there by the fance, And I shall hide behind this bush With leaves and branches dense, And then, my dear, I'll make those hene Resemble thirty cents.

