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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1906.

BISHOP M'CABE.

At the age of 70 years, Bishop Charles C. McCabe has been called to join the church triumphant. Like Bishop Simpson, the friend of Lincoln, he was born in Ohio. When he became a Methodist preacher in 1860 he was 24 years old, and from that time to the day of his death it would be difficult to find on the muster rolls of the church militant the name of a more active or useful soldier In harmony with the strong sentiment of his denomination against human elavery, he joined the Union Army as chaplain of an Ohio regiment, and, be ing taken prisoner, shared for four months the unhappy lot of the inmates of Libby prison. Singular as it seems. McCabe found life not saltogether dark even in that murderous confinement. To one who peruses the records of Libby prison its story is a cruel death; but to him, whether from the innate cheerfulness of his nature or "The Sunny Side of Life in Libby Prison," and it was upon his return from delivering this lecture in a Connecticut town that he received the sudlabors and receive his eternal recom-

Chaplain McCabe was 60 years old of the Methodist Church elected him a bishop. Although conforming in their doctrines for the most part to the articles of the Church of England, the Methodiets reject the belief in the apostolic succession, which is without historic foundation, and hold that their bishops, like other church officers, degive their authority entirely from the will of the church represented in conference. As the General Conference may elect bishops it may also depose Their tenure of office is dependent absolutely upon their efficiency. In other words, the ministers of the Methodist Church form, not a priesthood, but an administrative body, and the government of the church carries out the principle of representation from beginning to end. It is admirably organ-

ized for aggressive work. congregations are supposed to preach at least four times. with these services "quarterly conferwhich are the primary representative bodies of the church. The authority of the presiding elder is not his advice is weighty with the bishop, who assigns the preachers to their etations. This is done at the annual conference. Here the préachers, with lay delegates from a convenient group of of the bishop. As the church was origthan two years in any one place. Their preaching life was in stern reality a pilgrimage; they had no earthly abiding-place and they called themselves "itinerante," or wayfarers. But this rule has been mitigated with the progwith the same congregation, then five,

The highest representative body of the Methodists is the General Conference, which meets once in four years, with all or most of the bishops present, and considers matters which are of fundamental import to the denomination This conference may elect new bishops and depose old ones. It may propos changes in the constitution of the bridges should be protected from injury trade with other countries, for the conformity with the constitution as it stands; but amendments must be sub- row-tire wagon is just as certainly inmitted to a referendum. The resem-blance beween the organization of the Methodist Church and that of the Federal Union is striking. They are alike tecting public property which dictated not merely in general outline, but even in many details. It is fair to conclude that this form of church government is well adapted to American conditions,

suffered. In 1830 there was a secession were enacted, establishing regulations ment of both prices and supply. tended value for lay representation in at a specified time in the future, all the General Conference. This question could be ready to comply with its proeligible.

to free their elaves. In 1789 the disciference passed in 1816 made slaveholders ineligible to any office in the church. Thus Bishop Andrews clearly violated the law of his denomination. Over his and Southern Methodiste. The latter sect has now more than a million mem-3 cents | Sect has now more than a million memlions, but the rift between them has narrowed with time and there is great hope that within a few years they will

A NOTE OF WARNING.

In his speech at the Commercial Club banquet Monday night, Mr. John Barrett touched on a very important feature in connection with our South American trade when he urged the neessity for special effort in extending and strengthening our trade relations with the rich hemisphere down the oast. He sounded a warning by calling attention to the possibilities for severs competition as soon as the Panama Canal shall be completed, and made it quite plain that no effort should be spared in becoming firmly intrenched during the few remaining years before the big ditch will open up that field to a large number of Atlantic and Gulf ports which are now at a decided geographical disadvantage with the Pacific

The trade of Chile alone, according to Mr. Barrett, last year amounted to \$200,000,000, and of this amount the United States secured but 11 per cent. The immense nitrate exports, of course, figured largely in this enormous total, and there were other products which of ecessity found a market in Europe, but it is hardly probable that the II per cent represented as the share of the United States is even approximately he limit that can be reached with a little more careful cultivation of the trade field. Mr. Barrett, as Director of the International Bureau of South American Republics, will be in posi-tion to recommend to the American people the course most necessary for most of their opportunities in South two citizens of the state-one of whom, America, and it is a certainty that his at least, was a man of useful and honfriendship for the Pacific Coast will orable purpose and attainment-have prove highly beneficial in widening the

rade field While the people are considering Mr. Barrett's glowing picture of the possibillties for trade with South America they should not forget the few remarks e made about the necessity for improving the Columbia River bar. We taxed in their behalf, Prudence, huwill never be on exactly even terms with other ports until we can shipping the same facilities that they can secure elsewhere.

HOW TO KEEP GOOD ROADS.

At a meeting of a Linn County Grange a few days ago a number of suggestions were made, which, if mean that all such children should be adopted, would go far toward the improvement of the public roads. One of struction by commitment therein. long account of fever, starvation and the suggestions was that all wagons Neither the wealth nor the standing of carrying heavy loads should have tires six inches wide. While this width is from the radiance of the divine illu- perhaps greater than necessary, there mination in his soul, there were hours can be no doubt that the wide-tire of sunshine. Almost half a century wagon is a preserver of roadways. The later he recalled them in a lecture, wagon with a narrow tire easily cuts the surface and makes ruts and chuckholes. For work on a farm or on the highway, the wide-tire wagon is the best. Because it costs a little less, the den mandate to cease from his earthly narrow-tire vehicle is purchased by is buying coal in Pennsylvania and pany. All of which was fair and above

when, in 1896, the General Conference that wagons should be used having a ed lying idle at Scattle for want of coal arms. front axle shorter than the rear axle, with which to get away form port. thus distributing the wear over a larger From all over Oregon and Washington surface and preventing the formation of ruts. The recommendation is that the wagons be so constructed that the track of the rear wheels will be just suffering because the people are outside the track of the front wheels, the wearing surface will be ten inches on each side of the road. Then, if the surprising to learn from official sources chuckhole, the rear wheels would press other countries on earth in coal pro-the soil or rock into the hole and aid to duction, the output exceeding that of fill it again. While the use of wagons Great Britain by more than 50 per cent equal length would not alone preserve the roads, it would go far in that direc-

be passed regulating the size of load that may be carried at certain seasone for 1905, exclusive of brown coal, or ligof the year when the roads are soft. United, first in districts under the The size of load permitted would vary headship of a presiding elder, who is according to the season and the kind The size of load permitted would vary 350,000,000 tons is credited to the United according to the season and the kind States, 236,000,000 tons to Great Britain of wagon used. The wider the tire the and 119,000,000 tons to Germany. The a year in each important church of his larger the load that would be permitteritory, and to hold in connection ted. Then, top, the maximum limit of the United States for 1905 at 343,000,might vary according to the character of road over which the load is hauled. All these recommendations are based ures to a considerable extent explain ipon good reason and laws in accordgreat, but his position is dignified and ance therewith should have no difficulty in passing the test of the courts. It probably would not be constitutional nor wise to declare that all wagons there is a greater coal consumption in used upon the public roads shall have tires of a certain width, but it would districts, assemble under the presidency | be proper to limit the amount of weight that may be hauled over the public finally organized in America, ministers roads upon a wagon with tires of a ere not permitted to remain more given width. Narrow tires do no particular damage if the load is light, but under a heavy load they can destroy road as fast as modern methode of increase in the demand at seaboard cit-

building can construct them upon the right of the people to protect ress of the church. Ministers were their property. We now have on the British liners running out of the Atlanpermitted in 1864 to stay three years statute-books a law that requires owners of traction engines to place planks and finally the itineracy was abolished on a bridge for the engines to run upon, a law making it a misdemeanor to sumption, and uses up our surplus sup drive across a bridge faster than a ply at an astoniening rate. According walk, and a law limiting the number of head of cattle, horses or sheep that may be driven across a bridge at one time. These statutes are designed to prevent injury to bridges, and no one questions their wisdom or constitutionality. Yet is no more important that church and enact general rules in con- than that the roads should be. Hauling a heavy load over a highway on a narjurious to the road as driving a team over a bridge on a trot is injurious to the bridge. The same purpose of proenactment of one law should effect en-

actment of the other.

of the two schisms which it has one in one season. If, however, a law of the Protestant Methodists, who con- which shall go into practical operation troubled the church until 1900, when the visions without great loss to themnumber of lay and clerical delegates selves. A law which provides that afinconvenience.

> AN OBJECT-LESSON IN PRUDENCE. The strange thing about the case of Sidney Sloane, the youthful parricide of Spokane, is that he was permitted, not only by his parents, but by the civil authorities, to wander about unrestrained though all of his erratic, irresponsible boyhood. It was not thought worth while to take him into custody until he had committed a brutal crime. Thus far the evidence in this case is lear upon two material points. One is that this youth murdered his father in the most deliberate, barbarous manner; the other is that he should from his early childhood have been an inmate of the State Asylum for the Insane at Stellacoom, or at least have been confined to the state home for the defectve at Vancouver. At the latter institution wholesale corrective treatment would doubtless have been applied that would have given the boy a measure of self-control; at least he would have been kept free from harmful associaions and intoxicating liquors.

The State of Washington maintains at great expense a home where its defective youth may be given proper care and such instruction as their poor wits can comprehend. It maintains another institution where its vicious and degenerate youth may be kept in custody and taught to work, and yet others where its insane may be housed and treated. Notwithstanding the generous and ample provision made for these irresponsibles, there are now two rouths-mere boys-on trial for their lives for unprovoked and atrocious buildings is not imposing. For the purmurder. The defense in both cases is insanity, and in one degeneracy covering the entire period of his life. The bill of expense to the taxpayers will in them to pursue in order to make the both cases be large, and the lives of been prematurely cut off.

There is cause here for a grievous complaint, both upon the basis of economy and the wanton sacrifice of human life. The state's care and generosity were slighted in the case of these boys, and as a result its citizens are doubly manity and self-interest alike demand and should require the sequestration from childhood in one of these institutions of children who show marked criminal tendencies, or who have feeble restraint. If reform schools and insticlasses mean anything, they certainly mean that all such children should be parents should be allowed to figure adversely in such matters against public interest and individual safety.

WORLD'S COAL SUPPLIES.

Another idea along the same line is division. Three steamships are reportcome reports of universal scarcity of the Middle West there has been great able to secure enough coal for ordinary so that, if the tires be five inches wide, heating purposes. In view of such a remarkable situation it is somewhat front wheels tended to form a rut or that the United States last year led all with wide tires and with axles of un- and being more than double that of Germany, which ranks next to the United Kingdom as a coal producer, The British Board of Trade has just

Still another suggestion is that laws published some elaborate statistics which place the world's coal production nite, at 840,000,000 tons. Of this ar 000 tone, while that of the United Kingdom is but 169,000,000 tons. These figmuch of the present coal shortage in the United States. They show that our consumption last year ran up to within 7,000,000 tone of the production, and as this country than ever before this surplus at the beginning of the year was infinitesimal compared with the demande that have been made upon it Not only has there been widespread increase in the demand for coal by our factories, railroads and Lake shipping, but there has also been a corresponding ies, where thousands of foreign steam-Laws of the kind suggested are based | ships receive their fuel supplies for long voyages. Many of the big German and

tic ports take in at these ports bunker supplies sufficient for the round trip. This, of course, is figured as home con to the British Board of Trade, the average cost of the American coal at the collieries was 5s 8d per ton, while at the United Kingdom collieries the cost was 6s 111/2d per ton. Despite these fig ures, it is quite apparent that the Britmust have enjoyed a big export sumption credited by the Board of Trade was 66,000,000 tons less than the production, and there is no weakness in prices in Europe indicating excessive

surplus had not all been moved These figures make it quite clear that continues throughout the coming year But laws such as those proposed it will be very difficult to make the should not be made burdensome. It supply meet the demand. Higher prices

kept pace with that of the Nation, in for all farmers to exchange their wag- higher prices will come an increased production and the inevitable readjust

The Portland Lumber Company has purchased a steamer to engage in the constwise lumber trade. This is encouraging, although it is only one were made equal and women became ter January 1, 1909, it shall be unlawful steamer. The vessel is not as large A more dangerous schism took place highway more than specified weights amount of money paid for her would In 1844, caused by the elavery contro- upon wagons of specified construction purchase in England, or even over in versy. In that year Bishop Andrews, would give dealers time to supply the Victoria or Vancouver. There are forthrough his marriage, became a slave- kind of vehicles that would be needed eign vessels coming to Portland nearly owner, which outraged the traditions of to comply with the new laws. The every week, which could be purchased the church. As early as 1789 the con- Legislature at its coming session might for about one-half the price demanded ference at Baltimore required preachers | well devote attention to this subject for American craft, but our enterprisand appoint a special committee to in- ing citizens are not permitted to buy pline forbade members to buy or sell vestigate the subject and draft a bill. them unless they will agree to keep elaves; and an act of the General Coninvestigating in advance, prepare the are not needed. We congratulate the bill and be ready when the Legislature Portland firm on its enterprise in enterconvenes to show that the regulations ing the ranks of shipowners, and we he has prescribed are reasonable and extend our regrets that our antiquated case the church divided into Northern | that they will tend to protect the roads | navigation laws prevent them from getwithout needlesely causing the farmers | ting as much for their money as the British. German, French, Norwegian and even the Chinese shipowner can get when be enters the market as a buyer of shipping property for general use.

> Chautaugua workers over on the Sound have been trying to secure a certain tract of land for permanent meeting grounds, but were not able to finance the project and the place was leased to the promoters of a pleasure resort. Oregon is not alone in light pleasure-seeking. Nowhere in the West has a higher class of entertainment and instruction been offered than at the annual Chautauqua sessions at Gladstone Park, yet the association was unable to pay out. The best talent in the United States was brought to Gladstone by the Chantaugua Association in order that Oregon people might have oppor tunities that could not otherwise be Though the meetings were well theirs. attended, the audiences were not what they should have been in view of the high character of the attractions. But at the same time a purely pleasure resort a few miles away, The Oaks coined money for its proprietors. It is no credit to Oregon that the same situation exists in Washington.

Portland again leads all other cities n the United States in the percentage of gain in building permits onth of November. As we still cling to the system of taking out building permits representing only a small fraction of the value of the structure to be erected, the aggregate amount of these poses of comparison however, we are in fairly good position, as a 77 per cent gain, such as is shown this year over last, is just as great whether the total is \$6,000,000 or only \$600,000. Building rmits, real estate transfers, bank clearings and general prosperity in al ines continue to add to the discomfiture of the pessimists who are still waiting for "the slump after the Fair." may be a slump some time, but it will be so long after the Fair and Portland will have grown so large in the meantime that a good many thousands of our new rustlers will have forgotten that we ever had a Fair.

Senator Bailey hopes to dispel suspicion by loudly proclaiming that he borrowed thousands of dollars from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and made minds coupled with entire lack of self- investments by which he cleaned up a good profit. His course is likely to tutions for the care of the defective have but one effect-to raise a question whether the speculations were profitable largely because he was a Senator. When he showe that he could borrow the thousands of dollars from the oll company without being a Senator, the people might be willing to adopt his idea of his own official virtue.

Only an agreement "providing for fair dealing as between jobber and retailer," is the explanation offered by The Northern Pacific Railroad Com- | President Moffatt, of the Standard Oll pany, owning coal mines galore, and Company of Indiana, when accused of presumably with plenty of transporta-tion facilities for handling the product, of trade with the Waters-Pierce Comsome farmers who understand the ad- shipping it as far west as Montana to board if the inquiry had falled to revantages of the wagon with a wide tire. supply engines on the Rocky Mountain | veal that the jobber and retailer in this case both were the Standard Oil coat of and said

> "Jim" Jeffries to whip two heavy weights in the same ring next May, presents a novelty in the prizering as as long-distance press agents' skill. George Ade in the next issue of The Sunday Oregonian shoots this sort of publicity full of satirical holes,

> Merely to pick out three items involvng a total of \$152,000,000 in the half olumn of sales on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday is enough to show the scarcity of money in Wall street and explains the demand for it at

> Voting directly for a set of men to handle the money paid for life insurance is an exercise of popular franchise that millions of thrifty Americans have never contemplated before "Jimmy" Hyde's conduct precipitated reform.

If Russell Sage had lived only a few months longer, what a picking he would have made among the princes of finance in Wall street. Such a week ae this is equal to years of toll when he was a boy.

Let it be repeated that the scripping laws were the means of more landgrabbing than the timber and stone laws, and any campaign against land fraud is incomplete which does not deal with thies.

In carrying out the Senate resolution alling for an investigation of conditions of women and children workers Secretary Straus has the opportunity to win the country's respect and gratitude.

The judge over in Washington who porrowed from one of the parties to a case which he had under advisement must have been in wireless communication with Senator Bailey, of Texas. Little will it matter to the builders of

to the bankers behind Hill or those backing Harriman, To be the executive head of railroads hose aggregate mileage exceeds 26,000 miles is no small job for a hired man

Thus does Mr. Harriman style himself.

the Pacific Empire whether they and

their posterity pay never-ending tribute

Estimates by Mayor Lane of \$1,500,000 to run the city next year le one stocks, which would be the case if the evidence of the rapid expansion.

Will Oregon's Legislature in amendif the present unparalleled prosperity ing the game laws interfere with bridge or poker?

The Oregon Supreme Court seems to for the growth of the denomination has | would not be convenient or practicable | must necessarily follow, and with be working overtime reversing things.

INSANITY GOES MARCHING ON. Its Ratio Is of Greater Growth That That of Our Population.

Washington, D. C., Post,
That insanity is on the increase in the
United States is shown by a report from
the Census Bureau on insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions. The report is based on statistics for twen ty-three years, figures prior to 1890 being insufficient. The report says in part: "From whatever point the matter is viewed, the census returns since 1880 permit but one conclusion, that the rate of Increase is greater for the insane in the United States than it is for the general population. It is impossible, however, to determine the difference until provision is again made for an enumerati the insane, no matter whether found in or outside of institutions. Although the hos-pital returns tell a one-sided story, they invariably point to an increase in the prevalence of insanity.

"At the end of the decade 1880 to 1890.

the number of insane in hospitals had increased from 40,942 to 74,028, or 23,086, and the number of insane per 100,000 of population had risen from \$1.6 to 118.2, or 36.6. In 1903, thirteen years later, the num-ber of insane in hospitals had further increased by 76,123 patients, or more than the number found in 1890, and the num-ber per 100,000 of population had increased

"In 1880 there were enumerated \$1,017 insane persons outside of hospitals, as compared with 40,942 in these institutions. At the census of 1890 only 32,457 insane were discovered outside of hospitals, but the enumeration was confessedly less complete than the one preceding it, in which physicians had co-operated and helped to return a large number of inwhose existence otherwise might been overlooked." As the number of insane has in-

creased, the growth of hospitals for their treatment has been correspondingly great. On June 1, 1890, 74.028 insane patients were distributed among 152 hos-pitals, of which 119 were public and 43 private institutions. December 31, 1903, there were in the United States 150,151 insane patients dis-tributed among 328 hospitals, of which

226 were public and 102 private institu-In the sex of the insane, the report says, the males greatly outnumber the females, with the exception of the South Atlantic and Western States, where the

number of insane females is slightly in excess. The greater number of insane males is attributed to the large proportion of men committed to hospitals as alcoholics and victims of drugs. Among the foreign-born insane, Irish, German and Scandinavian races furnish more than 65 per cent of the total number. The French and Scotch

rank lowest, with a little more than I per cent each. Among the native-born patients, the offspring of mixed parentage shows an alarming rate of increase In the insane death rate, the mor-tality of the colored and Latin races is decidedly greater than that of the native-born and the northern European caces. The age at which the largest mortality occurs is between forty and sixty-five

TWAIN AND MRS CLEVELAND. Exquisite Anecdote of Humorist's Visit to White House.

In Mark Twain's North American Re-view autobiography, yesterday, ap-peared this exquisite anecdote, of the way he employed a reminder that Mrs. Clemens gave him when he left Hart-

ford for Washington.

When we reached the White House and I was shaking hands with the President, he started to say something, but I interrupted him and said:
"If your excellency will excuse me, I will come back in a moment; but now have a very important matter to attend to, and it must be attended to at

I turned to Mrs. Cleveland, the young, the beautiful, the fascinating, and grave her my card, on the back of which I had written, "He didn't"—and I asked her to sign her name below those words.

what?

"Oh," I said, "time is flying, flying, salary of \$50 per month. I told flying. Won't you take me out of my Congressman I thought I could distress and sign your name to it? It's all right. I give you my word it's all -right.

She looked nonplussed. But hesitatingly and mechanically she took the pen

"I will sign it. I will take the risk But you must tell me all about it right afterward, so that you can be arrested before you get out of the house in case there should be anything criminal about this."

en she signed, and I handed her Clemens' note, which was very brief, very simple, and to the point. It said: "Don't wear your arctics in the White House." It made her shout; and at my request she summoned a messenger and we sent that card at once to the mall on its way to Mrs. Clemens in Hartford.

Four-Story Log Hotel. Grants Pass Courier, That Grants Pass is to have erected

sext year a four-story modern hotel with the best equipment and service of any hostelry in the State outside of Portland is the firm conviction of those directly interested in the movement. The building as planued is to be 106x 184 feet, which includes an 18-foot veranda. This veranda will extend around the four sides of the building and the entire four stories, and the structure is to occupy the center of the block 56 feet from the sidewalk on all sides, this space to be in lawn, with trees and shrubbery. The novel feature is that the building will be con-structed of logs, surfaced on three sides, but the outside will have the appearance of a log structure. The furnishings are to be in the Mission style, and all of the furniture is to be manufactured in Grants Pass. The first floor will contain office, lobby, grill, kitchen and several suites; the second floor suites and the third and fourth floors single rooms, of which there will be about 80 in all.

How to Do With Our Presidents.

St. Helens Mist. If the President of the United States was limited to one term in office all future Presidents would be as independent and fearless as the President

There Is the Pacific Coast.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican

An the Arctic explorers catch cold as

soon as they return to the belt that we live in. Peary went 18 months in the far north without a cold, but the sew England climate has floored him. To Mister Roosevelt.

To Mister Rosecvett.

Acts of Rosesvelt remind us

We, ourselves, can start a fuss;

And, departing, leave behind us,

Teethmarks on the octopus.

—Kansas City Star. Let us, then, be up and doing.
With a rake for any muck;
Still indiviting, still pursuing—
(Oh! you finish it. We're stuck.)
—Cleveland Leader.

Shades of Steffens, also Bryan—
Uncle Sam is not for sait.
Stop the fining of the plutos.
Send the rascals all to jath.
—Squeedunk Echo.

And we're very much des-lighted
To see Mister Teddy back.
To the terror of the big bunch—
He will hand tauff a weach.
—Four Corners Bugie.

RUEF IS DELAYING TRIAL.

His Attorney Declares Schmitz Has Agreed on Joint Defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—When the case of Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef was called today, Attorney J. C. Campbell, on behalf of Mayor Schmitz, asked Judge Dunne to rule on the motion made yesterday to dismiss the in-dictment, so that a demurrer might be filed and the Mayor proceed to trial.

"I cannot rule on that indictment until the co-defendant, Ruef, completes his examination of the grand jury, answered the court.
Attorney Campbell protested against

the ruling, declaring that he could not be held responsible for the action of the co-defendant. The latter, he said, might conduct his case in his own way. This brought a statement from Attorney Hiram Johnson, who said that the head of the city administration was demanding an immediate trial, while Ruef sought to make delays. He added: "Schmitz and Ruef are co-defendants and selected to make their defense to-

gether.' Attorney Campbell denied that any such agreement had been reached. He asserted that when the motion to set aside the indictments was made it was announced that the defendants might separate if they saw fit so to do.

"They will keep the grand jury in this courthouse until after the end of its year," declared Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney. "They have planned to do that very thing. At the expiration of the year the grand jury will be dismissed and if the defendants can keep the jurors in court a few weeks longer, the municipal investigation will be suspended, for a time at

This led to a heated argument be tween the attorneys, which was ended by Judge Dunne, who declared that the ruling on the motion to dismiss would not be made until Ruet's evidence had een submitted. Attorney Campbell surprised

ourt by stating that the motion to dismiss applied only to indictment No 302, and had no reference to the other four indictments charging the Mayor with extortion. This means that the same evidence may be taken all over again four times, should the defend-

ants see fit.

The first witness today was Jacob Gorfinkle, an attorney, who admitted friendship for Grand Juror M. A. Liv-ingston. An attempt was made to question several newspaper men as to source of articles in relation to defendants which had appeared in the San Francisco newspapers, but the questions were ruled out on objections

This afternoon M. Sens, a merchandise broker, and James Brackman, a tailor, were placed on the stand by the defense in an effort to show that some of the grand jurors were biased against the defendants. Brackman tes-tifled that Jermiah Dealy, now a member of the grand jury, said to the wit-ness a few days before the last elec-tion that the "Schmitz-Ruef gang ought

to be sent to jail."
At the close of Brackman's examina-tion court adjourned until tomorrow.

REWARD FOR BRAVE SHERIFF

President Proposes Promotion for Foiling Lynchers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The follow

ng letter was given out at the White House today: The White House, Washington, D. C. Dec. 19, 1906. — Dear Mr. Bonaparte: Some years ago Sheriff J. L. Merrill, of Carroll County, Georgia, lost his chance for re-election by his action in

beating off a mob of several hundred white people who were trying to take a negro out of jail and put him to death. Sheriff Merrill and his depu-ties fired on the mob, killing and wounding several men and beating the ords.

She sald: "He didn't? He dldn't feated for re-election. Congressman Adamson brought the matter to my at-"Oh," I said, "never mind. We can-not stop to discuss that now. This is a man who had done such a service as urgent. Won't you please sign your a public official defeated because of the implement business from the name?" I handed her a fountain pen.
"Why," she said, "I cannot commit service. He told me that Governor myself in that way. Who is it that Terrill had offered Merrill a place, the had to give, which that, and got him a place at \$1200 year as custodian of the grounds the Federal prison at Atlanta. I hear he has done well. If he has done well, can't we give him a promotion?

"Sincerely yours "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

ERROR IN METCALE'S REPORT Education Board Denies Dictation by

Exclusion League. SAN ERANCISCO, Dec. 19 .- According to an interview given to the press by Secretary E. C. Leffingwell, of the Board of Education, today, Secretary Metcalf made some erroneous state-ments in his report on the Japanese juestion. Mr. Leftingwell said in part

The report made by Secretary Metcalf, as exploited before Congress, contains many assertions and inferences which are surprising to say the least, since they are in croor and are therefore unfair, as they are applied to the members of the Board of Edu-

When Secretary Metcaif assects that the Japanese and Corcan Exclusion League directed the Board of Education to enter the ruling concerning the Japanese pupils, he utters that which we say is an error. The members of the Board of Education were especially careful to explain the origin of the matter to Secretary Metcaif. The Board neted upon its own initiative and merely proceeded to enforce a state law.

PUBLICITY SPOILS ITS GAME

Standard Abandons Republic Oll Co.

as Useless Disguise. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.- Testifying today in the suit bringht by the State of Missouri against the Standard Oll Company, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and the Republic Oil Company to stop them from doing business in Missouri, C. L. Nichols, president of the Republic Oll Company, declared that as a result of the disclosures in the proceedings the usefulness of the Republic Oil Company as a supposed competitor of the Standard Oil had ended. The entire business of the company out-side of Missouri, he said, had been turned over to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. That portion in Missouri would also have been turned over, he added, had it not been for injunctions which prevented.

William I. Heyer, of Baltimore, who was ormerly manager of the Republic Off company of St. Louis, was asked by the Attorney-General if he recalled that, while in St. Louis, he received instructions in a circular letter from Walter C. Teagle to state to the trade that the Republic Oil Company was then independent, fighting the Standard Oil Company.

"It is my best recollection that I did." "You claimed to be selling high-grad of a grade different from the Waters-Pierce Company?" We were

"You got some of your oil from P! M. Andrews, of Whiting, Ind ?" Yes. "That was the refinery of the Standard

Oil Company of Indiana? "I believe there was a refinery at Whit-"Did you ever hear that the Waters" iPerce Company bought some of its oil at

Whiting?" I believe so." So that you and the Waters-Pierce Company bought from the same source

'o some extent."
Is expected that John D. Archbold will be among the witnesses tomorrow.

SQUEEZED BY STEEL TRUST

Implement Makers Squeal for Reduction in Tariff.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- The Tribune says: A bitter war, which ultimately may have far-reaching effects on the manufacturing interests of the counwas precipitated yesterday, when a number of farming ma-chinery companies openly declared their intention to fight against the "trust" prices and methods of the iron and steel combine of the United States. Their first move was to draft a petion appealing to President Roosevelt nd Congress to aid them in their efforts to obtain just treatment at the hands of the steel monopoly. . The petition calls on the authorities

t Washington to curb the power of he trust and to make some new tariff provision which will break up the "incombine

It has been signed by prominent implement manufacturers throughout the The declaration of war is the out-

come of a quiet meeting of the heads of farming machinery concerns, which was held a few days ago in this city.

It was decided then what something must be done to curb the powers of the steel trust in order to save the smaller implement makers from ruln. It was the opinion of the men that the farming interests of the country were imperiled by the monopolistic state of the iron and steel business. According to the petition to be sent in a few days to Washington, the prices of iron and steel are so high at present that nanufacturers of farming tools are ut able to carry on their business with

William Fetzer, of Fetzer & Co.,

Middletown, Pa., extensive manufacturers of farm tools and machinery, is a leader in the fight on the combine.

"The present situation is so serious," he said, "that we felt the contingency demanded bringing the matter directly before President Roosevelt. A number of prominent manufacturers are in the move to see what can be done to save

Payments of Insurance Loses

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 .- Professor Whitney, of the University of California, in an estimate of the amount of money the people of San Francisco have received from the fire insurance companies in payment of the April fire losses, places the amount at \$180,-

The burned area in this city comprises 2000 acres, or about 4.7 square miles, containing 52) blocks and about 25,000 buildings, of which about onehalf were residences. The amount of burned district was approximately \$250,000,000, which had been placed outside of the State in about 100 companies. The value of the buildings and panies. The value of the buildings and contents destroyed by the lire was ap-proximately \$350,000,000.

Fulton Looks Out for Countles. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Dec. 19.—Senator Fulton todi secured the promise of the Senate pu lic lands committee to amend the bill epealing the timber and stone act so that 20 per cent of the receipts from the sales of public timber shall be paid to counties in which the timber is cut. This is in lieu of maxes. The bill pro-

by purchase at not less than its ap-

