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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1965.

CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.

Storms between capital and labor generally have their rise in what labor considers unfair distribution of profits. Under present plans labor gets its wages, and capital the balance. Many attempts have been made to modify even to reverse, these conditions. When a satisfactory solution is reached, most persons expect that happy day to dawn when strikes shall be no more, when the laborer will work under an approach to civil service conditions, and when capital may rest content with a moderate return by way of dividend and will sleep happily with knowledge that labor is doing its best for the common good.

Labor has other claims beside those based on a mere money return. Every observer knows that the factory work of the great city is carried on amid surroundings of dirt monotony depression and unhealthfulness. The family of the worker lives, as a rule, in one result is impossible. of the streets near the factory, where light and breezes, where air is thick of ultimates involved in this situation. oke and dust, where green trees and flowers are far to find, where the children have no playground but the muddy street, and church and saloon compete for the presence and influence of the workman.

The most recent and promising effort to redress all these evils, without exception, is set forth in the papers describing the aims of the co-operative Christian Federation, which for two days past have been commented on in the papers of this city. It seems to have taken Mr. H. S.

Wallace eight years of continuous effort to frame, to modify and to secure recognition for his ideas, which in their present shape are indorsed by many leading authorities in the labor world. It was a long apprenticeship of struggle and disappointment.

The essence of the plan lies in elimination of the stockholding and profitgrabbing capitalist. The machinery is three-fold in function. It is the man cured on the entire property of the enterprise and receives a fixed, moderate return (say 5 per cent), and, possibly, in addition, a small share in the ultimate profits; second, the managers, who are experts, and competent recelying liberal but reasonable pay; third, the workers, who, as members of the Federation, receive current wages for their labor, certain social benefits, with residence in Federation model towns. and the entire residue of the profits, less a small reserve for investment in additions to Federation properties. Obviously, it is a preventive of strikes for who will strike against himself? Labor, through its trustees, is to be its own employer

Very pretty, says an objector, but

where is the security against uprisings of discontented labor, claiming management, control, or sale and distribution of the proceeds? Such things have wrecked many co-operative devices in the past. True enough, but see how it is proposed now to avoid them. Membership in this Federation is based on the constitution, and on the contract to be signed by each incomer. In both are clear and hard provisions, by which the rights of the momboo are confined while membership continues, and to a distributive share per capita, in the stated percentage of profit. Vested rights and ownership in the properties of the Federation are directly disclaimed. Finally, the member contracts to be bound to all his fellows in adhewion to the management and control of are provided to forestall recourse to the more than two-thirds of the wheat crop

positions of control, and disaster has

by contract with each member, a trustee (the Federation trust). is vested with title and control of all the properties of the Federation. This compos ite trustee is a small corporation of mpetent and successful business and professional men, who, for reasonable and defined pay, manage the properties and arrange the distribution of the profits of the entire enterprise as above detailed.

The homes of the workers will be in factory and residence towns in Western and Eastern Oregon, where beauty and healthfulness of location and nearness to factory and store, garden, and orchard will remove from factory life the huge drawbacks, so comm now. The homes will be the property of the members so long as membership lasts-paid for by deferred installments The sums invested are to be returned by the Federation to the worker ever his membership may be determined. There is no system of paternal government provided. The people to be free and equal, and fraternity is to be the motto.

Why, then was Oregon chosen for this great and far-reaching experiment? Because whoever meditates on this plan will detect that on the inherent worth of the possessions and property of the Federation rests its ccess. The capitalist's money is safe when resting on property of incerasing, even of multiplying, value. The managers' success results from the profitmaking power of the enterprises they The workman's confidence and satisfaction in life will be lost unless be knows that his labor is bringing its due

Oregonians who know the opportunities which their own state offers should he and it is to be honed will be the last to doubt the wisdom of bringing here selected citizens, abundant capital and capable management. Develop ment leagues and railroad literature are publishing invitations for and wide The Fair is one great invitation. Let us not then throw cold water on this Federation, because we are taken at our word and our invitations accepted If irrigation is to be a tremendous suc cess, why, then, let these people irrigate. If more railroads are needed, le us encourage them to build them. If timber lands are a mine of wealth the syndicates, why not to be Federation? If woolen and flaxmills are good enterprises, let them go ahead and establish them. It is a great enterprise, too large, too vague, some will say. its greatness lies a chief prospect of its scoons. Why? Because thus only will abundant capital come in, competent management be procurable, and enough people to "federate" come in on a scallarge enough to try out the experiment fully and fairly to its destined end.

Effort for taxation and legal contro of municipal franchises and of operations under them will probably precede in this country serious efforts in the direction of municipal ownership. Naturally the people are not disposed to extreme or radical measures. But they are determined that something like general justice shall be established and en forced.

If owners of a single line of pub utilities in Portland can take a profit of six millions of dollars in a short time out of the franchise, including the right of monopoly that inheres in it, then certainly the deduction is necessary that something is due to the public for this extraordinary concession. That some. thing must be had through taxation of the property, including the franchise, or through reduction of fares, through both. Denial of the logic and

No one can yet see the whole range an opposite row of houses shuts off and force of the tremendous doctrine ation and control, including control of rates, on the one hand, or through pub lic ownership on the other. The Oregonian believes that most people at this time would prefer the former; but it be-lieves also that if the former should fall they will be prepared for the latter

INJURIOUS CROP REPORTS.

The Government figures on the wheat rop of 1904 in Oregon, Washington and Idaho were from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels in excess of the actual amount produced. On account of the heavy shipments of flour and wheat made East, the detailed figures will not be available until a few days after the close of the fiscal year, June 29, Enough is known already, however, to prove inclusively that the crop fell many millions short of the Government estimates. Experiers, millers, farmers and even the Washington State Grain inspector endeavored to have the error prrected, but the Agricultural Department stuck to its figures, and they are now a part of the official records of the department. Taking these misleading figures for a basis, and with conditions much the same as at this time last year, the crop experts of the department figure out a yield larger than that of a

The State of Washington is credited with a possible yield of 24,000,000 bushels, and in commenting on these figures the Washington correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says that "it | presentment of a great question is given is a good deal to expect that this year's yield in Washington will be as high as last year's, but if such proves to be the case there will be a combined Spring and Winter wheat crop for 1905 of more than 34,000,000 bushels. Commenting editorially on these figures, the Seattle paper says:

In Portland there is a standing rule In Fortland there is a standing rule estab-lished to underestimate the wheat crop of the Partico Northwest and to deprecate any estimate which looks large, on the proteone that such an estimate has a tendency to hear the market. The amount of grain raised in this state, while large from local standpoints, is not such as in exercise any notable influence on the world's markets. A large estimate has merely the local effect of sending hither more tomage scoking dargoes for Europe, which is not a bad thing for for Europe, which is not a bad thing for the graingrower, provided there is any move-ment of grain for export in that direction, as there was not last year; but as there is likely there was not last to be this year.

There is no standing rule established in Portland for underestimating or overestimating the crop. There is no sentiment in business, least of all in a | tude of boys and girls went into the business where millions are handled, as the properties by the trust for the Fed- in the case of the wheat trade. Port-Careful arbitration clauses land exporters and millers, who handle of Washington, quite naturally object The "trust" is an original, and much to misleading figures either way. When praised feature. Co-operation has suf-fered sadly for want of trained and farmer, first, because a large crop, exable managers. Men from the ranks, cept under abnormal conditions in unversed in business, uneducated in the other markets, means lower prices, and, of pupils who had reached the fourth theory and practice of management of second, because shipowners, who keep or fifth grades in our grammar schools effairs, have often been placed by their very close watch of the situation, note when the vertical system was adopted.

By constitution of this Pederation and of the demands of the shipowners and the high prices in the East, has been at a standstill for the greater part of the season now drawing to a close, but even at this late day shipowners are harping on the big crop and are holding up charter rates in the belief that there are from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels of wheat yet to come out of the three states. Here is the opinion of a Liver-pool shipowner writing to a Portland roker under date of May 12:

We regret that you are unable to do any business at 27s fd. but are satisfied that we will make money by boilding off. With the large carry-ower which you must have and a big crup coming on you will surely see och higher freighte.

The Government figures on the Wash ngton crop in 1904 were 22.140,000 bush-The Oregonian, following a system which ten years' use had proved to be fairly accurate for the gathering and tember 3, 1904, estimated the crop at 27,650,000 bushels. State Grain Inspector Arrasmith later in the season, after ex tended investigation of the matter and having the advantage of late Spring grain threshing returns, cut this estimate down below 25,000,000 bushels, and a majority of the grain dealers in Portland and on Puget Sound agreed with him. The Oregonian believes that Mr. Arrasmith's estimate is too low, but it also believes that the September esti mate of this paper was slightly high The official figures will be available within a few days, and they will not reach 27,000,000 bushels. Some day when ommon sense and business-like meth ods supplant the loose theoretical methods now employed by the Government in the compilation of crop statistics there will be no overestimtaing or underestimating of crops. One extreme i as bad as the other.

HOW TO ENFORCE EXCLUSION.

The great hardship of the Chinese exusion law is that it places the burden of proof on the applicant for admissio the United States, and then arbirarily denies him all possible opportu city to furnish the proof. The immigration officers have assumed that the purpose of an exclusion law is to exlude, and therefore they have invariably shut out everybody who by any possible interpretation could be held to come within the provisions of law. A perfect illustration of present methods is found in an incident narrated in The Oregonian Monday: A Chipren merchant has been held at Su

A Chinese merchant has been held at Sumas two weeks seeking readmission to the United States, though he has fived 21 years at Puget Sound and is one of Scattle's wealthiest Chinese merchants. He has made six trips to and from China, each time returning to this country without moleculation and hindrance from the customs officers or the inspectors. President Roosevelt declares that such Chinese must not be subjected to delay, annoyance or humiliation, and he plainly says that "no harshness in the administration of law will be tolerated. But the President suggests no specific changes in the method of enforcing the law. The exempt classes, subjects of China, are permitted to enter the United upon obtaining a certificate States, from their government, vised by a United States diplomatic or consular agent in China. The trouble has been that these certificates are carelessly and reely issued and vised, though they are unquestionably prima facie evidence o the holder's right to enter; but they are

not accepted at face value by immigra tion officers here. The President warns American diplomatic and consula agents in China to be more careful and immigration agents here to be more considerate. That is all, and it may be enough. But a better and simple way would be to station United States officers in China who should pass upon these certificates before any Chinese is allowed to embark, and to instruct the customs officers here to accept these certificates without question. The trou-

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.

ble would then end.

The National Woman Suffrage Association, which will convene for a zession of ten days in this city tomorrow has drawn here a large corps of intelli-gent, persistent and effective advocates of this principle. Miss Susan B. An thony, as becomes her years and labors in the cause, leads the band, among whom is Rev. Anna Shaw, Alice Stone Binckwell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Ida Hus ted Harper, Charlotte Perkins Gilman and others whose names are well known in connection with the suffrage movement. Of local renown in the same cause are Abigall Scott Duniway, Mrs. Henry Waldo Coe, Dr. Annice Jeffreys-Myers, Dr. Mary A. Thompson, Lucia Faxon Additon, Sara A. Evens and others well known in club circles and in philanthropic and educational work. The postors of many city churches are upon the programmes of the many ses sions for invocations, addresses and benedictions, and the auditorium of the First Congregational Church will be the

place of meeting. idea underlying this convention and its presentment to the public in order that the intelligence and sincerity of those who carry its message may be recognized and the ability with which it is urged respected. The fair and open hearing to which every citizen of the United States is entitled for his or her to the advocates of woman suffrage Public ridicule, social ostracism, petty persecutions, no longer prevail against it. The body that carries its banner and wears its colors is a representative body of men and women in current literature, in philanthropy and in some of the learned professions. As such their opinions are entitled to respect, and what many of them will have to say will be well worth hearing

SLANT OR VERTICAL? VERTICAL OR BLANTT

Vertical writing was not in the beginning very kindly received by public school teachers, and was seldom fully adopted by pupils. The effect, in very many instances at least, was to spoll the "slant" penmanship that pupils had acquired through several grades in the grammar schools without developing the bold, stiff penmanship of the verti cal system. As a consequence, a multi-High Schools whose chirography was a broken-backed disjointed cross between the two systems-stilted, inartistic, legible. There were exceptions to this rule, of course, since there are pupils in every school who conscient the system; but this is the rule as it worked out in the case of the majority fellows, or have forced themseves into that there will be an increased demand But these in the main have passed

for tonnage, and they demand higher and out and the grotesque combination raise. The export business, on account of the stant and the vertical is not plis of the Portland schools now. Over in Seattle, however, they have

taken the back track on this line, and the pupils who have been taught the vertical system through the lower grades will now be compelled to comback to the slant system. Here it may be said that either system is good enough by itself—the "siant" style being much the more graceful, the "ver-tical" the more legible. But the cross between the two is simply abominable Hence the change back and forth from one system to the other is reprehensible and should not be encouraged.

However, the Text-Book Commission over in Washington has determined to "go back to slant." The teachers, it is said, "approve." Of course teachers is the public schools in Seattle, as elsewhere, are bound to approve the action of the school authorities on any ques-tion or prepare to vacate their jobs. The school book trust, of whatever spe cific name, has nothing to fear from coming from "Theirs not to reason why." They are merely expected to stumble on through any and all combinations forced upor them in decorous, even oringing, silence. Hence the Seattle teachers approved the change "back to slant," and copybooks of a favored publisher will be unloaded upon the schools for them to follow next year, and the wrestle between "slant and vertical," as enacted in the grammar schools of Portland a few years ago, will begin.

Whether such action represents as diosyncracy of educators, an understanding between educational authorities and text-book publishers and com panies, or gives evidence merely of th restless spirit that insists upon adopting something new in text-books as often as opportunity presents itself, can only be conjectured. But about one thing there can be no mistake, and that is that the change reaches the pocket of every patron of the public schools in the district or state, as the case may be fills every nook and corner of the homes of the common people with un-used schoolbooks, and tends to confuse pupils and perplex teachers. "Slant" at one period "vertical" at another and "slant," may mean nothing more than the expression of a whim of an officious pedagogue, but it is a troublesome and expensive whim, to say the least.

Little Joseph Riggs, whose life was crushed out by a car of the Consoli dated Railway Company on Monday, might, as the Coroner believes, have en saved if the car had been equipped with a proper fender. But it wasn't. The "kings of finance" had concentrated all their purpose and effort on sell ing out their franchise for six millions but couldn't find money to make their cars safe for the public. Accidents. distressing accidents, will happen at times, in spite of all precaution. here is a case where the greed of spec plators, more anxious to sell out and "take profits" than to provide for safety on the streets, bore its fruit. Of such cases there are many. Wouldn't of that fine profit of six millions have been well expended if proper guards had been supplied for the cars? Is such proper guard ever to be supplied?

Mr. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Canal work, has resigned. While he has made no public statement of the reason therefor, it is rume that his retirement was due to the presence of too much red tape in connec tion with the work. Mr. Wallace was paid a salary of \$30,000 per year, and a man good enough to command a salary of such dimensions undoubtedly has sufficient ability to enable him to carry out extensive plans without too closely adhering to the rules and regulations which are so prominent a feature of all Government undertakings. The Panama Canal may yet have to be built by the same methods employed on the canal at the Cascades. That is, by placing the construction in charge of responsible contractors who can push it through to completion unhampered by Government red tape,

The murderous Yaqui Indians are reported to have butchered at least twelve ranchers and a number of women and children in a raid along the San Miguel River. These ralds have become very frequent, and, as they are always attended by brutal tragedies, it seem that it was about time for Mexico and the United States to unite on some effective plan for the extermina tion of the red devils. Their depredations have mostly been committed on the Mexican side of the line, but many of their victims have been American citizens, and not infrequently they have crossed the line on their murder ous raids. Twentieth century civiliza tion loses some of its luster when we read of such Indian massacres as that just reported from Tucson. It sounds too much like the frontier stories of fifty years ago.

Speaker Cannon is still keeping before the public, and from reports his recent sojourn in the West was one continual round of gaiety. His poker playing on the trip to Alaska supplied the Canadian papers with several columns "stuff." The application of ice water to cool his brow at the opening exercises at the Exposition filled the San Fran cisco newspaper men with delight, and now comes the story from Burlington stating that the venerable Congressman was running a foot race with a young woman on the depot platform. If Dr. Osler wishes an exception to prove the rule which he attempted to establish, he could not find a better subject than

The captain of the abandoned brig Tanner, with his crew, has turned up uninjured and is now endeavoring to regain possession of the vessel which he abandoned. The captain admits that he left the brig and landed on couver Island, but does not specify his reasons for so doing. As the coast of that storm-besten island has never been noted for inviting landingplaces, it will require much explana tion on the part of the captain to con vince the public that he did not leave his ship because he was afraid to re main on board of her.

Tunner was asked if the firm of Mitchell & Tanner did not regularly receive a fee of \$500 a month from one client. The court considered the question too remote. But the public is entitled to know that the client was the Southern

Secretary Taft doesn't think much of on what the jury does. Much depends on

OREGON OZONE.

By Degrees. No need to go to college To gather gobs of knowledge And win a mere A. B. Become a politicisn And reach a high position And get an LL, D

Frederic Remington's oil painting, entiled, "On the Trail," is reported as mysteriously missing from St. Louis, where it was on exhibition at the World's Fair. It is suggested that the searchers come to Portland and look for "On the Trail" on

A Seattle paper claims that Seattle has ncreased 100 per cent in population during the past five years, and now has 300,000 "In the next five years," according to this easy adder, "at the same ratio, he will have 400,000; in ten years she will have 800,000; in 15 years she will have Why, of course; and in 25 years, or by 1930, she will be the biggest city in the world, with 5,400,000 people; and in 50 years, or by 1865, Seattle will have 196,-200,000 people, to say nothing of the dogs. This will be more than twice as many people as there are in the United States: early as many as there are in Russia and the United States combined; and more than enough to make the whole State of Washington, from Spokane to Vancouver, and from Walla Walla to Scattle, one vast urban immensity. If you are wise, buy a town lot in the willerness of Klickitat County before the prices advance; 50 years from now it will be in the heart of Seattle, and you can sell it as a site for the new town hall; and as the value of course will increase long with the increase of population in Seattle, you will get about \$17,000,000,000,000 for it, and can by an airship, sail to the planet Jupiter, annex it for a Summer ome and be free of earthly worries. See Scattle swell!

The Hesperian, a St. Louis quarterly review, publishes an article captioned by the query, "What is Henry James, Jr?" Echo pauses to repty, "What?" The same question might be asked as to Robert rowning, but for the harrowing howi that would go up from Boston.

In Los Angeles a woman has just se ured a divorce from a man who boasted to her that he had done but two days work in ten years, and if the Lord would orgive him for that he would never do it again. It is scarcely necessary to state that the evidence adduced the fact that he man was a politician.

R. W. Emerson recently came to Portand and wrote an article on the Lewis and Clark Exposition. But it was published in Scuttle instead of Boston.

In announcing her engagement to a prother of the man who saved her from drowning in the surf at Santa Barbara, fast Summer, Miss Mary L. Bard, daughier of a former Senator from California, has set a perilous precedent. Shall such iconoclasm be permitted? Unmarried men of America, arise! Are you to submit tamely to such a condition of things! Will you go about seeking whom you may save (in the line of Summer girls), only to be turned down in favor of your brother, who may be a handsomer man or a more ardent wooer? Is this the sort of reward that you are to receive for risking your precious life? Will you be contented to stand as mere "best man" at the altar, when the bride is yours by all the sacred rights of romantic fiction from time immemorial? Finally, are you to be considered as the preserver of your brother's future wife, as well as your brother's keeper?

WII-LAM-ette.

When Clark and Lewis first beheld The ripping Willamette.
The rirgin forest round them lay
With many a same beset,
--Minna leving, in Leslie's Weekly. Fair and famous Minna Irving Eastern bard of Leslie's Weekly. You're of censure scarce deserving Hence we'll hand it to you meekly;

With a slu that's quite besetting. You have wronged our loved Willame Now you shouldn't be forgetting. Portland's river rhymes with --- -! Truly, truly, 'tis a pity'

Thus to criticise your rhyming, Since the bards of Gotham City Are supposed to do their chiming Quite correctly; but indeed, ma'am, When we find our bright Williamette Mispronounced, we feel you need, ma'am, To be told it rhymes with --- -! We'll forgive you, Minna Irving.

Honny bard of Lestie's Weekly, And account you quite deserving, If you'll take it back as meekly As herein we have suggested; Anyhow, our swift Williamette Floweth seaward unarrested-Even poets may not dam it! ROBERTUS LOVE.

Japs and Russians Compared. Exchange.

Richard Henry Little, the war corre spondent of the Chicago Daily News, with the Russian army, was enabled, through his capture by the Japanese at Mukden, to make comparisons between the bellig-

erents which others had no chance to

make. He writes of his first morning's

wakening among the Japanese: "There was a martial atmosphere around the camp, which was something I could never discover in a Russian camp. Being with the Russian army always seemed to me like being in a big railroad camp or lumber camp. The men never seemed to me like soldiers, but never seemed to me like soldlers, but only like unskilled laborers, and the officers seemed merely the gang bosses and foreman. But with the Japanese I had always the realiting sense that I was in a military camp and surrounded by soldlers. Although it was just daylight when we awoke, the officers with whom we had slept were almost all out of their beds. Stepping to the door I saw that they were with their companies, taking rolicall and inspecting their men or seeing that things were properly done. reeing that things were properly done.

The Russian officers never turned out of bed, except during a battle, until the sun was two or three hours high. All the company routins was left to the nonthe company routine we commissioned officers."

Transferred Charity.

Puck. Mrs. Van Slummer.—Little boy, how would you like to go on my Fresh Ale Outing next week? Reddy McTurk — Outer sight, lady, but me brudder he needs fresh air morn'n me. He's a ticket chopper in de

Indianapolis Star.

In figuring on the fighting strength of this country the fact must be borne in mind that nearly 450,000 lrish have emi-

WHAT A CALIFORNIAN SAW.

Interview with Hugh R. McNople, Past

Interview with Hugh R. McNople, Fast
President of California Native
Sons, in Stockton Record.)
Oregon is a great state, much greater
than we expected to find it.
Portland is a great city, at least
twice as large and influential as we expected to find it; the Exposition is pronounced by those who have visited this
character of fairs for 10 years the most
compact and best aranged World's Exmpact and best aranged World's Exposition although on a much smaller scale than others. The finest single state exhibit, as well as the most expensive one is the California building and exhibit. The California has the reputation of being the most hospitable host on the remode the figure of the california and the reputation of the california has the reputation of being the most hospitable. host on the grounds; the Governor and his family reside right in the California, building and will be there most of the

At all functions given in the state building his wife is the hostess, and is making a splendid success of it.

The 112 California excursionists who want under the head of the California Fromotion Committee were grandly received and royally entertained every moment of the time we were in the state. Our trip began in the nature of an evation when we crossed the Oregon line, and this lasted until we returned to the state line again. returned to the state line agair.

Oregon has some remarkable resources. One county -- Umatilla Coun-ty-produced in 1965, i per cent of the wheat of the entire United States; one-sixth of all the standing timber in the wheat of the entire United States; one-sixth of all the standing timber in the United States is in Oregon; one county in Oregon-Morrow County-last year produced 1,368,669 bushels of wheat

and 2,900,000 pounds of wool.

There are 17,900 acres of hops in
Multnomah County: the hop crop of
Oregon in 1905, it is estimated, will be worth \$4,750,000. worth \$4,750,000. *

There are \$2400 in the commercial and savings banks of Oregon for every man, woman and child in the state; that is to say, the commercial and savings banks have on deposit with them an amount equal to \$2000 per capita.

The Fair itself has these special First—It is the most compact in the latter of the arangements of build-

ings and grounds.

Second-It is the most beautiful in the world on account of the natural water and land setting. Third—The Forestry building erect-ed by the State of Oregon is pronounc-

ed by the State of Oregon is pronounced the handsomest and most genuine Exposition building ever erected. Fourth—The buildings and general arrangements of the Exposition are nearer completion at this time than any other exposition has been at the same date from the time of the open-

Fifth-The most notable exhibit in that conducted by the Federal Government. The Federal Government in the first place gave \$425,000 outright to the Exposition management; then again they have expended \$ 800,000 in installing the exhibit, which is pronounced one of the greatest ever installed by any nation at any expension. any nation at any exposition, there are corps of assistants and operators in the Federal building running up into the hundreds, where a part of the branch mint of the United States at Philadelphia is being conducted in actually the same manner as it is in the original building in Philadelphia. Another special feature of the Fed-earl exhibit is the complete manufacture of modern ammunition and guns, and an exhibition of all the slame and types of ordnance or guns from the organization of the United States Gov-

ernment to the present day. The sum of \$100,000 alone has been expended by the Government in mount ing and keeping exhibits in actual life size and color and material of the dif-ferent departments of the Enited States Army and Navy, with the exact clothing, regulia and insignia worn by the respective branches and differs of these branches in daily and active life, as well as on the field of battle.

The United States, in addition to expending this large sum of money, has property on exhibition valued at up-

the existing ties.

has done a great deal in the last three years to promote the interests of Cali-fornia, and I believe no one thing that this committee has undertaken will have better results than the week's trip spent in the Northwest with the people of Oregon and from all parts of

main surprises were: That Portland was so large and heautiful a city; that the Exposition was so large and waried; that the products of Oregon were so many, that the population of Oregon was so amail considering its area and possibilities; that 200 miles of Southern Oregon is mostly devoted to the mining of gold in the form of placer and gold quartz mining; that Oregon exceeds California in the beau-ty and variety of its roses; and finally that it didn't rain one drop on our 2000-mile trip, although 1280 of these miles were traveled through the "Web-

Growth of Two Great Cities

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is predicted by the hopeful prophets that the state census of New York, about to be taken, will show that Greater New York has a population of nearly 4,000,000. It is estimated that the population of the metropoils increases at the rate of about 2 per cent a year, adding about 100,000 to the population annually. The population within the limits of the county of London was 4,536,541 in 1981. Greater New York is growing with great rapidity, or London was London in lim. Greater New York is growing with great rapidity, and may overtake London eventually. It must be remembered, however, that the vast congeries of cities, towns and vil-lages included within what are known as se metropolitan and city police districts of the British metropolis had a population of 4.581.572 in 1961, and that the population included within these limits incre 1,000,000 in the ten years from 1998 to

Heredity in Scouting.

London Chronicle It has been suggested that Major-General Baden-Powell's unrivaled skill as a cavalry arout forms quite a remarkable cavairy acoust forms quite a remarkable instance of heredity, seeing that he is descended from Pocahontas, the American Indian Princess who has given her name to La Beile Sauvage Yard, on Ludgate HBI, and Hes buried at Deptinot. This principle of heredity is further manifest in the here of Mafeking's features, which, in profile, have a distinct suggestion of the kenneyed application of the kenneyed applications. the keen-cycd, aquiline-mosed redskin There is another Englishman who also derives from Princess Pocahortas and still more clearly betrays his Indian de-This is Mr. Nash, the artist, of Bedford Park, who for many years was a prominent contributor to the Graphic, and is now living in retirement at Far-

Not Afraid of Tainted Money. Manhattan, (Kan.), Nationalist

We are not prepared to settle to any of our subscribers are holding back their dollars for 1865-4, thinking that we are likely to ask embarransing questions as to whether they ever got a rebate, let it be understood that this home missionary concern is run entirely independent of Dr. Washington Gladden.

McGinty of Oregon?

Denver Republican.
Wonder if the Russian fleet has anything of our old friend Mcklinty?

PROGRESS OF PUBLICOWNERSHIP

How a Conservative Journal Regards

From the Independent Our sympathies go out to those editorial writers of the trust-owned daily prets who have to carn their daily bread by iting articles on the public ownership of public utilities. As intelligent ment they know that their productions are food stuff or worse. We do not make the charge that these have been deliberately false. We say merely that if they hav not been intentionally false, they

erately false. We say merely that if they have not been intentionally false, they have been remarkably ignorant.

Because it is entirely within the range of possibility for the editorial scriters to know that the arguments which they have made use of in predicting municipal disaster if the subways of New Tork should be built and owned by the city. If the street railways of Chicago should be numbers and by that municipality if the be purchased by that municipality, if the gas works of Philadelphia and of Boston should become public properties are not based upon experience. The American correspondent of the London Mail writes thus to his English readers:

Maner Dunne has deciated that Chicago can obtain the money with which to buy out the companies and reorganize the whole wast spe-

To such misleading argument the Lon-don Municipal Journal makes this pertiden Municipal Journal nent and telling reply:

This is exactly the kind of thing This is exactly the kind of thing written and talked in our own country lie and IE years ago. Now our opponents have for the most part ewitched on to the 'unfair competition with private enterprise' argument, which influences nobody except company 5 recture and shareholders. Municipal trading here, so far from adding to the burden of the nature reference them.

The New York press, however, as yet ings with this question as are the news-papers of some of our smaller ciries. In Boston, for example, an organization of citizens, including some of the most substantial business men of the town, has been unable to get the results of its investigation of the public service cor-locations sublished in the local news-papers and would have been unable to reach the public at all through ordinary channels had not the corrupt aftuation been fearlessly exposed by the Springfield Republican with a thoroughness that has spread consternation and panic throughout the ranks of the thieves and their news-

paper hireflugs.
There are, however, multiplying indic one of an awakening public com-For the first time in many years the de-cent citizens of Philadelphia have found that has reignes insolently in that cry.
The vote of the Councils to give over the gas supply to a private monopoly for 5 years very nearly caused a riot, and there is reason to hope that when Mayor Weaver vetoes the measure it may be

the deal over his opposition.

Meanwhile, elsewhere than in the United in States the transfer of great public utili ties to public ownership goes stendily for-ward. The Italian railways are being taken over by the state, and the munici-pal railways of London by the municipality. So thoroughly successful has munichal ownership proved in England that it can without reservation be said that the experimental stage there, as in Kus-trails and in New Zealand. has been passed. That the English-speaking people of the world are able to manage great business interests through collective action, as they are able to maintain the

tion, as they are able to maintain the institutions of popular government, is a demonstrated fact.

It is impossible to regard this progress with indifference. The future of democratic society depends upon it. Whatever power controls the biggest economic interests and agencies will control the political interests and the lawmaking and administrative machiners. If great economic administrative machiners. Our trip to the Northwest in my plnion, resulted in bringing more onely together the peoples of the two ales and cementing the more arongly existing ties.

The California Property tee, at whose head is that spiendid prescribe terms of operation, the people industrial captain, Rufus P. Jennings, can also maintain the reality of popular has done a great deal in the last three or democratic government. The signs are or democratic government. The signs are many and promising that democracy in destined in this big struggle to win out.

Canada's Northwest Police

The World Today. Readiness for duty in any form has tade the Royal Northwest Mounted Po-ce what they are, the trusted guardians of life and property in Western Canada. Their field is from the United States boundary to the Arctic Coast, and in this wast territory, a thousand miles from south to north, 500 scarlet-coated men keep peace and order. Through any part of it, penirie, wilderness or woods, a de-fenseless woman may go alone and have no fear. To make thus easy the traveler's way meant years of vigilant policing and even of fighting. Those were stirring times, when mounted police service had gest and giory. Today there is less giory and more hard work; for as the country is settling farther north, the police, tea, of it, prairie, wilderness or woods, are moving up and widening their beats. Snugglers on the horder thieves on the ranches, criminals in the settlements, fires in the forests, to guard against those and to represent the law in a land that would easily be lawiese, are their duties today; and to these have now been added the carriage of the mails in the extreme north and the protection of the whale fisheries on the Arctic Coast. Royal Northwest Mounted Police are anique. There is no other such system of public guardianship in the world, nor are there now in any other country quits the same conditions which called it into

James H. Hyde's Language Fad.

New York Press James H. Hyde, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, goes to greater lengths than is generally known in his effort to spread the French language in America. French long has been the customary me-dium of conversation between himself and his intimates, but he carries his fad into the wider circles of his hustness. Not solv the wider circles of his business. Not only does he address his private secretaries, of whom he has two, in French, but even where his correspondence is with persons who speak English only, he dictates his letters in French, and it is necessary for the secretary to translate them before he can transcribe and forward them to those to whom they are addressed.

The Wearing of the Green

D. A. McCarthy in the New York Sun D. A. McClarthy in the New Tork St.
Revised according to the press diswhich declares that bive instead of
is Ireland's true ancient color.)
Ah. Paiding dear, an' did ye hear.
The news that's gone abroad?
The bive is Ireland's color-ware,
The green is all a fraud.
No man St. Patrick's day can keep.
The way he used to do.
It is declared instead of green.
We all must wear the blue!

Oh, I met with Napper Tandy—An, he says to me: "Asthore,
What hig hosthions we all have been
This hundred years or more."
What fools we've been to shed our blood.
For flags of verdant hme,
When all the white our rightful flag
Was never green, but blue."

Twan had enough to have to wear Old England's cruel red. But now we have to change again, Art wear the blue instead. So pluck the chamrock from your hat. The false instead of true, Art wear no shamrock after this Unions the same be blue!