

The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INvariably in Advance. (By Mail.) Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$2.00...

HOW TO REMIT—Send postage money order, express order or personal check on your local bank...

POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. 10 to 14 Pages, 1 cent...

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, New York, Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEEP ON SALE. Chicago—Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co. St. Paul, Minn.—St. Mari, Commercial St.

Denver—Hamilton & Kendrick, 908-912 Seventeenth street; Fratt Book Store, 1214 Fifteenth street; H. P. Hansen, S. J. Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksacker Cigar Co. Ninth and Walnut. Young News Co. Minneapolis—M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South Third.

Cleveland, O.—James Puhaw, 307 Superior. Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Pennsylvania avenue.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket office; Penn News Co. New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor House; Broadway Theater News Stand.

Atlantic City, N. J.—E. L. Taylor. Ogden, Utah—L. Boye, W. G. Kind, 114 Twenty-fifth street.

Omaha—Barkley Bros., Union Station; Magness Stationery Co. Des Moines, Ia.—Moss Jacob.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street; Moon News Co. Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street; Moon News Co. Los Angeles—E. E. Amos, manager seven street wagon.

San Diego—H. E. Amos. Long Beach, Cal.—E. E. Amos. San Jose, Cal.—St. James Hotel News Stand.

El Paso, Tex.—Plaza Book and News Stand. Fort Worth, Tex.—F. Robinson.

Amarillo, Tex.—Amarillo Hotel News Stand. San Francisco—Pomeroy & Crear; Ferry N. Parent; N. Wheatley; Fairmount Hotel.

Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fourteenth and Franklin streets. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street. Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian News Co., 423 K street.

to be permitted to fall wholly into private hands, but should be so conserved as to pay some fair return to the state.

THE MISINFORMED GOVERNMENT.

Departmental ignorance at Washington has been responsible for many acts of injustice against Portland, and the announcement that there is an insufficient depth of water at the Columbia entrance to admit of the battleships coming to this port is in keeping with a similar line of information passed out from time to time by Government employees who should know better.

There is a wide difference between theory and practice. The men who are discharging these duties of over twenty-five-foot draft are business men who load the vessels to meet the requirements of the actual, not the theoretical, draft of water on the bar. Most of these vessels are on time charter, where delays mean money, and if the theoretical draft is less than the actual, it would be impossible for them to do business at Portland.

This is a matter, however, in which argument is superfluous. There is the record of actual performances, and all the theoretical platitudes which the Government can launch against the good name of the Columbia River will not alter the fact that vessels are actually crossing in and out of the Columbia River every month in the year drawing from six inches to one foot more than the heaviest draft of the battleship fleet that will be sent to the Pacific. As for any direct benefit from the presence in our harbor of these battleships, Portland is not concerned. There would be no special financial advantage accruing, and one tramp steamer would place in circulation more money than three battleships.

The injustice of this unwarranted misrepresentation of the physical condition of the Columbia River ports lies in the great publicity that is given them and the weight that Government "opinion" carries with it in circles where the actual facts are unknown. It will, of course, be difficult to trace a perhaps unintentional lie of this character to its original source, but it undoubtedly was given currency either by some antiquated attaché of the department who is basing his present objections on the condition of the port twenty years ago, or else it was worked up by some interested persons desirous of belittling the work already done at the entrance of the river. What kind of battleships have we been investing in if it is unsafe to send them into ports on a foot draft that is steady and uninterrupted by steamers engaged in regular commercial traffic? It might be well to investigate a little and find out whether it is the battleships or the men who direct their movements that are at fault in this matter.

LEARNING ABOUT IRRIGATION.

The annual session of the National Irrigation Congress at Sacramento this year next will be an important occasion so far as discussion of the large problems of water law, construction work and governmental policy are involved. It is chiefly for the consideration of matters of general interest that the meeting is held, in the very nature of things the individual irrigator, who is most concerned with questions of detail, can receive but little aid from a convention of that kind for the reason that he cannot attend and can hope to derive only practical assistance from the published copies of addresses. Each section of the country has its own peculiar irrigation problems. The purpose of the National Irrigation Congress is to discuss those subjects in which all are interested.

Irrigation farming is a new branch of agriculture, notwithstanding there are farms in this and adjoining states that have been watered by artificial means for many years. The lands now in process of reclamation in this state will be occupied and cultivated largely by men who have never had experience in the use of water for irrigation and perhaps who never saw an irrigated farm before. Some of them have farmed where Nature supplied moisture in the form of rain. Others are city residents who have had no practical experience in the use of water, but who have been attracted by the stories of immense crops gathered where water has been turned upon arid land. The few who already know something of irrigation farming as a result of practical experience have quite likely farmed the best parts of the country where climatic and soil conditions are different. In general, then, the men who are to do the actual work of reclaiming our arid lands are men who have not mastered the first principles of the science and art they have assumed to practice.

learn. By co-operation of the Government irrigation experts, the private reclamation companies and the Agricultural College authorities, means should be devised that will reduce to the minimum errors that lead to loss or failure. Farmers' institutes, planned to meet the peculiar needs of the beginner in irrigation, should be held in every irrigation district with a view to the water-users' needs. In reclamation and irrigation of the lands. A word of caution and guidance at the outset will be worth more than criticism of errors a few years hence. Irrigation will add immense wealth to Oregon. The state can well afford to devote some of its efforts judiciously to the establishment of better methods among farmers who are entering upon this system of agriculture. Let the National Irrigation Congress point out the way in matters of a general nature, but for detailed information that will be every man to the farmer, let the assistance be given by those in authority within the state.

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

By the death of Richard Mansfield the English speaking world has lost its most distinguished actor. Since Edwin Booth he had no peer in America, since Henry Irving none in England. Neither Booth nor Irving had a tinge of the versatility that in Mansfield was little short of marvelous.

Above all else Mansfield had prodigious energy and industry. He was never satisfied with one success nor a dozen. While the theater-going public still clamored to see him again in some new role of his own creation, he discarded it in order to stage another and a better product. Ambitious, restless and proud, with highest ideals of his art and a deep sense of obligation to his vast clientele, he compressed into one year as much intellectual force as many first-rate actors would expend in a lifetime. And he paid the penalty. At 50, when he should have been in his prime, he collapsed.

His mantle is too large for anyone now before the public. While a few actors may do Shakespeare acceptably, where will you look for a man who can adapt himself to that delightful comedy "Prince of Wales" and then give an incomparably fine performance of "Richard III" the same evening? How varied the talents of a man who on Monday night gives us Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," and on Tuesday Robert Louis Stevenson's extraordinary dual personage "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." In a man of Mansfield's commanding talent acting is not a secondary art. The author of "A Parisian Romance" did not create the character of Baron Chevalier, and Mansfield's Beau Brummel is not a copy of the historical foot. And how is so versatile a man as Mansfield to be classified? Eminent comedian, character actor, of the romantic school or tragedian? He was each and all of these. He was in a class by himself.

DRAGON TO THE FRONT.

"When the dragon stands up the island kingdom will be lost in the shadow," is the epigrammatic statement of State Senator Smith, a prominent Kansas politician, who has been spending several months studying at close range the Far Eastern problem. Like most of the returning travelers from Japan, Mr. Smith seems firm in the belief that the financial situation alone is a sufficient bar to any warlike action by Japan. The dragon, as taken by ex-Ambassador Wright, who arrived in Seattle from Japan Wednesday. The rise of the Nippon Empire is without a parallel in the world's history, but it is daily becoming more apparent that the speed with which it hustled along to glory was too great to be maintained. Japan will always be a great power in the Far East, but it has been growing too fast and must now pause and fill out, and while it is in this process of catching up with itself, ancient China, which has been playing the part of the football for other powers having interests in the Far East, may at last come into its own.

When Japan removed its heel from the neck of the Manchurian giant it was freely predicted that it would in time take charge of Chinese affairs, and that vast, unwieldy mass of latent fighting strength into shape where it would prove formidable to the rest of the world. But China is no longer a sleeping giant. The awakening which came with Japan's rise was not accompanied with any wild desire to follow the lead of the victors or assimilate them for leaders either in peace or war. Instead, China for the first time realized the value of foreign learning, and with this realization came the understanding that the goal to be accomplished by Japan by reason of the adoption of Western civilization could also be accomplished by China. In this new light China saw the cause of its own weakness, and the cause of its strength, and from that date the regeneration of China began.

The Empress Dowager was not easily turned from her idols, in fact she is still lingering with most of them, but she has ceased deprecating her Ministers whose suggestions of reform fall to meet with her approval, and the state has progressed to a point where a few months ago a decree was issued by the Empress granting a constitution and a parliament to the country. The ability of a people who a few years ago were densely ignorant to discharge the responsibilities of such a government has been questioned, and it may be that the experiment was tried too early, but the dragon is beginning to "stand up" and will surely be on his feet in the near future. The hatred for the "foreign devil" is dying out in the most important districts, and it is being forced out in others, and it is being found in the manifesto recently issued by the new Viceroy of Manchuria, which insists on cultivation of good relations with foreigners and abandonment of anti-foreign demonstrations.

This manifesto was accompanied by notice of the throwing open to trade of a number of new towns in Manchuria, and is conclusive evidence that China is at last started on the highway to modern civilization. That it will be a side that must be reckoned with independent of Japan or any other Far Eastern country is a certainty and in time may come when the powers of the world will be called on to prevent its wreaking vengeance on the island kingdom for the indignities of the past.

than 125,000 tons of coal will be needed for this purpose. This great bulk will be distributed at various ports at which the warships will call, while making the long journey around the Horn. A number of shipments are already afloat and the ports designated will all be supplied with this potential element of naval effectiveness before the warships weigh anchor for their long journey. The distribution of this vast hoard of coal at convenient points along the route is suggestive of a difficulty that Japan will have to face if ever she attempts to bring a large fleet of warships to the western coast of the United States.

Professor Battle, an English physician in residence, in a recent lecture in London declared his belief that the spread of appendicitis was due to the world-wide use of American steel-rolled flour. The well-known London Lancet, a medical journal of high authority, says: "We are inclined to think that the increase in the prevalence of Professor Battle's theory." Professor Battle brings forth the idea that minute particles of iron are the real cause. He shows that the great increase in appendicitis first occurred in America just after steel and iron rollers had been introduced into the flour-milling industry. Increase in appendicitis occurred first, he says, in towns where rolled flour was first used. Then it spread to villages, and lastly to negroes, who earlier had escaped, and this spread corresponded with the spread in the use of rolled flour. An invasion of England followed, and it is now spreading to America. It is almost impossible for an extensive grinding of flour to take place in this country. Professor Battle maintains that there has been within recent years a real increase of appendicitis, and that the records prove it.

Has the maximum price for domestic fuel been fixed by corporations and individuals who control the supply? Every householder in Portland has asked this question and no satisfactory answer is returned. At prevailing rates coal and wood are too great a burden for wage-earners. Is any means of relief at hand? Possibly there is. A solution of the problem is offered by an engineer of lifelong experience, who contributes an article to the Sunday Oregonian tomorrow. Based on fact, not theory, he holds that Portland can be heated—business houses as well as dwellings—by waste from sawmills at less than the present expense. His plan involves the establishment of municipal heating plants. For such innovation Portland is not now ready; yet the views of this engineer cannot help but arrest public attention.

More than a quarter of a million persons have acquired some knowledge of Esperanto, an auxiliary spoken language designed as an easy means of communication among people of different speech who are familiar only with their mother tongue. It may be quickly learned. There are less than 2000 root words to be memorized. An article in the Sunday Oregonian tomorrow tells precisely what an inquirer would wish to know concerning the language. Its devotees make the claim that it solves the problem of oral and written communication between nations. The clear setting forth of the principles on which Esperanto is based commend the article to every intelligent reader.

A story is told of a woman, traveling upon a scalper's ticket, who was put off a railroad train on a sandy desert in the Southwest and left to perish. While the story is as improbable as pathetic, it will serve to point a moral, viz., do not travel upon a scalper's ticket. Regular rates may be exorbitant, but it is the part of wisdom to pay them or stay at home.

Puget Sound University will next year require students to give an account of how they spend their evenings. Won't "studying psychology" cover a multitude of things? If one studies the workings of the human mind at the same time that a few observations are made upon the workings of a human heart, will not a report of the former suffice without an account of the latter?

Over in Seattle it appears to be proved that there has been a combination between jockeys and bookmakers, and between bookmakers and horse-owners, to bleed the public at the Meadows races. It will be observed that pretty much everybody had a hand in the game except the public, which was made to be swindled.

No man should print or keep for sale a picture postal which would give offense on the ground of decency if it were mailed to his mother, wife, sister or daughter. Men who do engage in the sale of postals of questionable propriety should not complain if buyers mail them to the lady relatives of the sellers.

If you would get some idea of the progress and force of the new movement and method on the liquor question, take note that the brewers of St. Louis now refuse to sell beer to places that violate the Sunday-closing law.

Portland now has a larger population than the six largest cities of the United States combined in 1790. This is a fact that gives some idea of the growth and progress of our country with little more than one hundred years.

The teachers of Pittsburg probably understand now that Hon. Bob La Follette is of the non-suppressible kind. Bob proved in the United States Senate that he doesn't have to have an audience to make a speech.

Very reluctantly and with a deep sense of disappointment, we surrender hope that the Pacific Coast pennant will float over the Vaughn-street grounds next season.

It will be hard to make the impatient passenger believe that Portland streets run too fast. We don't refer to Mr. R. M. Withur. He's a patient passenger, evidently.

Uncle Joe Cannon wants it understood that he's out of the Presidential race. There never has been any misunderstanding on our part about it.

Not all of us are able to command the services of a flock of automobiles when we want to make a trip through Central Oregon, Mr. Harriman.

Senator Fulton made an important speech yesterday at Corvallis. It is published in full by The Oregonian today. Read it.

SIXTEEN OREGONS AND MORE.

Splendid Exhibit of Our Naval Strength and Mobility.

New York Tribune. The voyage of the Oregon is well remembered. It was such a voyage as no such warship had ever before achieved, or undertaken, and its completion without even the shadow of a mishap was generally recognized as reflecting the highest credit upon the officers, the captain and the engineers of the ship, and, indeed, upon the Navy and the seamanship of America. Now that epochal performance, multiplied more than sixteen-fold, is to be repeated in reverse order. The Oregon was in 1898 regarded as probably the most powerful warship in our Navy and perhaps in the world. But every one of the 16 battleships which are presently to retrace her course is much more powerful than the Oregon was in her prime. Together they compose such an armada as has never before collected on any occasion, such as only a few other powers in the world could show, and such as never before has undertaken an expedition comparable with that upon which they are about to enter.

One of the most satisfactory features of the contemplated voyage will be the route selected. There has probably never been a more serious voyage in the history of the world. In case the voyage was undertaken, though here and there the suggestion has been made that it should be made by way of Suez, there are convincing practical reasons for the choice of the Pan-American route. The voyage from New York to San Francisco is thousands of miles shorter by way of the strait of Magellan than by way of Suez, and the succession of coaling stations is at least as conveniently distributed along the former route. As this is an American fleet going from one part of the American coast to another, it is fitting that it should proceed by the most direct course and by the one which will keep it longest in American waters and closest in touch with home. And since it is in any case necessary for it to visit some foreign lands, it is preferable that they should be our sister republics of South America rather than the countries of Europe.

In several distinct respects this voyage will be a valuable object lesson. It will show to South American republics something of the militant resources of their great neighbor. It will show to the Pacific Coast the power of the Navy to the construction of which they have largely contributed. It will show to the East, but of which they have thus far seen only fractional parts. It will also give our people an interesting view of our naval strength and mobility. The voyage of the Oregon lent a great impetus to the movement for an isthmian canal, which had then existed, would have saved her many thousands of miles of steaming. The voyage of this armada will emphasize the same consideration, though happily now in contrast with the conditions of 1898—efficient and expeditious progress is being made toward the supplying of that supreme need of intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Modern Syncretism.

The Hebrew Standard repeats this notice from The Butte City Miner: "Christian Science services held in the Jewish Synagogue, corner Galant and Washington streets, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The speaker was an English school at 12:45 P. M. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting, held in the Synagogue at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 86 and 87 Owsley block. Pines 94-M. All are welcome." The Standard says, editorially: "This is the result of radical reform, and then these people who call themselves Jews expect to be esteemed and respected by their neighbors. It is evident that reform is synonymous with de-Judaization."

Mr. Bryan is "Topsy-Turvy."

New York Tribune. Mr. Bryan is having a strong attack of "state rights," if we may judge from reports of his latest speech in Iowa. He denounced Hamiltonianism and "centralization" as fervently as he had never out-Hamiltoned Hamilton by declaiming in favor of government ownership and operation of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Mr. Bryan seems to suffer from political chills and fever. His intermittent federalistic and anti-federalistic utterances give his lecture tours a pleasing air of uncertainty and variety.

Striking Fame.

Fileguese Blaetter. "Your last book, madam, had a colossal success." "I should say so! Every one of my three divorced husbands wanted to re-marry me!"

Making Oregon "Dr."

Pendleton East Oregonian. The Oregonian tells of four saloon-

WHAT THE STATE PAPERS ARE SAYING.

Corvallis Gazette.

William Jennings Bryan has long been seeking an issue which would bring the Democratic party into power and make himself chief magistrate of the Nation. It is a mighty work, this. Many excellent, wise and patriotic men have essayed to accomplish it and failed. Mr. Jennings himself has shown to the world how the truly best fitted man, in his own estimation, among 50,000,000 may labor and sweat and groan and yet fall of success for twice he has found the "real issue" and led a mighty host having it inscribed on its banners to glo-ignominious defeat. He has been mistaken, not in the man, but in the issue.

But he has found the real issue at last. It is opposition to control of corporations and trusts by the Federal Government because this would destroy the last vestige of state rights. He puts it thus: Centralization of power means the doom of state rights. No threats of the punishment of the big offenders can counter-balance the proposition to deprive the states of their power to regulate the railroads and other corporations doing business within the state.

It might be supposed that Mr. Bryan should have shown us an instance where the Federal Government has sought to regulate railroads and corporations doing business only within a state. But few railroads confine their business within the limits of a single state. The moment they carry their business into two or more states they are engaged in interstate commerce and come under the control of the Federal Government as provided by the constitution. There is here no assumption of rights by the National Government not clearly and constitutionally its own, nor any centralization of the Federal Government of power which it has not always had.

Mr. Bryan should come out into the open and demand a change in the Federal Constitution which would take his business into two or more states where the framers of the constitution wisely placed it, and relegate it to the several states where he would have believed it always has belonged. But he will not do this for he knows, if he knows anything at all worth knowing on the subject, that for years Congress forbore the exercise of its power to incorporate, regulate and control railroads and corporations as they chose. He knows, too, that the states have believed it theirs and have exercised their power to do so. He knows that things must always fall to exercise any efficient control over such organizations, and that this flat failure is the prime and chief reason why Congress took hold of the matter.

Does this look as if Mr. Roosevelt, or any one else, for that matter, were attempting unwarranted and mischievous centralization of power in the Federal Government? Assuredly not. Mr. Bryan knows it does not. He is simply attempting to delude men. He is playing the demagogue.

The Haywood Case and the Plain People.

The Dallas Optimist. Laboring men—union men—do not see how it is that they cannot make the country believe that Haywood is a martyr and that "we the people" should get down on our marrow bones to him, and elect him to a high office. But when you hear this cry just make up your mind that it is like that uncertainty cry of the coyotes on the plains, and that a very few men are making a great deal of noise. Look at the case in Denver upon the return of Haywood to that city after the trial. The daily organ of the "gang" had announced that the "martyr" had in his beloved home been the subject of a crowd of 50,000, but the crowd at the Union Depot did not number over 500 or 600, and by the time the "grand march" ended at the Albany Hotel the number had been increased to only about 1000. We are sometimes led to believe that the laboring men are all tools for allowing a lot of cheap-socialist-anarchistic demagogues to lead them into all sorts of trouble; but sometimes the real working men get an idea into their heads which these so-called leaders believe they can never get. The union men as a body are seeing that Haywood was proven at the Boise trial "almost" guilty—so near was he to Orchard that it is impossible to believe that the latter was not in "caboots" with the leader. And the Denver incident shows that the better class of union men will not stand for such things, nor make martyrs of those who do.

COL. J. HAM LEWIS HAS BEEN DELIVERING SOME ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND

Ladies and Gentlemen, or may I say, Brothers, for we are all brothers here. These intelligent faces before me (applause) ... most intelligent race in the world (series of Hear, hear) (applause) ... The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes entwined together (applause) ... the golden riches of India (applause) ... Once a Briton always a Briton (tremendous applause).

You who have carried enlightenment to the uttermost ends of the earth (great applause) ... vast commercial enterprises (applause) ... sturdy English husbandry (applause) ... most beloved monarch (tremendous applause) ... noblest ideal of English Idealism (applause) ... In the words of the Assyrian philosopher, Abdomega ... As the poet Ramonius said ... Britannia rules the sea (applause) ... The world is a stage (prolonged applause) ... a privilege to speak the same language (applause and laughter) ... As I once said to Theodore Roosevelt (great applause) ... like the ripping waters that caress this beautiful gem of an island (tremendous applause).

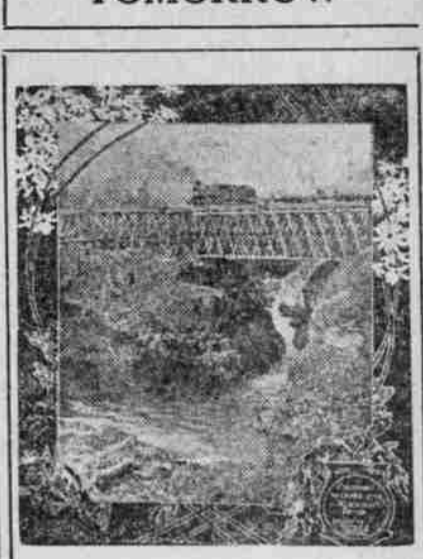
Execution of a Queen Bee.

London Pall Mall Gazette. If the mother-bee of a colony is getting past her work and she cannot be sent off with a swarm in the usual way, the bees will supersede her. They will deliberately put her to death and raise another queen to take her place. This state execution of the old worn-out queens is one of the most curious and pathetic things in our life of bee-life. One probe with a sting would suffice in the matter; but the honey-bee is a great stickler for the proprieties. The royal victim must be allowed to meet her fate in a royal way; and she is killed by caresses, tight-locked in the joint embrace of the executioners until suffocation brings about her death.

New England's Totem.

Boston Traveller. Fish was the foundation of New England; religion was an incident of its settlement, and religious freedom a very negligible quantity. We do well to hold the codfish to the summit of our state-house; the fish remains while the ferocity of religion has attenuated to indifference or worse. The fisherman, not the fanatic, founded the commonwealth.

IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN TOMORROW



CROSSING THE GORGE OF THE KLICKITAT

Full-page illustration in colors of a beautiful scene on the Columbia River & Northern Railroad.

HEATING HOUSES WITH SAWMILL WASTE

An experienced engineer points out that the cost of warming Portland in winter can be reduced one-half if the task is undertaken by the municipality.

WILD ANIMALS AT THE CITY PARK

Every child who has visited the park this season will be delighted with a page picturing the creatures confined there.

FINANCIAL FRAUDS ARE EXPOSED

Signed article by George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, on get-rich-quick schemes that fleece the unwary.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS ON AMERICAN SOIL

How the Episcopal Church of the United States will celebrate its tercentenary next October.

AMERICAN TRILBY IN REAL LIFE

Brief biography of Bessie Abbott, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who can sing only under her sister's influence.

AS JAPANESE TEA COMES FROM FIELD

Annie Laura Miller tells how the leaves are fired and colored for American use.

ARMY OF MEN ON THE NORTH-BANK ROAD

Prodigious work now in hand to finish the line to Vancouver by November 15.

WOMEN CAN STOP DOCKING OF HORSES

Homer Davenport makes an appeal to the fair sex to correct a fashionable cruelty.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE KHEDIVÉ

Frank G. Carpenter has an interview with the ruler of Egypt, who has only one wife.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWS-DEALER TODAY

keepers who keep their places open on Sunday, in open defiance of the law and the Sunday closing order of District Attorney Mann. The same thing, in open defiance of the closing order.

This class of saloon-keepers will make Oregon a "dry" state quicker than the prohibitionists can possibly do it. Nothing makes prohibition sentiment faster than defiant law-breaking. Many conservative people tolerate the liquor business and even defend it where it is conducted on decent lines and closely regulated by liquor dealers, but the same conservative people become rabid prohibitionists where there is open defiance of all laws and decency on the part of saloons.

It is Amusing.

Without any necessity for it, Governor Chamberlain in substance apologizes for the appointment of a Democrat as Judge in a district that has not elected a Democrat since anybody can remember.

Execution of a Queen Bee. If the mother-bee of a colony is getting past her work and she cannot be sent off with a swarm in the usual way, the bees will supersede her. They will deliberately put her to death and raise another queen to take her place. This state execution of the old worn-out queens is one of the most curious and pathetic things in our life of bee-life. One probe with a sting would suffice in the matter; but the honey-bee is a great stickler for the proprieties. The royal victim must be allowed to meet her fate in a royal way; and she is killed by caresses, tight-locked in the joint embrace of the executioners until suffocation brings about her death.