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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

TODAY'S PRIMARIES.

The Oregonian does not pretend to be indifferent to the issue of today's primary election. It has expressed a preference for no Mayoralty candidate among Republicans, because it has none; or, to be more accurate, it will be equally well content if either of the several gentlemen most prominently mentioned and most favorably considered shall be successful in the primary. It will not, however, be satisfied if one of them—Mr. Merrill—shall be nominated, which seems unlikely. If The Oregonian believed that a probable or even possible result of today's contest might be the nomination of this man, it would not hesitate to set forth reasons why all respectable Republicans should vote against him. It is sufficient to register in advance a protest against him, his kind, and his proposed policies.

Judge Williams has been Mayor of Portland for three years. He is easily Oregon's most illustrious citizen. He has filled with great dignity and distinction many high positions, his experience in public life covering the judicial, legislative and executive branches of government. His administration of city affairs has in one important particular been much criticised, and has given rise to long controversy. It is today the foundation for all, or most, of the opposition to his renomination. It will not be disputed in any quarter, however, that during these three years Portland has improved in all its material aspects, and it has advanced in the consideration of its neighbors and the world at large. Streets have been improved everywhere, miles of concrete sidewalk and sewers laid, many new bridges and roadways built, fire department equipment greatly bettered, and the city as a whole made a cleaner, brighter, safer and more attractive place to live in; and its financial affairs have besides been administered with judgment, and, so far as the officials for whom the Mayor is responsible are concerned, with honesty. These things may all be said of the Williams administration with propriety, because they are acknowledged facts, and without a hostile purpose to any of the other candidates. The share of credit to which Judge Williams is personally entitled The Oregonian will not assume to apportion; nor will it endeavor to fix responsibility in the matters for which he is blamed by our friends, the Municipal Association, and their allies. The Republican voters will today determine all that for themselves.

Opposed to Judge Williams are several gentlemen of trustworthy character and undoubted capacity to give to the municipality a satisfactory, and even a brilliant, administration. One of them, Mr. Rowe, has once been Mayor, and it is upon the excellent record he then made that he relies for approval of the public. Mr. Giafke guarantees a business administration. He has made a success of his own business, and his friends and supporters are certain that he is entirely competent to administer the larger affairs of the city. Mr. Albee, a member of the present Council, has familiarized himself with the city's business, and he has besides advocated consistently certain policies that have brought him the cordial sympathy of the so-called reform element. Mr. Cooper is not so well known as his competitors, but he appears to be all right. These gentlemen are engaged in a contest for the Republican nomination, conducted so far with spirit and even with friendliness. It is realized by one and all that success today means probable victory in June. It appears to be understood, too, that the primary nominee is entitled to the support during the ensuing campaign of his defeated competitors. Submission of his fortunes by each aspirant to the decision of the entire Republican party, in which all voters of every shade of opinion and variety of desire have a chance to express a choice, imposes upon all a special obligation to accept the verdict in good faith and without mental reservations as to future action. The Democratic primary and its nominees are for the present negligible quantities.

Many candidates have appeared for the minor city offices. In one or more instances there is no contest, attesting the satisfaction of the public with the service rendered by the incumbents. In others there is great competition, especially for Municipal Judge and for Councilmen. For the first time in the history of the state the direct primary is to select all candidates. The political convention is abolished, and, so far as has appeared in this campaign, the "machine" has not been potent. It is too much to say that the political boss is doomed, for he is not, but at this time he finds it expedient to do little and say less. Whether the direct primary shall always guarantee a contest between many candidates that gives so full, fair and untrammeled a trial of strength is too much to hope or expect; but, so far as this one campaign goes, it appears to have done well by all.

IRRIGATED LANDS IN OREGON.

To judge by Washington dispatches, the Irrigation Bureau is seeking new worlds to conquer before it has brought to any successful issue those schemes, wide and costly, which it announced it would carry through. It has been given out that the Klamath and the Malheur irrigations would either exhaust the fund or diminish it to the point when a deaf ear would have to be turned to new proposals.

If it be true that a suggestion has been made that the Government should take up irrigation from the Deschutes, it would seem to be pertinent to ask, Whence such suggestion came? If it be true that of the 27,000 acres taken for irrigation under the Carey act by the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company all has been irrigated and 20,000 acres sold to settlers, it would seem that their contract with the state was soundly based. If it be true that by the Deschutes Irrigation Company fifty miles of canals have been finished, 40,000 acres irrigated and $500,000 spent, it looks as if the state had no complaint against them so far. The general irrigation act was not meant for cases like these. Enormous areas of barren lands to be reclaimed where private enterprise dare not enter, huge dams to be built and maintained, canals and tunnels to be constructed—in such cases, where the power of the Nation is needed for works to be done and results to be reached beyond the scope of private capital, there let the Irrigation Bureau show its usefulness and demonstrate its skill.

BANKERS OR PRESIDENTS—WHICH CONTROL?

In most spheres experts rule, and rightly so. Whether new railroads should be built or present roads extended, whether a competing line is needed to protect existing traffic, or if conditions, beyond the reach of service now established, demand the extension of a line, would seem at first sight matters fit for experts only to decide. If railroad building depended nowadays on such simple questions, there would not be so much doubt, or hopes so long deferred. Decisions would be given on merit, and merit only. Far different is the thing seen. An extension from B to C is apparently demanded from a road running from A to B. Proof is offered that such a road can be built at reasonable cost, that enough traffic is in sight to give reasonable profit on the outlay, that an open field would be so occupied as to forestall future interference. The traffic managers of the A-B road urge construction, the engineers indorse, even the president himself approves, the board of directors resolves. Surely all has happened that is necessary. The road from B to C will certainly be built, and that soon. Then comes the question of money to build. The bankers of the A-B road learn of the proposal. Reference is made to the region of high finance, and the gods of that Olympus consult. There the issue is not, Is this new railroad wanted, is there traffic for it, will the district be developed? Looked at as a railroad proposition, pure and simple, will it pay? But, we have millions in the bonds of the X-Y-Z road, the market for them is ticklish, to build the B-C extension will require money enough to make a commotion, and we shall either have to sustain the X-Y-Z market or let it drop.

So the gods refuse consent and the new railroad is not built—then. But sometimes Greek meets Greek—then comes the tug of war. In that high council there are gods and gods. The President of A-B mayhap owns other roads, behind A to B. Taking a goodly bundle of bonds in hand, he goes to a friendly divinity and sells them to him. Instantly new combinations are created, the balance in the council of the gods is overset, and the more powerful divinity and his allies decree that as it will do them less harm to have B-C extension built than to lose on the bundle of D to A bonds just bought, therefore so let it be. The B to C extension goes. And this is railroad building reduced, not to a science—far from it—but to the question who, of the railroad presidents concerned, carries most weight at the council table of high finance?

If yesterday's dispatches are true stories, and they certainly have the air and guise of truth, this is no burlesque, but recital of facts, names left out. Every one on the Pacific Coast has known for years past that the Western Pacific, the Gould road, should be built. This not only because the road was a good road to build, but because its construction marked the piercing of a monopoly, if ever that word applies in the railroad world. Times were favorable enough, money was both sufficient and available, but not until Mr. Gould persuaded Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to buy twenty-five millions of Missouri Pacific bonds could the embargo on Western Pacific be lifted and the building of the road proceed. Seemingly E. H. Harriman himself, powerful and successful though he may have been for years, has to bow his haughty head to the same superior power. Aggressive and a fighter, still he is forbidden to wage the war he longs for, and he does not. The Gould road is to be built. Mr. Harriman, deprived of Union Pacific control, is Sampson shorn of his locks.

The dispatches tell that the $100,000,000 of new preferred stock in the Union Pacific Railroad has been authorized. The Harriman interests apparently are in control. Since maintenance in power rests on control of majority of stock, and as it has been no easy task to hold that majority, it is hard to see how the party in power can profit by an increase of a hundred millions to the volume of the stock issued and to be owned. The fighting ground is enormously extended. No outsider can penetrate within the walls where momentous decisions are reached. Results appear when stock majorities are manipulated and potentates dethroned, but the origin and progress of inner dissatisfaction are never known.

THE OLD AND NEW AGRICULTURE.

The thirty-second annual convention of the Oregon State Grange, to be held at Forest Grove, May 23-27, promises to be the most notable gathering of delegates in the history of that organization. It is said that every county in the state will be represented. Among the subjects to be considered are legislation, education, co-operation, transportation, agriculture, the Agricultural College, good roads, pure food, division of labor and woman's work. Discussion upon these and other topics will be full and free.

Certainly a wide range is here given to intelligent farmer folk for the expression of opinion. "The Man With the Hoe," as depicted by Millet and sung by Edward Markham, finds no place in modern agriculture and no representative among its progressive workers. "The emptiness of ages" is no longer in the face of the farmer, and, if "on his back the burdens of the world" rest, they are not borne on stooped shoulders and in despondent attitude. Upright and free stands the farmer of today, and by his side in the home and the Grange stands his wife, competent, cheerful, aspiring.

There is work to do and plenty of it in every department of agricultural life. But the work is not alone of the muscles, or a constant tax upon an overworn body. It is shared and directed by the mind. "As our fathers did, so do we," was the former expression of life on the farm. "Intelligence directs and we follow," is the motto of today. Old methods have not been entirely eliminated from the farmer's life and labor. Farmers' wives are yet found who are forced to draw water for household purposes from deep wells with the heavy, stiff windlass; perhaps some may even draw it with a rope, hand over hand, in a leaky, clumsy bucket. There may be farmers who perform their work in slovenly fashion with outdated implements and farmhouses into which the village or the weekly newspaper does not find its way. As catalogued by Whittier:

Shrill, querulous women, sour and sullen men,
Untidy, loveless, old beyond their time;
With scarce a human interest
Save their own monotonous round of small economies
And the poor scandal of the neighborhood

May yet be found in country places, but they are not accredited representatives of the agricultural life and rural homes of Oregon.

The State Grange, in annual convention assembled, will tell a story that differs from this dreary tale of former years. Upon its committees of finance, of education, of co-operation, of transportation, of good roads and what not appear the names of men and women who are farmers in the best sense—farmers who do not live by bread alone, but who season their daily toil with mental occupation and find in the combination pleasure, profit and contentment.

It has been said that there is no poetry in farm work except that which is produced by those who look upon it from an easy chair on a sheltered porch, prone on the grass under orchard trees, or riding leisurely along the country highway in the cool evenings of the strenuous harvest time. But those who have come into close communion with growing things in the Springtime, with developing things in the Summer and with the matured products of fields and orchards in Autumn; who have studied plant life and learned to love it, know that there is food for the spirit as well as for the body in agriculture intelligently pursued.

JAPAN'S CONQUEST OF TYPHOID.

When the war clouds have lifted from the heavily laden atmosphere of the Far East, there will be presented to the world the wonderful achievement of Japan as the result of its experience in waging war against disease, while yet the artillery of two nations bellowed and thundered in Manchuria. Even now, with hundreds of thousands of soldiers afield, we are told by undoubted authority—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, in the May Century—that typhoid, the dread scourge of soldiers, has been almost eliminated from the Japanese army, and further that this is only one of a number of achievements in the prevention of disease and death which this writer observed while supervisor of nurses at the great base of the army at Hiroshima, on the hospital-ships, and of the hospitals on the Yalu River in Manchuria.

In our ordinary conception of conditions prevailing in a sub-tropical Summer, where thousands of men were in camp and in close hospital quarters, it was supposed that disease would be a greater foe within the ranks of the Japanese army than the fierce Cossacks and stubbornly aggressive hosts of the Czar. With our own recent and sad experience with the mobilization camps of our troops in Florida in mind, where within a few weeks the very flower of American youth of the volunteer army was prostrated by hundreds with typhoid—"the soldier's scourge"—we looked with a shudder across the ocean and there beheld in imagination the little brown men of the Orient dying like flies, in the emergency tents provided as a mockery of protection against the burning rays of the sun. That reality has not followed apprehension in this matter is clearly shown by the statements of Dr. McGee and others who have been in close touch with hospital and battlefield conditions in Manchuria.

It is recorded that in three months following the battle of the Yalu (May, June and July) there were only three cases of typhoid in General Kuroki's army, and furthermore that there were only 193 cases in General Oku's army from its landing in Manchuria, May 6, to the end of the following January. Of the many thousands of patients suffering from various ailments who were treated at the base hospital of Hiroshima, prior to the end of September, there were only fifty deaths of men who had typhoid, and a large proportion of these deaths were due to beriberi, wounds or other complications.

Remedial agencies and intelligent nursing were merely contributory to this wonderful result. The strict attention paid to sanitation, the daily consumption by every soldier of several pills of germ-destroying creosote, and the prompt and complete isolation of every case of contagious disease, are the accredited causes that produced this remarkable showing.

The significance of this statement is best brought out by comparison. According to the board of experts who examined the sanitary condition of our Army during the Spanish War, about one-fifth of the troops in the camps of mobilization had suffered from typhoid, and this disease had caused four times as many deaths as all other diseases combined. Japan doubtless learned much from us, and especially from our shortcomings in this line in the hastily mobilized army and imperfectly equipped hospital service in the Spanish War. If we do not learn from that nation valuable lessons in the conquest of disease and store this knowledge for future emergency, we shall certainly prove most unapt pupils in the great school of military observation. Japan may not, in the end, conquer Russia in the Far East, but she has already put to rout typhoid—the "dread scourge of soldiers"—an achievement upon which the civilized world looks with astonishment and admiration.

The swift flight of time is again chronicled in the announcement that the annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association is near at hand. It seems but yesterday since the gray-haired state-builders filed into the Armory, several hundred strong, and seated themselves at flower-decked tables laden with substantial proof of the hospitality of the citizens of Portland, and, after feasting and good cheer, departed again to their homes. We are told by the efficient president of the Woman's Auxiliary that an effort will be made to make the reunion this year the best in the history of the Association. The labor comprehended in this determination, and the personal interest and good will that will be required to carry it out, can only be estimated by those who have assisted in the entertainment and banquet of the pioneers in former years. It is essentially a work of memory and affection, and as such will be cheerfully performed.

About 10,000 Republicans failed to register for the primary today. Presumably they did not care enough about the candidates or the issues to register. But many of them will show up at the polls today and ask to be permitted to vote. They should not be allowed to do it, unless it can be shown that their failure to register their party designation was not due to sheer neglect. It is questionable, in any event, whether the judges have a right to accept such votes. But the question must be settled by them in every case. If they decide to accept the vote of any applicant who has not complied with the registration requirement of the law, they should compel him to produce his six freehold witnesses before them, that they may there in person testify to his electoral qualifications.

So that gasoline motor is to go to work, after all, on the West Side road, instead of starring it over the country, showing its paces, being talked of and written about, petted by the fair ones, praised by the wise ones. If machines can feel (and one is tempted to believe they can, nowadays—Rudyard Kipling has heard them talk and reported their conversation, you remember), one could pity her. The feminine is evidently right in this case. It is to be hoped she will verify the promise of her youth and beauty, live as long and earn as much as motors may, and set the model and the pace for hundreds of her sisters yet unmade.

It is timely today to print the following verse by J. G. Holland:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

June 1 is the date; and everything will be ready. That tells the whole story of energetic and skillful direction of preparation for the Lewis and Clark Fair. It was never done at any other fair, so it means that there will be as much to see on June 1 as there will be on October 15. Besides, we may hope at that time for beautiful weather, and all conditions will be auspicious for a successful and brilliant opening of the great Exposition.

Unlike European and American peoples, the Japanese do not get loudly enthusiastic over national victories. Through some mysterious power of self-control, they do not "holler" when their armies win a great battle. Eleanor Franklin was in Tokio when Liao Yang fell, and she will tell in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow how the news was received. It is an excellent letter, full of human interest from the first line to the last.

The Democrats have a primary, too, today. It should not be overlooked by any member of the party qualified to vote. As the exclusive organ of the party, The Oregonian cheerfully directs attention of Democracy to the primary election, and calls upon every Democrat to do his duty.

After all, Guglielmo went serenely to his fate. He thus vindicated the hopes of his friends, if he had any, and disappointed the expectation of his enemies. The world tolerates, if it does not exactly admire, a cheerful murderer—after he is dead.

Out of gratitude at being allowed to worship in their own manner, Russia's "Old Believers" are contributing a fund to aid in prosecuting the war. If it were not for the deeply religious, war would become unknown.

Canada is unable to obtain recruits enough to garrison Halifax and Esquimalt, from which the imperial troops have recently been withdrawn. This is one of the best signs of prosperity that Canada has shown.

With the Fair ready on the opening day, Portland will have achieved the punctuality which is the politeness of Princes but the despair of expositions.

Whatever happens, we may be sure of a splendid administration of the city's affairs for the next two years. All the candidates say so.

No doubt Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff will each be mutually relieved on meeting to find that the other fellow is also Russian.

The Giants win in spots, but refuse to acquire the habit.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Americans in Corea have had a grafting native official fired from his office. Americans apparently change their spirit with their sky.

Man welcomes May, but how coldly when compared with the oyster's greeting of the first r-less month.

The Fair is to be ready for us by June 1. All right; we're ready for the Fair.

More than usual the public gets it in the neck when the strikers are collar-makers.

Whom would you like to "employ for Mayor?"

Direct primaries are great aids to the advertising business, whatever results they may bring otherwise.

Mystery, murder, intrigue and the other essential ingredients of the old romances have by no means left the world. Yesterday's Oregonian told the story of a Polish opera-singer, who has fled across the frontier because of receiving from the revolutionary party the brief but startling message:

"Condemned: No. 49."

The officers of the Russian garrison in Warsaw had presented the singer with a jeweled butterfly valued at $15,000, and the revolutionists asked their countrywoman for a subscription of $250. Police arrested the deputation which came next day for the money, and the message above quoted was the result. The jeweled butterfly—just the gem to figure in such a story—was stolen from the singer on her hurried journey out of Polish ground. Here is a true story full of the atmosphere of mystery that was so dear to the romancers of earlier days. Rich officers, queen of opera, costly jewels, terrorists, spies, police, threats of death, flight and robbery—what more is needed, save assassination; and that may come too soon.

Persons with too much hair should observe that an Indian chief is to scalp a Mexican for the delectation of the National Editorial Association when it meets in Oklahoma this Summer. An Indian with a scalping-knife is the best depilatory.

According to the Kansas City Journal, a Kansas man bet that he could invent a question to which 50 persons would all give the same answer. The question he invented was: "Have you heard that Smith has committed suicide?" The Kansas man won his bet.

The answer? Oh, the answer was, of course, "What Smith?"

"With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes," the heroine of the nursery rhyme had music wherever she went. It must be a source of sorrow to some women today that one cannot very well wear rings upon the toes. With but ten fingers there is no possibility of wearing more than 40 rings or so upon the hands, and to bring up the reserve of ten toes would enable one to display as many more. Virginia Harned, who is to revive "Trilby" in New York this week, has been presented with a diamond ring by an admirer who asks her to wear it upon the little toe of her right foot when she appears shoe-and-stockingless upon the stage. The press agent says so; therefore the story must be true. But wouldn't it be great if the sandal craze spread a little more, and brought in the custom of wearing rings upon the tootsies.

There is an old, old story about a man who rushed up to an editor with the remark that he saw something good in his paper that morning. "Indeed," says the flattered editor, "what was it?" "A pound of butter," replies the wag. There is another yarn of similar character about a woman who says to the editor, "I like your paper so much better than any other; it is a nice size—just the thing for the pantry shelves." It is the fate of many a burning editorial to be used for lighting the fire, and many a "heart interest" story enwraps a pound of liver, but usually no attention is paid by the publisher to these possible uses. One well-disposed editor, however, announces his desire to accommodate subscribers who may like his paper on account of its qualities as a wrapper. The London Daily Chronicle says that a German paper, published in a small town, recently contained this editorial announcement: "You have often complained to us, dear readers, and especially dear housewives, that our paper smells of printer's ink, and is therefore unsuitable for carrying butter, sausages and fresh bread. Eager to meet your wishes, dear friends and household fairies, we have decided to publish twice a week an issue which will be printed only on one side, so that the other will be available for those domestic uses. And in order that you shall lose no reading matter these particular numbers will be double the ordinary size."

What has become of the "heavy firing" correspondent?

Just how Dr. Chapman will regard the mutinous conduct of Mr. Biederwolf in declaring that "Tacoma and Portland may be the gates of hell, but Butte is hell itself," there is no means of knowing definitely. Portland was the limit, according to Dr. Chapman's utterances, and it is most rebellious conduct on the part of a subordinate to put us in the anteroom class. But Butte must not feel unduly flattered. Mr. Biederwolf will undoubtedly go on finding the "worst" city in each place he visits on his evangelizing travels.

Several pictures will be turned to the wall today.

WEX. J.

Trainmen Battle With Madman.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Excitement in a train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was caused by C. S. West, a Government paymaster, returning from Manila to his home in New York on an extended leave of absence because of ill health. Fifty miles out of Chicago the crew of the train say West became violent. He attacked the conductor, who attempted to quiet him, and in the struggle several panes of glass were broken. The men and women in the car fled into other coaches.

The brakemen were called in, and after a struggle West was subdued. He was carried into the baggage-car and kept under control until Union Station was reached. From there he was taken to a police station, where he is being held. He will be examined as to his mental condition.

British Steamer on Beach.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—The British steamer Ormley, Captain Olsen, which sailed from this port last night for Cavite with coal, is ashore off Bodkins Point. The tug Britannia has gone to her assistance.

WHEELS WELL OILED.

Harriman Carries New Union Pacific Stock Issues.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 5.—At the special meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company held today in Salt Lake City, the proposition to issue $100,000,000 of preferred stock was approved by the unanimous vote of the holders of 657,761 shares of preferred stock and 1,118,027 shares of common stock. The total outstanding stock is 1,000,000 shares of preferred and 1,561,787 shares of common.

Judge W. D. Cornish, of New York, vice-president of the Harriman system, held proxies for all of the stock represented at today's meeting with the exception of 841 shares. Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon Church, who is a director of the Union Pacific, voted one share. The remaining 840 shares were voted by two Salt Lake City newspaper men who held proxies for local stockholders.

Not one word of protest against the issue of new preferred stock was heard at the meeting, nor was any explanation offered of the purpose of the proposed issue. One of the representatives of the local stock asked how the proceeds of the new issue were to be expended. His query was entered on the minutes of the meeting, but no reply was given. With this one exception, there was no reference to the purpose of the management in providing this fund of $100,000,000. In fact, typewritten minutes of the meeting had been prepared in advance and were read at the close of the meeting. The entire programme of the Harriman interests was carried out without the slightest hitch or protest.

Besides Judge Cornish, W. R. Kelley, of Omaha, general solicitor of the Union Pacific, was the only Eastern representative of the company. All the others present were local representatives of the Union Pacific.

STATE SELECTION IS UPHELD

Protest Against Carey Land Scheme in Yakima Dismissed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 5.—The Secretary of the Interior today dismissed the protest of the Yakima Development Company against the selection by the State of Washington of 55,000 acres of land in Yakima County under the Carey act. There appeared to be no sensible or tangible ground for the protest. State Land Commissioner Ross, who is here pushing the matter, will not ask for the approval of the state's selection in order that the state may carry out its contract with the Sunnyside Canal Company.

The land in question lies just below the lower end of the present Sunnyside Canal, and this company has already made a contract to irrigate 55,000 acres of state land, and as much adjoining land belonging to the Northern Pacific. If the state selection is approved, as seems probable, the state will sell its land for $10 per acre, and the Sunnyside Company will charge $20 an acre additional for water rights.

While there is nothing of record here, it is believed the Reclamation Service does not favor the approval of this state selection, its engineers contending that, if the Sunnyside Company irrigates this land, it will keep the Government out of the Yakima Valley. The state, however, denies this, and insists that there is room in the Yakima Valley for both Government and Carey act irrigators.

Northwest Postal Changes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 5.—Oregon Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

Chetco, Curry County, Ida Cooley, vice F. H. Blake, resigned; Starvout, Douglas County, John Ramey, vice Marcellus S. Swank, resigned. Alonzo L. Pettyjohn has been appointed regular, Clifford F. Pettyjohn substitute, rural carrier, route 3, at Dayton, Wash.

CUBA TRUE TO UNCLE SAM

Refuses Favored Nation Treaty With Great Britain.

HAVANA, May 5.—The effort of Great Britain to secure a favored-nation treaty with Cuba has ended by Secretary of State O'Farrell and Minister Cardon signing a treaty of friendship and commerce, from which a favored-nation clause offered by Great Britain had been expunged.

President Palma was unwilling to grant Great Britain a position of relationship to Cuba which might give future advantages with respect to Cuban trade similar to any degree to those enjoyed by the United States. The clause which Great Britain proposed expressly excepted the United States in its reciprocal relations to Cuba, but the Cuban government wished to remain perfectly free to enter into any new reciprocal or favored-nation relations with the United States and to avoid such relationship with other powers.

LIGHTNING SLAYS TWO.

Terrific Storm Causes Flood and Devastation at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A severe thunder and wind storm that swept over St. Louis last night resulted in the death of two persons and the injury of eight others, with heavy damage to property. The dead:

GEORGE BENTON, aged 7; drowned.

CHARLES KROEGER, farmer, Edwardsville; struck by lightning.

Along the East St. Louis levee a mile of telegraph poles were blown down. Along the River Desperes houses were flooded to the second story, and the occupants were taken out in boats.

Will Give Cross-Country Ride.

Members of the Portland Hunt Club will take a cross-country ride this afternoon. The riders will assemble at Park and Burnside streets at 2:45 o'clock, and the course will be over the route of the last paper chase, the chase that decided the winner of the Miss Anne Shogren cup.

The members of the club are looking forward to the coming June meeting and already several of the riders have sent their mounts to Irvington track to receive preps for this big event. There are still several members who have not qualified their mounts and in order to give these riders a chance to qualify their mounts the club will give a closed paper chase on Saturday, May 20. The handsome silver cup, the trophy that will go to the winner of the two-mile race, has already been purchased.

Starts to Break Auto Record.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACE TRACK, May 5.—With favorable weather conditions prevailing, Charles G. W. Ridgway, a prominent automobilist of New York, piloting a touring car, began a record-breaking trial for 1000 miles here today.

Morgan Visits Sultan of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—The Sultan today received J. Pierpont Morgan, who was presented by American Minister

IT SUITS GOVERNOR.

Railroad Commission Bill in Wisconsin Ready.

MADISON, Wis., May 5.—(Special.)—After three months' work, the Senate committee on railroads tonight reported for passage a State Railroad Commission bill that is said to be satisfactory to Governor La Follette. It is not wholly what the Governor desired, but is said to be the best the administration can procure, and La Follette's supporters consequently will back it.

The action of the committee is regarded as a decided victory for the Governor. As the Stalwart members of the committee withdrew and held a long conference before agreeing to the report on the bill, it is expected the measure will receive the support of the majority of the anti-administration members.

All Governor's Ideas Included.

The bill contains virtually all the contentions for which the Governor has been striving for years. Senator Hatten, a stanch La Follette man and a clever diplomat, engineered it. The Governor, it is now said, showed unusual wisdom in selecting him to lead the railroad committee.

Senator Whitehead, leader of the anti-administration Senators, gave notice tonight that Senator Merton, Democrat, would introduce a substitute bill. From this action it is believed the Democrats will not support the measure reported tonight. Mr. Whitehead and several other anti-administration members probably will oppose the committee bill. It is generally believed, however, that it will be passed.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill forbids railroads to make discriminations in rates to individuals or corporations offering the same class of traffic. Preference in the character of service also is forbidden. If the railroads make any discriminating rates in violation of this bill, they shall be subjected to a forfeiture of from $100 to $1000. Likewise, it is made unlawful for any individual or corporation to receive a rebate or discriminating rate, and this offense is punishable by a fine of from $50 to $100.

These provisions apply to railroads within the state and to rates on freight between points wholly within the state. But if the Commission finds any abuses in interstate law rates or violations of the interstate commerce law, it may report the facts to the interstate commission and request an investigation.

Commission May Make Rates.

The Commission may investigate upon its own motion or upon complaint of any shipper and, upon due notice and a full hearing, may, if the rate complained of is found to be unreasonable or unjust, substitute a rate which it believes to be both reasonable and just.

Section 2 of the bills says:

Nothing in this action shall be construed to prevent "group," "zone," "concentration," "commodity," "transit" and other special contract rates.

The bill provides that the railroads shall publish complete schedules of all rates in effect and shall post them in conspicuous places.

The Commission is to be appointive. Each of the three members is to receive a salary of $5000 a year. A secretary may be paid a salary of $2500 a year.

HAS CONQUERED BRITAIN.

Notables of Empire Delight to Honor Ambassador Choate.

LONDON, May 5.—"Certainly the crowning hour of my life is this farewell on the English stage."

So Joseph Choate characterized the farewell dinner at the Mansion House, which undoubtedly was the most remarkable gathering of notables ever assembled at the historic residence of the Lord Mayor of London. In the words of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "It would be impossible to collect a more representative gathering."

All parties, classes, professions and opinions of the great metropolis represented by the Lord Mayor, himself, to the government, represented by Arthur J. Balfour and the Marquis of Lansdowne, together with a few of the American community, were there. Mr. Choate sat at the right hand of the Lord Mayor; next to him was Mr. Balfour and then Lord Lansdowne. At the left of the Lord Mayor were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Wellington.

Among Earls were Earls Minto, Dartmouth, Denbigh, Kinmore, Jersey, Onslow and Crewe. Among the Lords were Strathcona, Hereford, Mount Stephen, Lawrence, Hugh Cecil, Balfour of Burleigh, Grenaughton, Alverstone and Rothschild, beside Viscounts Goschen and Churchill; Sirs Frederick Treves, Eric Barrington, Conan Doyle, Thomas Lipton, Alma Tadema, Purson Clarke and others; Right Hons. John Morley, James Bryce, Austen Chamberlain and Percy Wyndham. The Lord Mayors of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and other large towns came to London for the occasion, and there were present Moberly Bell, manager of the Times; the editors of many other London dailies; Rudyard Kipling, Alfred Austin, Anthony Hope and other authors; many members of the House of Commons of all political parties, and many other notables, the aggregate number being 300.

Among the Americans were the entire staff of the embassy, Consul-General Robert J. Wynne, Vice-Consul Carnegie and Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin. The wife of the Lord Mayor entertained a dozen ladies who sat high above the assembly in the circular music gallery.

The carriages arrived in a long stream, headed by the Aldermen in the wonderful corporation coaches, massive, gilded and ornamented creations, drawn by comparisoned horses, attended by gaudily coated and powdered footmen.

IGNORES FISCAL QUESTION.

Chamberlain Speaks on Home Rule and Transvaal.

LONDON, May 5.—In a speech before the committee of the Unionist Association of Birmingham, Joseph Chamberlain tonight almost ignored the fiscal question. He said the country faced the prospect of a general election. Mr. Chamberlain declared that they must prepare for another fight on Irish home rule.

With reference to granting a constitution to the Transvaal, he said he sometimes feared that by unexampled generosity to the Boers Great Britain had done too much and given them a chance to regain by political agitation what they had lost in the war.

TRY TO SHELVE FISCAL ISSUE

Balfour and Chamberlain Seek to Divert Public Attention.

LONDON, May 5.—Premier Balfour's and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches yesterday are considered as presaging a general election and indicative of a tacit agreement between the two statesmen to direct the attention of electors rather toward issues such as the Irish home rule question, than the fiscal problem.

Balfour Silent on Tariff Issue.

LONDON, May 5.—Premier Balfour, speaking before 10,000 people at Albright Hall this afternoon, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Primrose League, did not make the slightest reference to the compromise arrived at on the fiscal question.