## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

## "THEORIES" IN CONFLICT.

In the South the notion seems still to be prevalent that the Constitution of the United States does not form, reate or ordain a National Govern ent, but only a league of states. The otion therefore still is prevalent that struggle is yet going on between the deas of Hamilton and those of Jeffer-on, as to the nature of this system of ours, and the powers of the General overnment. In the comment on the esults of the recent election, we find the following, from the Augusta (Ga.)

It must be inferred, therefore, that a majority of the people of this country either approve of, or do not fear, the theories of government for which the Republican party stands, to-wit: A protective tariff; imper-ialism, or expansion as you prefer; a large Army and Navy; an aggressive, or at least more active, foreign policy; centralization of government; trust domination and commerillem-in fact, the Hamiltonian theory of government, in spirit at least, as to the Jeffersonian theory.

It is quite unnecessary to enter int any elaborate examination of this statement. It is enough to say that what our Georgia friend calls "the theories of government for which the Reat all, but facts which lie at the base and constitute the vertebrate existence of the Government of the United States. Protective tariff lies within the scope of our Government's powers; but of ourse there is, always has been, doubtess always will be, difference of opinion as to tariff schedules. Congress. wever may adopt any-subject only e judgment of the people as to

what they want or would approve. Nor is the country afraid of expan on or imperialism; for its Gover as full powers here also. The same as to Army and Navy, foreign policy, The people of the United States set no limits upon the power of their Government in these things; yet of course reason and judgment must con trol all. No great people sets constitutional limitation on its own eignty. Only in the nature of things do

ach limitations exist. The contest over the nature of the Constitution itself ended with the Civil War, at the close of which the "Jeffersonian theory" was utterly overthrown. Never in history was there so com plete a vindication as that of the "Hamiltonian theory of government," against the "Jeffersonian theory"; and one thing, among others, that the present astonishing triumph of Theodo Roosevelt means, is that the governnent of our country is affirmed to be a government of sovereign powers. It can enact protective tariff or free trade, maintain an Army and Navy great or small, annex territory adjaent or acquire territory distant; it can pursue an aggressive foreign polpie in emergency-though it is not likely to do that very often. In short, the dispute about its "powers" may as well be consigned to the rag-bag. But whether it is better that it should pursue this policy or that, is open to debate, always. There will be difference of opinion, and always must be, within "Jeffersonian theory" and the "Hamiltonian theory" of government ended with the Civil War-in complete defeat of the former.

Jefferson, through his "theory," was cataclysm his "theory of government" perished. Which is the larger part of the meaning of the immense majority thrown for Theodore Roosevelt. For, n opposition to the general policy President Roosevelt the exploded Jeffersonian theory of impotence and limitation was invoked; a plea was set up for the "theory" of a feeble and emasculate government, which the country will not have; and the result is the nost powerful affirmation of the principles of a vigorous National life that the country ever has known.

Anxiety to communicate with St. Petersburg was evidently the cause of the Russian sacrdifice of another torpedo-boat destroyer. The Rastoropny, like the Ryeshiteini, made for Chefoo, the nearest neutral port, with the ex-ception of Wei Hai Wei, which is not can be safely sent, and from Chefoo, it is more than probable, the with Port Arthur, ress may prove a vital factor in the defense. As the Japanese disregarded

telni case, the Russians justly anticipated that Chinese protection would be of little use in the present instance. and preferred to sacrifice their vesse rather than have it fall into Japanese hands. As to the state of affairs with Port Arthur, nothing has yet been definitely shown. When the Ryeshiteln was sacrificed on a similar dispatchbearing exrand, it was argued that the fortress must be in desperate straits, yet it still holds on after more than three months of constant attack.

A BRIEF REPLY. A short letter on Socialism from Po-catello, Idaho, is published today, which

calls for a remark. The first error is the statement that abor is the source of all wealth. It is the organization and direction of labor that produces wealth. The man who furnishes the plan, the scheme, the ma-chinery, the brains, the capital, is the chief producer of wealth; for without him there would be no labor in the great industries—no great industries and little production. This man not only supplies the plan, furnishes the capital, looks out for the material and labor, studies the markets, attends to the cash and to the credits, but also pays the labor. Nothing could be done without him. Of course this man who akes the plan has the capital and 'owns the tools." Why hasn't the ther man the capital and the tools? Because simply one man has more brains and more energy than another Douglas, the great shoe manufacturer, just elected Governor of Massachusetts started with nothing and government hasn't helped him.

The argument that everything else can be done by government because the public schools and the postoffice are carried on by government is faulty. lame, inconclusive. The public schools and the postoffice are not productive industries. Ironmaking is. The difference is everything. It is one thing to spend money, another to produc wealth. The water system of a city is on the same basis as the public schools It is not production. Manufacture of shoes and growth of wheat and cabbage

There may be six thousand million aires—though that probably is exagger ation. But there are not seventy-five millions who have nothing. There are innumerable proprietors, middling large and small, outside the wealthy class. These multitudes are not going to plump what they have into the pool of Socialism.

One of the idle questions is, "Would it not be far better to produce for use than for profit?" No; emphatically no. Men must have profit, present or pros pective, or they will not work, will no be producers. Cut out the hope of material gain-call it the struggle for riches, if you will-and there can be no further progress. But certainly there rould be retrogression.

The quarrel, then, is with the principles on which man is constituted, organized, created; and with the organi zation of society which has been devel oped by growth out of the fundamental and necessary principles of human na-ture. This position reached, it cannot be necessary to say more.

BAILWAY COMMISSION PROMISED.

Governor-elect Mead, of the State of Washington, apparently has no intention of neglecting to carry out his promise to approve any railway commission measure that the Legislature may pass up to him. On the stump he made a promise of this nature, and in a statement to the public since his election he again goes on record on the matter in the following language:

matter in the following language:

In my message to the Legislature it is my intention to make some specific recommendation on the subject of the creation of a Railway Commission, either elective or appointive. I am not yet prepare to say just what that recommendation will be. The subject is grave and far-reaching. Before writing my message I propose to investigate and study it as thoroughly as possible that I may recommend a course of legislation that will be practical, effective and just.

If an appointive Ballway Commission is

If an appointive Railway Commission is created and the Legislature gives ine the power to appoint its mambers, I shall'a point the best available men, as I stated on

As the result in Washington was dis tinctly a Mead victory, and the Governor-elect is backed up by a Legisla ture which in the main is in sympathy with him, it is now practically a certainty that the Evergreen State is at tast to be presented with the longcoveted bauble, a railway commission As has frequently been stated, the ralldragged into Washington politics by of unscrupulous politicians, and it is largely due to the efforts of this same class that it has for so long been a disturbing factor in the politics of

the state. On the west side of the state the rail road commission has never been enough of an issue to prove more than passably interesting; but the east-siders have ecome so thoroughly inoculated with the commission germ that they will never be happy until they have tried the experiment. It is in recognition of this feeling that Mr. Mead will aid in bringing into existence the kind of a commission that the people desire. If the commission is honest, and it will be if Mead appoints it, it can do no harm and will prove only mildly expensive. It cannot be clothed with powers suffi-ciently drastic to enable it to harm the rallroad companies to such an extent that the law will not offer them relief. The last reduction in freight rates in Washington was made voluntarily by the railroads, and left the rates at a figure that could hardly be termed ex-orbitant for the service rendered. This forced the commission men to make railroad taxation their strong rallying cry in the recently closed campaign for a commission bill.

In his statement to the public Mr. Mead says that his message will con-tain a recommendation for a tax commission. If this commission is ap-pointed and becomes operative, it will certainly relieve the rallway commis sion of the necessity of taking any ac tion on this really important matter. As to the 40-cent rate demanded by the lumbermen, the railway commi would be powerless to render aid of any kind, for the very excellent reason that its jurisdiction would terminate with the state line while the 40-cent rate embraces a haul through half s dozen states.

A few rallway commission newspr pers in the State of Washington, nota-bly the Spokane Spokesman-Review, looked upon favorably as a harbor of have criticised the attitude of The Ore refuge for Russian ships. Here disgonian regarding the railroad commis sion. The Review has stated that The Oregonian's opposition to the really worthless measure was due to fear that the O. R. & N. Co. and Portland would suffer from a readjustment of rates such as the commission might feel it tent. The improvements in roadbed, had power to establish. It may not be straightening of curves, elimination of

on may establish for the roads which are compelled by their natural disadvantages to lift freight over two ranges of mountains, the road having a downhill hau! to Portland will still be in the best position of any of the roads to meet those rates. It is impossible for a Washington railway commission to harm Portland or the O. R. & N. It is equally impossible for the commission to prove of any benefit to the people of Washington. How-ever, they demand a trial of the commission, and Governor-elect Mead, in acceding to their demands, proves himself not only a fair-minded man, something of a diplomat as well.

BEWARE OF TANNER CREEK.

This is not the first bad odor that has cast disgrace on Tanner Creek. Long ere tainted sewer contractors exhaled perfumery, the little stream, otherwise so timpid and cold and innocent and docile, had acquired an evil fame from a stinking tanyard. Hence, "Tanner Creek."

That was far back in 1846, fifty-eight years ago. The tannery gave Portland the first boost in the climb toward mercial prestige of the Northwest It was the first important plant of its kind on the Pacific Coast. It manufactured leather for pioneers and for ships that came to trade—all this at the expense of a little brook, whose purling waterfalls had filled the air with music and whose fern-dressed glens fragrance for untold ages.

The tannery stood south of the sit of the present Exposition building. D was the founder. In those days the spot was so far removed that the odors did not invade the "city," and if they flowed down Tan-ner Creek they were absorbed by the Williamette River where they did no offend one's nostrils.

But the people had frequent remind ers that the tannery was there, and when they wished to supply their town with water they ran their pipeline not to Tanner Creek, but Balch Creek, far away. Baich Creek flows into Guild's Lake where it will delight the 1965 Fair. The other courses throw a sewer as a vehicle for filth. Poor Tanner Creek! Thus Tanner Creek lost its claim to

petry and song, and Lownsdale grew rich in pocket. When the year 1848 rolled round, he bought with \$5000 worth of leather, what does the reader guess? Was it a half interest in the townsite of Portland? Yes; and soon thereafter Lownsdale came into posses of the other half. The other day, three lots at the corner of Seventh and Morrison streets sold for more than \$91,000. They were part of the half in terest whose value fifty-six years be-fore had been \$5000 worth of leather. The mart who received the leather was Francis W. Pettygrove.

Since then Tanner Creek has been on many a rampage. It has carried off houses, washed away streets, robbed this man's soil and covered another man's with debris and gravel, deprived several persons of life, choked up its ewer and played havoc generally. Chl nese have cultivated peas and beans and lettuce on its margin, and when the Oriental stench has surpassed that of the ancient tanyard, off sailed peas and beans and lettuce and away scur ried pigtailed Celestials for the hills.

Beware of another rampage. This fresh stench of the contractors may again stir the anger of long-suffering Tanner Creek. These heavy rains ar

BAD OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

President Roosevelt has summarily dismissed from office the United States Marshal of Alaska, and requested the resignation of a Federal Judge. Some time since he dispatched to that territory a special agent of the Treasury Department who was to learn the exact truth about the conduct of the Federal service. It would seem that he found out officially the things that all residents of Alaska have long known unofficially, but none the less certainly, and they are that the istration of justice there has been in great part a farce and the conduct of the Marshal's office a long-continued scandal. It is scarcely too much to say that the Federal Judges of Alaska are tyrants, and their court officers are, some of them, criminals. From the time of the pompous, ignorant and dishonest E. J. Dawne, of Oregon, who disan peared in time to escape the just wrath of his outraged creditors, down to the unspeakable Noyes, whose bold and wicked partisanship for the interests of favored litigants got him into serious trouble with the United States Cour of Appeals, the course of justice in the Northern territory has been tortuous and uncertain. This is not to say that there have not been, or that there are not now, honest officials in Alaska; for there have been and are; but the corrupt officials have been so numerou that the whole service has long been honeycombed with rottenness

It would appear that the remotenes of the territory, the absence of strict Government supervision, and the ex-ceptional freedom of life in Alaska, break down any strict sense of ac-countability in officials, and transform a man ordinarily honest into a greedy rascal. The President seems now to have been apprised of the deplorable situation in Alaska, and we may reaonably hope for a thorough renova

PREPARING FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC. The announced intention of the Har riman system to spend \$3,000,000 in bet-terments on the Oregon ilnes this year will be received with universal satisfac-tion throughout the state. In addition to the sum named, the Harriman lines will expend \$500,000 in altering and enlarging their shops in this city, and as much more on work now under way and not included in the larger sum mentioned. As the work is all to be completed within a year, it is apparent that there will be an expenditure of more than \$10,000 per day for the next twelvemonth. The greater part of this sum will be paid out for labor, and the undertaking will materially aid in the general prosperity of the state. This money, however, percolating through the different avenues of trade, and thus having its purchasing power increased many-fold, will be insignificant in com-parison with the ultimate good that will follow the improvements that are

expenditure made on the O. R. & N. lines within the past three years, is the strongest kind of a guarantee that Mr. Harriman will in time redeem his promises to afford Oregon a railroad service that will admit of the exploitathe neutrality of Chefoo in the Ryeshi- inappropriate to state here that, no grades—all at an enormous expen

will in many places double the cost of the roadbed and track. This is an penditure that would not be warranted unless the railroads intended to secure additional traffic, the tolls on which will be needed to meet the increase expense of interest and maintenance

Not enough of this additional traffiwill come from the territory contiguous to the main line of the roads which are to be improved, and the Harriman system, both east and west of the Cas-cade Mountains, is decidedly short on feeders. At the same time there is an almost unilmited field for the profitable operation of feeders to these main lines and for extensions to the few feeder that have already been constructed. It is from this virgin territory that the railroad undoubtedly hopes to secure the additional traffic that will be needed to make these expensive betterments a profitable investment. Central Ore gon, with its vast areas of wheat and orchard land, its immense pine for-ests, and with its stock and other industries, offers perhaps the best field for quick returns from a railroad investment, but there are also great opportunities in the Wallowa country, the Nehalem, Southern Oregon and at other points.

The road now under construction to Condon will haul out to the main line an immense amount of new traffic that would never have originated had it not been for the construction of the road, and equally good results will follow wherever farmers, lumbermen, or-chardists and stockmen are given facilities for reaching a market. The Har riman system is not making this vast expenditure for the purpose of taking care of the business that is now available, but to be in a position to handle the greatly increased volume that will with the development of the country not at present in direct touch with the railroads. It is needless to say that every dollar that is returned t the railroad company for this increased expense will represent from ten to one hundred dollars of new wealth placed in circulation in the state.

The letter published from Marshfield Coos County, Monday, descriptive of the Peter Scott berry farm and vegetable gardens in South Marshfield, shows how independent a man may be come through placing himself in close touch with the soil and combining brain and brawn in planting and cultivating it. Upon five acres of bog land, only one-half of which is under cultivation, this man and his thrifty wife and two sons live in constantly increas ing abundance, which promises a com petence a few years hence. Favore by a good location, rich soil and mild humid climate, they plant and gather berries and garden truck for which there is a steady demand, sell their products at what their neighbors, who work in other lines, can afford to pay, and "get ahead" steadily, year by year A sturdy Scotchman, Peter Scott is endowed with sound health, persistence and patience, and is withat honest, intelligent and industrious; a man takes what to himself belongs, unenvious of another's state." Oregon has room and welcome throughout her entire borders for men of this class-their wives and children.

With apparent gravity the New Yor Herald, since the election, thus addresses President Roosevelt:

If you are wise, Mr. Boosevelt, now that you have been elected for a term of four year by the people, you will have mercy upon them and no longer crowd your imperialistic notion down their throats. This is a democracy—"Government of the people, by the people," and not a Government by the Executive, a one-man power. Refrain from attempting to extend the graap of Executive pretension over the co-ordinate branches of pretension over the co-ordinate branches the Government. In short, let us have a rurn to the constitutional methods inid dow by the Fathers of the Republic, by which generations of patriotic Americans have live and for which countless thousands of the

If you are looking for an owlish seriousness, or gravity, and can be amused by it, nothing better could be desired. The assumption that Mr. Roosevelt has en "cramming tions down the throats of the people' is a conception which able editors and politicians evolved from their own rare mental organisms, for use or duty in a partisan emergency, but which to repeat now is funny, grotesque, "rum,"

Unfortunately for a number of Valley towns, the Southern Pacific Railway runs only through the suburbs and pas sengers going through on the train get a very inaccurate impression of these towns. This is particularly true of towns in which there is an abundance of shade trees, for the trees shut off the view and leave the traveler almost in doubt whether there really is a town of any size anywhere near the railway station. To make matters worse, resi dents of the part of town through which the railway passes are often careless about the condition of their buildings and fences, the back yards lying next to the railway. A liberal application of whitewash and a few ours' labor with hammer and nails re pairing fences and buildings would help the looks of things and leave a better impression upon the minds of the thousands of visitors who will pass through the Valley next year, going or from the Lewis and Clark Fair.

It is now the general opinion, as we arn from Eastern newspapers, that Addicks is not to get into the United States Senate, after all. He needs twenty-seven votes in the Delaware Legislature, on joint ballot, and he is said to control only twenty-two. Ninof the thirty-one Republicans elected are anti-Addicks men, and he need five of them. These men cannot be bought, and it is believed that the twenty-one Democrats will be equally firm in opposing Addicks' methods.

ity against prohibition in Orego eral counties not voting. This is about double the majority thrown against prohibition in 1886, when a prohibition constitutional amendment was proposed. This time the question was pre-sented in an indirect and deceptive way. But The Oregonian has no dou that if prohibition were now presented directly, as a state measure, it would be beaten by 20,000 or more.

The Russians might improve their standing in the estimation of the nations of the world if they would give their war vessels names somebody else

In the "dry" counties are eighty or more saloons. We may behold a big boom in the drug store business after January 1. That's why druggists like

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND

The New York World (Dem.) prints at article stating that the Democratic campaign fund this year was almost as large as the fund that Chairman Harrity had at his disposal in the Cleveland campaign of 1892. It is claimed that the Democratic National Committee had more than \$1,500,000 in its hands, not in cluding \$130,000 given by ex-Senator Her G. Davis toward the West Virginia ca G. Davis toward the West Virginia cam-paign, and not including also several other sums given for specific purposes. The committee of 1850 is generally under-stood to have spent \$1,700,000, leaving a balance of \$50,000. The Democratic Na-tional Committee in 1856 had approxi-mately \$250,000 against the millions raised by Chairman Hanns.

The committee's alletment to Indiana this year is not at \$55,000 for realiminary

this year is put at \$35,000 for preliminary work and \$135,000 for use on election day. The Connecticut allotment is stated at \$25,000 for preliminary work and \$60,000 for election day. The World's table on the money spent by the Democratic committee in different states follows: about

....about It is understood that Mr. Davis made a further contribution to the West Virginia campaign fund just before the elec-

Liberal River and Harbor Bill.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet on November 22 and will hold sessions for several days preparing the River and Harbor Bill, which is to be passed at the coming short session of Congress. At the last session the committee held hearings for several month and gathered all the information that was needed for the preparation of its bill. Committees representing the commercial bodies of all cities which desired generous appropriations for river and harbor improvements appeared before the mmittee and filed briefs and other docu ments indicating the nature of the im provements desired. About the middle of the session Speaker Cannon notified Chairman Burton that he deemed the passage of a river and harbor bill im-practicable at that session. Accordingly, the plan to introduce a bill was aban-doned, but the bill itself was prepared. On Mr. Burton's representations that the condition of the work in many places was such that to stop it altogether for a year would result in great injury, Speaker Cannon permitted the passage of an emer-gency bill, covering about \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, which enabled work that was ab-

50,000,000, which enabled work that was absolutely indispensable to be carried on. The bill which the committee will consider at its sessions, week after next, will be very generous. It will reach possibly \$40,000,000, or even more, and it will provide for magnificent improvements in the harbors of all the great cities. In many cases the bill will authorize the Secretary of War to make contracts for improvements which will contracts for improvements which will take several years to complete, but which when once authorized, have all the author-ity of law, and must be provided for an-nually in the Sundry Civil Bill. There is no doubt of the passage of the bill at the next session of Congress, and it will probably be among the first measures to be brought up in the House and passed.

Few Millionaires Vote.

From a New York Letter. It is always an event when a multi-millionaire votes in New York, and the fact is usually noted by one of the elec-tion officials and reported as a friendly little news item to some newspaper man.
There are about 1800 men in New York
who are worth upward of a million, and
from all accounts not over a quarter of
them vote regularly. When McKinley them vote regularly. When McKinley ran four years ago scarcely one of them failed to appear at the polls but in the succeeding Mayorality and Gubernatorial elections very few took the trouble. J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Clews, August Belmont and W. K. Vanderbilt are tolerably regular. Russell Sage rarely votes, although he was on hand for McKinley. This year he failed to show at his polling booth. When a derelict millionaire is taxed with his failure to vote his polling booth. When a derelict mil-lionaire is taxed with his failure to vote he usually explains that he was out of town on registration day or that he for-got to register. Not one of them has ever been known to say that he despised the ballot.

New York Tribune.

It was a liye issue in Babylon in the days of Hamurabi, 250 B. C. There were severe laws in Hamurabi's code against the barmaid (for women kept saloons in those days) who adulterated her wines. Wood alcohol is not mentioned, but probably that trick was known in old Babylon. Special police officers were detailed for the enforcement of the excise laws in the city of Babylon, but, then, as well as now, the officers charged with this duty were, if we are to believe the code in question, either negligant in the New York Tribune code in question, either negligent in the performance of their duties or too willing to accept bribes from barmaids in the shape of drinks, or even money. All in all, Hamurabi had his troubles keeping Babylon from being a "wide open town," and accumulated wisdom of four thou-

Widow of Major Anderson.

Mrs. Robert Anderson, widow of Major Anderson, known as the hero of Fort Sumter, drove to the White House the day after election and left a large bou-quet of flowers for Fresident Rocevett. On account of her afflictions she was not able to leave her carriage, but the Presi dent came out of his office to where th carriage was standing and conversed some time with the soldier's widow.

Washington Post.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has warned his Bible class against the pursuit of riches. It does seem a waste of energy to go into competition with the Rockefellers in an effort to capture the coin.

SINKS JAPANESE DESTROYER. Russian Midshipman Torpedoes Craft

Under Cover of Darkness. CHEFOO, Nov. 16.—The Novi Krai of November 11 prints brief details of a daring exploit which resulted in the sinking of a four-funnel Japanese tor-

Japanese torpedoboats and one destroyer were engaged in removing mines, mostly their own, from Tache Bay on November 3. Midshipman Bay on November 3. Midshipman Dimitriest conceived the idea that he could torpedo the Japanese boats under cover of darkness, as the latter were very busy and enjoying a fancied security. It was the very audacity of the plan, the Novi Krai says, that made it successful. Securing a steam launch from the hattleship Retvizan, one carrying a torpedo tube, and accompanied by half a dozen silent volunteers. Midshipman Dimitries, in the dense darkness, slipped out of the harbor and succeeded in evading the Japanese searchilghts.

searchilights.
Running around the Japanese health the launch at top speed, the shipman came within striking distrom the seaward side and launched from the seaward side and hunched hi projectile. It sped true to the destroy er. There was a sudden explosion and the destroyer sank immediately. The launch then sped towards the harbor but was not pursued, the Japanese evidently not having observed the launch and thinking that the destroyer had struck one of their own mines.

SETTLERS MUST RULE. Roosevelt Says Speculators Are Not

Roosevelt Says Speculators Are Not

True Friends of irrigation.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 16.—The National Irrigation Congress is today divided into five sections, and each section is meeting in a different hall. They will come together, again tomorrow in general session and report results of their work and any conclusion arrived at.

The executive committee, in accordance with the instructions given last year, today reported a number of suggested amendments to the constitution, but none of them is of material importance.

A paper on the subject of "Rural Settlements." by Commander Booth-Tucker, has been presented to the congress.

The Mexicun delegates are enthuniastic over the prospect of being officially recognized by the convention. It is understood that they will return to organize a congress for Mexico, but they went affiliation with this congress also.

The following letter from President Roosevelt was read and aroused much enthusiasm:

Washington, Nov. 10, 1804.—To the National Irrigation Congress:

It is a pleasure to send my greeting to you, both as President of the United States, and as a man who has lived in the West and is eager for its prosperity. Whatever any man or body of men may believe as to any question in political controversy, we may units in the great duty of international improvement; the duty of making every foot of soil, every stream and every other resource of natural or human origin contribute to the very utmost to the permanent prosperity of our country.

I congratulate you because you are no longer striving for what once seemed a distant hope; you are no longer engaged in a campaign of education for the passage of a reclamation act. On the contrary, your first great object is achieved. You have yet to consider what has been done and what is being done under that act by the reclamation service; to consider what True Friends of Irrigation.

is achieved. You have yet to consider what has been done and what is being done under that act by the reclamation service; to consider means to give it its largest and widest results, and to discuss the broad problems of irrigation methods and practices. It was through your efforts, and men like you, that the people of the United States, as a Nation, undertook to attack the desert and to do away with it, not only so far as there is water now for that purpose, but to the fullest extent for which water may be developed hereafter. Such an attack can be successful only when based on accurate knowledge.

When the reclamation act was peaced, the essential facts as to stream flow which had been ascertained in many parts of the United

been ascertained in many parts of the Unite States and the scientific basis for a Nations reclamation, which otherwise would have taken reclamation, which otherwise would have taken years to accumulate, were aiready in a large part at hand. The fact that so much progress has already been made by the reclamation service is a striking example of the advantage of ecisuitic investigation by the General Government. It may be true that, to the man whose interest is limited by immediate results, the admirable work of the reclamation service at times seems slow but we are build. suits, the admirable work of the reclamation service at times seems slow, but we are build-ing for a great future, and it is far more im-portant that the works built should be per-manent and successful than that they should be completed in haste. There will be no un-wise hurry; neither will there be any unneces-sary delay. Most of the great problem of organization and methods have now been solved, and progress in construction and set-tlement is being made with increasing rapid-ity.

The passing of the reclamation law was a great step toward realizing the dealer to produce water for irrigation. But always, and in every place, the best use of public lands is their use by the man who has come to stay. There are, unfortunately, in every part of our country, a few men whose interests are purely temporary, who are eager to skim the cream and go, instead of using the forests conservatively, they would, for example, abuse and desirey the natural reservoirs upon which National irrigation depends, to the permanent loss of every agency which makes for the true development and lasting greatness of the Irrigable states. Such interests cannot be allowed to control. The passing of the reclamation law wa

Now that your first great object has been accomplished in the passage of the reclamation
law, you should make yourselves the guardians
of the future and the unrelenting and watchful
enemies of every attempt to waste any of the
great resources in the forcetry, grazing and
mineral wealth, the foundation stones of the
newer and greater West for irrigation and
every other interest which you represent. The
period of exclusiveness is past. The stool
interests are no longer independent of the mining interests, nor either or them independent
of the irrigator. A closer interweaving than
ever before is at hand among all the great interests of the whole country. One cannot prosper without the other. To the future growth
and greatness of the other Western interests
we depend in the first degree, upon the devlopment of irrigation and the development of
irrigation will depend upon the protection and
wise use of the existing forests, and the creation of new ones, and the proper control of
the grazing. Your work for the good of one
interest is for the good of all. Now that your first great object has been acest is for the good of all. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, and Gov-ernor Pardee, of California, are most fre-"Wide-Open Town" 4000 Years Ago. quently mentioned for the office of president of the congress.

> FRENCH CABINET CRISIS. Stability of Ministry Is Threatened by Resignation of Andre.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The stability of the entire Cabinet is considered to be seriously threatened by the resignation yesterday of War Minister Andre, Re-ports have been circulated that Marine Minister Pelletan, Foreign Minister Delcasse and other Ministers are about Delcasse and other Ministers are about to resign, but those who are close to these Ministers say the reports are unfounded. However, it is conceded that the Cabinet, as a whole, is not likely to survive long. The private view of some of the best informed persons within Ministerial circles is that a new Cabinet will be formed in the course of the next three weeks. It is considered certain that Foreign Minister Delered certain that Foreign Minister Del will remain in the reorganized

CHINESE TERROR STRICKEN.

Successes of Rebels Cause Business People to Leave Five Towns.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.—The rebels hafe repulsed the imperial troops at Linchowfu, in the province of Kwangsi, Southern China.

They have captured Yuenhsien, Tienhosien, Lochengshien, Hualyenhsien and Liuchen, five of the principal towns in the province. The merchants and bankers fled from the town.

Chou Fu, ex-Governor of the province of Shantung, who was recently appoint.

of Shantung, who was recently appoint-ed Vicercy at Nanking, has been ordered to proceed immediately to his post and to take measures to check the rebels in the

RUSSIA TAKES DIFFERENT VIEW

Conditions Not the Same as When First Peace Congress Was Held. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16 .- An official

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—An official note issued here today controverts the analogy drawn in the proposal for the new peace conference between the present situation and the situation at the time of The Hague Conference. It points out that France has transmitted to Washington Spain's desire for peace before a suggestion of the conference was formulated, and that the Russian circular convoking the conference was issued only after the conclusion of peace.

New Editor for London Standard. LONDON, Nov. is -H. A. Gwynne, ter's chief correspondent in the fafrica, Soudan and Turko-Greek has been appointed editor of the Lo Btandard under the new regime.

Serious Disorders Near Salonica. SALONICA, Nov. 16.—The battalion of roope from Albania has been ordered to proceed in haste to Vodina, 65 miles north-cent of Salonios, where serious disorders

Ex-Missouri Congressman. MARSHALL, Mo., Nov. 16.—Jam coney, ex-Congressman of the Seven Resourt District, died at his home he NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is time now that "aftermath of the election" was barred from the papers

One thing about Parker: he has shown & no intention of starting another Com-

Platt's buckwheat breakfast should set a fashion, and make "stack o' hots" a rallying cry for the political hosts.

New York is having a great chrysanthemum show, and Cassini has made no assertion that it a breach of neutrality. In Kentucky there are four towns amed respectively Adam, Eve. Cain and

Abel. Where could the Kentuckians have learned their names? The Cody robbers, instead of scooting. stopped to rob again. They must think they are being chased by that party of

"New York clubmen and English noble-

Russia offers a prize for the solution of the following puzzle: Is it better to have a whole torpedoboat in Port Arthur or a busted one in Chefoo.

A woman in Newark, N. J., has been entenced to pay a fine of one dime every day for two years. Her sentence contains the worse feature of going to church every day.

So Portland is to have a chance of secing the guileless little Igorrote. When the Fair opens we shall be able to decide the question for ourselves-and, by the bye save your dogs.

Mt. Hood is tanked. That is to say, a large tank prevents us from seeing the hillock out of the office window. Also forth there will be no cries of "lan't Mt. Hood pretty!" or "Just look at Mt. Hood, it is prefectly lovely today!" Thank heavens, there's nothing about a tank that demands expressions of admiration, although it seems far more up-to-date struction.

Mrs. Smith of Philadelphia, had a treasare of a maid. Mrs. Biddle of Philade phis telephoned the maid an alluring of-The maid packed up her duds and entered Mrs. Biddle's service right away. Mrs. Smith says it's just shameful the way Mrs. Biddle treated her, and Mrs. Biddle retorts by asking "who is this Mrs. Smith." Moral: It you have a good maid don't brag about her, unless you can get her to wear an Oregon boot,

Porty co-eds from the University of Wisconsin visited Chicago last week to pursue their study of "sociology." Under the guidance of their professor and of a detective they visited a police court and saw a dope flend or two brought before the justice, and then returned to their university, having studied sociology in the most sociological place Without a very clear idea of what sociology may be, it would be presumptu to express an opinion on the propriety of girls snooping around police courts, but it anyone called it tommyrot few would be surprised.

This is "aftermath of the election," and we apologise for mentioning it. Zence J. Rives, of Litchfield, Ill., has been elected to Congress although only 23 years of age. It appears that the Democratic candidate, a wealthy banker, was thought to have such a cinch that no one would have the Republican nomination until Rives took it. When the result of the election came in, great was the surprise to find that Rives had romped in ahead of his oppenent. As a representative must be 25 years of age, the surprised young lawyer may not benefit after all. But it all shows the folly of letting anything slip past that you might grab.

One of the richest women in New York has obtained credit for originality by giving barbecue dinners in her house. The kitchen is filled with banks of earth in which the meats are cooked allee same open air. That's nothing. A Portland taps open for 12 hours she hopes to flood the house so that her guests will get their feet wet just as readily as if they were at the beach. She will also have sand shaken over their dresses and into their shoes, and the food will also be sprinkled with it. No doubt her position as a hostess of originality will be secure after the ciam bake, which is to be given at once, or we dare not run the risk of having another ambitious woman steal

'Rah for the Oregon Prune! Its virtues are beginning to be recognized by the world at large. Collier's of November 12 has something to say about it under the heading of "Folks at the Fair." There are, folks mentioned in that part of the story-the "vast horde of able-bodied American citizens and their wives crowd ing up in the hope of getting a free stewed prune"-but it is evident that the Oregon prune dominates the situation. The "young woman demonstrator" is described as "blond and shapely," and she ascribes the attractive qualities of the Oregon Prune and incidentally of the Oregon Peach-not the kind of trees-"the Oregon air, sir, the Oregon air." Probably that is the true explanati Oregon air makes the prune's juicy and the peaches lovely. Yes, the Oregon Prune is a great thing and when in conjunction with the Oregon Peach it is ir-

Japan Appreciates France's Position. Japan Appreciates France's Position.
TOKIO, Nov. 16.—The negotiations between Tokoi and Paris, concerning the alleged violation by France of neutrality in permitting ships of the Russian second squadron to use French harbors, continus. Pending their conquisian, the Japanese government is slient. Sections of the press and public are indusing in somewhat severe criticisms of the action of the French, but the feeling is distinctly more temperate among the better-informed Japanese who acknowledge and even sympathize with the delicate position of France as Russia's ally. Underlying all is calmness concerning the Russian squadron, produced by confidence in the ability of the Japanese navy to defeat the Russians.

Clear Way for Russian Fleet. Clear Way for Russian Fiect.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.—The Governor has summoned a meeting of the Consuls and has asked them to inform shipping agents that during the passage through the canal of the ships of the Russian second Pacific squadron all vessels proceeding northward will be stopped, allowing the Russian warships free passage, and that all vessels must stringently refrain from throwing anything into the canal while the warships are passing, and from engaging in demonstrations of any sort.

Angio-Portuguese Treaty Signed. LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Angio-Port guese treaty of arbitration was sign