# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. SUBSCRIPTION BATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail or Express.) Sunday, per year. Sunday, six months... Sunday, three months. ay, three months
BY CARRIER.
without Sunday, per week.
per week. Sunday included..... THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

TO REMIT-Send postoffice money order, express order or personal che your local bank. Stamps, coin or cu

(Issued Every Thursday.)

are at the sender's rick. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-rooms 43-50 Tribune building. rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE, Chicago-Auditorium Annes, Postofice Kews Co., 178 Dearborn street. Dallas, Tex.—Globs News Depot, 260 Main

San Antonio, Tex.-Louis Book and Cigar Co. 521 East Houston street.

Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend rick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Harry D. Ott, 1563 Broadway; Prutt Book Store, 1214

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Howard H. Bell. Des Moines, In.—Moses Jacobs, 309 Piri

Goldfield, Nev.—C. Maione. Hanses City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., linth and Walnut. Los Angeles—Harry Drapkin; B. E. Amoa. Bl4 West Seventh street, Minneapolls-M, J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First avenue

Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 207 Superior New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor Atlantic City, N. J .- Ell Taylor, 207 North

Oakland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Fourteenth nd Franklin streets. Ogden-F. R. Godard and Meyers & Har-

top D L. Boyle.

Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Mageath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 246
South 14th; McLaughlin & Holtz, 1515 Farramento, Cal.-Sacramento News Co.,

Salt Lake-Salt Lake News Co., 77 West

Becond street South,
Yellowstone Park, Wyo. Canyon Hotel.
Lake Hotel, Yellowstone Park Assn.
Long Beach-B, E. Amor.
San Francisco-J. K. Cooper & Co. 746
Market street; Goldsmith Bros. 256 Sutter
and Hotel St. Francis News Stand; F. W.
Ditte. 1008 Merket Week, Stand; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Eille; N. Wheatley Movable News Stand, corner Market, and Kearney streets; Foster & Orear, Perry News Stand, St. Louis, Mo.-E. T. Jett Book & News

Company, 806 Olive street.

Washington, D. C.-P. D. Morrison, 2132
Pennsylvania avenue.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1965.

#### VELLOW FEVER

Italian physicists asserted more than a century ago that the spread of certain fevers depended on transmission through the mosquito; but not till our own time has it been fully established The malarial mosquito is one variety of the insect; the yellow fever mor quito is another. The several varieties have been closely studied. Patient in vestigation with the microscope has acoplished wonders. Magnified to three inches in length, the yellow fever gen tleman (or lady) is a dandy-looking fellow, with striped trousers, a cutaway coat and a showy netkite. Just how the yellow fever germ originates in the mosquito is not known, but is known that this individua mosquito propagates it, and probcannot be propagated without him. If he bites one infected ith yellow fever, then he infects with the germ the next person he bites. The ful thing is that the process of sexual development. To prevent, then, the breeding of this mosquite, and to keep it from biting the individual, are the sure ways of preventing or of stopping the yellow

Upon these principles New Orleans is making her fight against the spread of yellow fever. All pools where the mosquito may deposit its eggs are drained or closed. All infected patients are kept where the mosquito cannot bite them and carry on the infection. All persons in health guard their per every possible way against the

It is an accepted fact, then, in physological science that the yellow fever is due to a parasitical germ, whose sex. ual life history is worked out in the body of the mosquito. In the whole domain of science nothing exceeds this in wonder and in importance. It is ipon this knowledge that New Orleans is now fighting the yellow fever, confient of ability to eradicate it.

It is believed to have been demon-strated fully by our people in Cuba, during the occupation by our soldiers, that yellow fever is propagated only through the mosquito. Men slept in yellow fever quarters, on bedding on which yellow fever patients had lain and died, yet had not a touch of the The only precaution was to bar the mosquitoes out. New Orleans drains or acreens her pools, isolates her yellow fever patients and spreads the equito bar. Thus already she is getting the better of this sudden and malignant outbreak of one of the most deadly diseases known to man.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE, Evidently the end of Russia's dream of a Far Eastern empire approaches. She must make peace, on the best terms she can get. She must abandon her pretensions to imperial domination on the Pacific; she must pay heavy indemnity for Japan's losses in the war. These things she must do, or withdraw from Aria into Europe, or withdraw at least into the heart of Siberia, so far that Japan will be unable to follow her. Only by acceptance of such terms as Japan may propose will she be able to etain any fragments of her pretensions to a hold on the Pacific.

issia must completely evacuate will enable her to maintain this condi-tion, and to prevent any renewal of the menace to her interests on the con-tinent. Through arrangements with China and Corea, after peace shall be rade with Russia, Japan will be were in question, and one, or

able to establish her leadership in the affairs of Eastern Asia and to maintain it. No outside power will wish to at-

tack her. It was an international crime of stupendous proportions when "the pow-ers," at the end of the war between Japan and China, forced Japan to give up Port Arthur, and permitted Russia to occupy it, through "lease" from China. It was a menace to the very existence of Japan, which Japan or not ignore, and hope to live. It bred this costly and destructive war; and Japan now is on right ground when she demands indemnity for her expenses in the war and guarantees for the future

SAFEGUARDING THE STATE'S INTEREST The testimony produced by the state

at the land contest before the State Land Board last Tuesday presents a ndition of affairs that is troubles in any view that may be taken. According to the undisputed testim one man signed names of fictitious persons to seventy-five applications for the purchase of state school land, and se-cured from the State Land Board certificates of sale showing that upon pay-ing the balance of the purchase price the holder of the certificate would be entitled to a deed to the land. These certificates were transferred to a land dealer and soon afterward were transferred by him to Minneapolis capital ists, who now claim to be innocenbolders and not bound by any fraud in the original transaction. The State Land Board questions the right of the There are several unfortunate and discreditable features to this whole affair. To begin with, the fact that one young attorney not particularly promhis profession nor as a r public filed a very large number of applications was sufficient to arouse the suspicion of a careful officer. The manner in which the applications came to the land office was enough to convince any reasonable man that the whole ness was being engineered in the interest of one or two men. That seventy-five applicants sought out the same notary about the same time and

Attorney-General Crawford has held. and with apparent good reason, that the certificate of sale issued gave the holder but an equitable interest in the land, and did not give him an interest free from the burden of fraud by which the certificate was originally obtained. The Minneapolis capitalist knew, or a least it was his business to know, that laws of the State of Oregon limit each purchaser to 320 acres of land. It follows, then, that when he met a dealer in the East with bundles of state land certificates for sale, the circumstances were sufficient to arouse his suspicion that the law had been violated. Indeed, If he had stopped to think as long as a reasonably prudent man is expected to think before investing large sums of money, he must have known that there was irregularity in the transaction,

had him pay their money for them is too foolish to be credited for a moment by any one. The State Land Depart-

nt was therefore not wholly w

By accepting subsequent payments, however, the state land officials gave the Minneapolis people reason to lieve that they would recognize the certificates as valid, although they must have had reason to believe that the original transaction was tainted with fraud. Neither the state nor the bolders of these land certificates can now enter a contest with clean hands, and would therefore seem best for the state to pursue such course as prom-ises best for the school fund and for the credit of the state. It may well be doubted whether the lands, taken as a whole, are worth more than the price paid for them. It is doubtful whether the lands would sell on their merits for more than the stipulated price. It may be best for the state to recognize the certificates as valid and call upon the holders for the remainder of the purchase price. If, however, the State Land Board finds that the fraud practiced will deprive the school funds of any considerable sum of money, the Minneapolis capitalists are scarcely in a position to complain if the board decides to cancel the sales and return the money. The state's interests have been disregarded too long, and it would be well now if this matter could be closed with strict attention to the financial interests of Oregon.

## MALHEUR IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Distinct issues are very plain between the Washington statement, emanating from the Reciamation Office, and C. E. S. Wood's letter, printyesterday in The Oregonian. Against the general charges of being distant" and obstructive, the contract with the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 29 last, is cited in full. So the owner agreed to allow Government lien of not less than \$42 an acre to be placed on all the land within the grant which will stand such a charge; to sell such land in small quantities only to persons taking up the water right; to permit all irrigated lands, not sold within a year after the water is on the land, to be disposed of by the Government at as low a price as \$3 an acre to the land-grant owner, and to sell by auction at the upset price of \$3 an acre, all land not privately sold within ninety days. What more could the Government ask? Add to these facilities, proved by the contract, the other facts, that the land-grant owners donated to the Government a whole sec tion for dam site, and the right of way through all their lands for nothing. It seems as if the official who, for some reason unstated, strove to make this kind of obstructiveness a cloak for delay or even abandonment of the Mai-heur project must have been very hard

up for a plausible story. If the people of Oregon are to wait with patience much longer for work to begin on these Government projects. the straight questions will be put: "Is the reclamation department ready to go to work? If not, why not? What is the irrigated land to cost? Who are standing in the way, and for what cause?" Let us remember that, while it may be delightful to the officers emed given for nothing, and while nine-teen men who give may grumble at the Manchuria. Her menace over Corea teen men who give may grumble at the must be withdrawn. The claim of twentieth man who decides to sell Russis to begemony in Eastern Asia rather than give, yet so long as the will be subordinated to that of Japan. Price to be paid him is no higher than it is intimated that Japan will not lay claim for herself to Port Arthur and claim for herself to Port Arthur and bolding up the work for the nineteen men will the twentieth can be wheedled the dearged into line. The objector is main unfortified. Her power at sea not getting his price out of his neigh-will enable her to maintain this condibors' pockets. Because the United States Government is concerned, and an irrigation project of its own is at stake, common sense and fairness should not be discarded. If a railroad ware in question, and one, or ten, land-

owners refused to give the right of way, although the majority did so, the road would not be stopped. Eminent do-main would come into play, the rights of way not given would be bought, and the work would go ahead. Oregon has esults got at. Let us stop arguing and let the Government get to work. The land-grant people have given dam site, right of way, and agreed to have all their practicable land included—then, if not with them-and it tertainly appears that their skirts are clean-where is the sticking place?

Dearly doth the Kalser love the lime light. It was a saplently chosen spot, alone alone all all alone alone on a wide, wide sea." that he and Nicholas took for their meeting. There was nothing to obstruct the view of a rubbering orld; there was everything to whe its curiosity; and there was profound secrecy. To all this doth William seri ously incline. What is the use of fret ting and fuming to play the King, un less one can keep the attention of the

What did these two relics of feudal sm, almost the last ones in Europe talk about with the winds of the Baltiwhistling in their ears? Some scheme et us say, for restoring their liberty to the betrayed and outraged Finns, Both these monarchs are fond of liberty, when it is properly limited. They love it so well that no one would be sur prised to learn that they were planning to free the Poles; or that Nicholas had ome project in mind for stopping the slaughter of his Jewish subjects and lesired his brother William's co-opera tion and counsel. Whatever talked about, it was something peace ful, kindly and benevolent. So much is certain.

the limelight. For the sake of peace he keeps two or three million men constantly under arms, and builds a war ship every time he can squeeze the money for it out of his fat and parsimonlous Reichstag. From pure love of peace he journeyed to Morocco and shook his fist at France; and from a love purer still, if possible, he delivered himself the other day of an opinion that the fatherland is destined to rule the world. He is a very Prince of Peace, and so is Nicholas. There is nothing so precious to Nicholas as universal peace while Russian armies march from vicory to victory. In fact, profound peace on the part of the enemy is what the awyers call a condition precedent to a Russian victory. Hence Nicholas' opposition to war. Hence his moral repobation of the Japanese who cruelly and inhumanly gain their victories by fighting. There can be no doubt about it; the two Emperors discussed the near advent of universal peace.

#### THE "GOVERNMENT POSITION."

Out of all this difficulty in securing good men to work on the Panama Canal, and keeping them at work after they are once secured, some new facts regarding Government methods Government work are coming to light One new feature that stands out with prominence explains why there is such an unusual amount of mediocre talent in all departments of the Government service. It is quite clearly demon strated in certain phases of the canal troubles that the salaries paid by the evernment are not so large as those paid by private corporations. As a re-sult, the Government in most of its departments is obliged to get along with cheap men, a great number of them being individuals who have made flat fallure in enterprises where success was dependent on their own efforts and

Every successful business man or pol itician has a number of these comm cial derelicts floating around him, and to escape their importunities is glad to get them anchored in the haven of a Government job. The various branches of the Government service are almost waterlogged with this "dead timber" from which the minimum of results for the maximum of pay is practically all that is expected. From the man' who cleans the cuspidors in the Capitol corridors to the individual who, by a careless, slipshod, unreliable system of guesswork, overestimates or underestimates the size of a wheat crop by tens of millions of bushels, there is the same predominant, ever-apparent be-lief that the holder of a Government job must ever make common sense and hard work subservient to red tape and

Panama is not a health resort, and the men who were sent down there by hundreds and thousands were not supposed to be going for a pleasure trip. Had they been engaged by a private contractor to perform-the same duties which the Government has in a measure unsuccessfully tried to exact from them, there would have been no disappointment on arrival because the work was hard and the climate unpleasant. But when there was that magical attraction, "a Government job," in sight, and on arrival at Panama the Government actually frisisted on work being done for salaries to be paid, the situation assumed a less roseate hue and the Government jobseekers were so surprised that many of them took the first boat back to this country. These desertions may tem-porarily hamper the progress of the canal, but they will not prevent the ultimate completion of the great work.

If the Government cannot rush the work along under direct supervision of Government employes, it may be necessary to let the work out by contract. If this latter course is pursued, there will be no great difficulty in pushing the work to completion. There is a vast amount of labor available in latitudes where Nature is fully as strenuous as she is at Panama. When these contractors pick up their construction crews they will not draw the color line or insist on the naturalization qualifi-cation. They will not even look the workers over to see whether they carry cards from the Excavators' Union or not, but canal-diggers will be forthcoming if they are paid for the work. The Panama Canal work has disclosed the

It is well, perhaps, that a sharp de-cline in the price of chittam bark comes occasionally. Otherwise chittam woods, even in the sections of the state where they do most abound, would be prac-tically destroyed. Last year, under the stimulus of 20 cents a pound, something like 800 tons of this bark was gath-

service that good men hesitate before belittling their own abilities by enter-

ered and sold in this state. This suggests the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. A check in the onelaught upon the chittam woods 20 to 3 cents a pound, and as the young supplied the millions of money for all trees grow rapidly, much of the waste these works, waiting to be spent and will be repaired in the few years that are likely to intervene before the demand for the bark becomes again tive. The thousands of trees from which the bark has been stripped are now but useless cumberers of the ground, but, unless swept by fire fed by the denuded trees, a new growth will be ready to yield bark by the time the stock on hand is exhausted. The chit-tam tree has been the basis of fortune for more than one patent medicine furnished a multitude of men and boys with good wages for many weeks together, and supplied a tonic or physic for a greater multitude that has become addicted to the patent medicine habit. It possesses, besides, an intrinsic virtue in being harmless, and, though not staple product of Oregon, it is one that

The dandelion has been in some lo calities voted the yellow plague of plant life. The despair of the gardener, the vexation of the owners of fine lawns, it faunts its gold, scatters its silverwinged seeds and strikes its sturdy tar oot down deep in the soil, defying ordinary means of destruction. The Com-mon Council of Helena, the capital of Montana, has voted it a nulsance, and will seek to make effective this vote by an ordinance requiring all persons employed by the city on the streets and parks to fight the pest wherever it appears, while property-owners who allow it to grow unchecked and seed upon emises will be subject to a fine of \$50 for their carelessness. It remains to be seen whether this hardy, cheerful vagrant will yield its hold up street and lawn at the behest of munidpal ordinance, even vigorously ened. If so, we would be glad to see the Portland City Council copy the Helena ordinance, with its requirements and penalties.

It is refreshing to turn from everpresent stories of municipal, corporation and political graft to official figures for the country's imports and exduring the last fiscal year. Every working day we sent abroad nearly \$5,000,000 worth of stuff produced at home. The balance of exports imports was more than \$400,000,000. For the first time in history, we shipped to foreign countries products valued at one and a half billion dollars. A glance at the table showing figures of each decennial period for 100 years gives in concrete form evidence of material growth that is simply astounding; for the growth of business has been larger than the increase in population. And not the least gratifying feature of the report is the steady increase of farm products which foreigners buy of us. A country that receives from other na tions 'a million and a quarter a day more than it pays out is, and deserves to be, the envy of the world.

Explorer Peary is again under way for the North Pole, and expects to re-turn in September, 1968, with a full solution of the mystery which has cost so many lives and such vast treasure. In his confidence of success. Peary differs not from all of his predecessors, and it might be stated with equal truth that his chances for success are not much better than those of Sir John Pranklin and his illustrious successors, who lost their lives in the same line of endeavor There are some secrets which Nature has locked so securely in her fast nesses that they defy the most strenuous efforts of man, aided by a vast number of modern inventions. One of these secrets is safely guarded in the polar regions, and there are but few reasons for believing that Peary will unravel it.

Mr. Ree Had, brother of the Sultan is incarcerated in the same quarters where the late Sultan Murad was confined by the great Abdul last year Murad was also a brother of Abdul, and according to rumor, was given his passport to another world by men acting under orders from Abdul. Ree Had is accused of the same offense as that which caused trouble for his late lamented brother-that is, they both wanted Abdul's position. This envious hankering added uneasiness to a head that was already wearing a crown sev eral sizes too large. Royalty in Turkey is not always happy when the bombs are flying thick, but Ree Had seemed to be willing to take a long chance at it, even though he lost.

Twenty-five Portlanders who have en successful in business will answer in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow the question, "How did you make your first \$10007" In nearly every instance is was by the strictest economy. Their original capital was energy, intelligence, ambition and industry. These answers are a safe and sane guide to present-day youth.

The farther Secretary Taft gets away from home, the more marked is the social attention paid to him and to the young woman whom he is chaperoning At Tokio he seems to have had the time of his life. Well, he deserves the vaca-tion for holding down the lid while his superior was killing bears in Colorado

When the young lady returns to Washington she can add to her fame by writing a book on Alice in Geishaland. For a precedent in literature she has her distinguished father's work, which not only brought him into prominence but added materially to a depleted bank

North Irvington is going to ask for a

branch postoffice. It will not be sur-prising if half a dozen rapidly growing

residence districts on the East Side will make like demand within the year. And nearly all of them need better mail "Divine Providence," says the Sultan of Turkey, saved his life from the as-sassin. "God's reward for his constant endeavors to promote the peace and happiness of his people." Divine Prov-idence never had to shoulder a beavier

fact that some Government positions mean something besides easy work and hig pay. It has also shown us that talent is so scarce in the Government For barometrical fluctuation, a rais ing and a lowering of hope, alternate jubilation and despair, see Portland's place in the percentage column of the Pacific Coast National League.

The battleship Missouri, in an official test distancing all other vessels of her own rank, has reversed the saying applied to the state bearing her name. She showed them.

## OREGON OZONE

A Portland Tragedy.

luckiess mil-li-ner! I'm truly sorry, now, for her-A lass! Of hats she hath in store, But wealth she cannot any more

Alan!

Amass!

trouble iles in the fact that the Eastern habit of going hatless has reached these parts, and nowadays, or nowanights. the girls perambulate up and down Wash ington and Morrison streets with their golden hair a-hanging down their backs and no hats on. So, at any rate, says an esteemed correspondent, who declares that he has stood on one corner at night and counted 215 white-robed ladies with bare heads.

Mr. Carnegie is building a \$5,000,000 addition to his \$2,000,000 library in Pittsburg This is a case where the appendix overshadows the prefix.

Luther Burbank is about to produce another fine potato. "The new potato is large and smooth-skinned," we are in-From which we infer that it must be an eyeless potato. A blind man could see that.

George G. Foster, of Alameda, Cal., ha discovered the long-sought elixir of life ment. Mr. Foster has laid coils of wir around the nests in his benhouse, and he turns an electric current on when the hens get ready to lay. The eggs thus elec trifled, if eaten in sufficient quantities will produce immortality upon earth. Thi should satisfy any of us, but no doub some meddler will now begin experiment ing with a view to inventing the elixir electrifier.

That it is foolish to argue is an aphorism. A man at Newcastle, Pa., got into an argument with his wife. He held that Oklahoma is a state. She contended that it is still a territory. "It's a state" shouted the husband. "It's a territory." shouted the husband. "It's a territory." There were only five survivors, including sorry for this," said the husband. "So'll you," retorted the wife. Then the husband, in a fit of rage and spite, went out to the most appalling disasters in 1814 in Port Royal Sound during a violent ternado and two officers and 21 men were drowned. On July 14, 1815, the Randolph was soon overtaken and the 18-gun sloop of war Epervier, pearing important dispatches from Commoding important d orism. A man at Newcastle, Pa., got into an argument with his wife. He held that Oklahoma is a state. She contended that it is still a territory. "It's a state!" shouted the husband. "It's a territory!" shouted the wife. So it went. "You'll be sorry for this," said the husband. "So'll to the woodpile and chopped off his left hand. Now both are sorry, and Oklaho is still a territory, but if the man had hands down. It is foolish to argue,

A Portland man is said to be writing a. cture entitled "Jesse James, Rockefeller and Other Bandits." He declares that when he takes the platform he will make Rockefeller's hair fly. He is hereby in formed that Mr. Rockefeller has no hair.

#### What's in a Name

The Mazamas, the Sierras, Have been climbing Mt. Tacoma; Having started from Tacoma But if they had left Seattle For the climbing of the mountain Mt. Rainier they would have tackled. But it's all the same to Portland, For a mountain is a mountain. And it smells as sweet by any Name you want to tack upon it As by any other title.

#### The Good Old Country Games

(Carl Dehoney, in the Kansas City Star. plores the passing of the old-fashioned 'play party" in country places, with its asing games and its merry songs.) Alas for the days of the old-time plays, Of the good old country games! For the fond sweet bliss of the forfeit kiss.

For the girls of the good old names: Ah! Mary and Tessie, And Susie and Jessie. And Lucy and Lou and Stella And Mattle and Minnie, And Jennie and Winnie, And Birdle and Bess and Bella!

There is no such chance in the swell On the pollshed ballroom floor, With the stiff and proud of the crowd.

Alas for the games of yore, When Jim and Willie, And Bert and Billie, And Charlie and Tom grew meilow With love's young dream-And the nights agleam With Birdle and Bess and Bella!

How I yearn again to be glad as then, To be simple and frank and true, Kissing the girls of the wind-blown curis Ho! Bert and Billie. And Jim and Willie,

And Charile-you sly old fellow, Here's a truce to fame For a kissing game With Birdle and Bess and Bella! ROBERTUS LOVE

### Rhyme "Willamette."

New York Post. A versatile poetess undertook, a little while ago, to celebrate the opening of the Lewis and Clark Fair out in Oregon. Her lines appeared in a weekly newspaper published in New York. Four of them are reproduced by a rhyming critic in The Portland Oregonian, who adds some stan-zas of his own designed to give the poet-ess the correct notion of how to pronounce the name of the river that flows through the Exposition city. The lady's verses recited:

When Clark and Lewis first beheld The rippling Willamette, The virgin forest round them lay With many a snare beset." The point of The Oregonian's criticisms made in this stanza:

is made in this stanza:

"Truly, truly, 'tis a pity
Thus to criticise your rhyming,
Since the bards of Gotham (hty
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 ———."

This is the second protest of the same
sort to which we have had occasion to refer. Before the Fair opened, another
Portland poet took the opportunity to set
the world right on the Williamette's pronunciation. We reproduced his verses in
the hope that we might save visitors to
the Oregon Fair from embarrassment.
This poet, however, is patient, merely
suggesting that the lady publish a retraction, and adding, philosophically:

"Anyhow, our swite Williamette
Floweth seaward unarrested— Floweth seaward una

### Not Too Many Ornaments.

American Homes and Gardens.

Overcrowding with ornaments is an atrocity that should be avoided at all costs. Too many ornaments is distinctly worse than none at all. No ornaments show want of taste, a failure to realize to the utmost the peasibility of room decoration, and an ignorance of the refinements of life. Too many ornaments show lack of proportion and amount to a vulgar overloading of the rooms, which is even more disheartening than none at all. Of few things is it troor than that too much of a good thing may be bad.

#### NOTABLE DISASTERS IN U. S. NAVY

Greatest Loss of Life Followed the Destruction of the Randolph in 1777-Thrilling Story of the Wreck of the Huron-The Sensational neldent at Samon-Some Frenks of Wind and Wave.

gton is the worst in number of feaths that has happened on an American warship since the blowing up of the Mains in Havana harbor in 1886. The explosion In Havana harbor in 1986. The explosion on the Maine was probably the worst calamity that has ever befallen a warship, with the exception of the Randolph, which was destroyed by an explosion during action in 1777, when 310 men perished. The next gravest naval disaster since the Maine was the explosion of the 12-inch gun on the battleship Missouri, at Pensacols Acrel 13 1997. This explosion seeds cola. April 13, 1994. This explosion result-ed in the death of 32 officers and enlisted men. On April 5, 1903, three men were killed and five injured on the battleship lowa, also at Pensacola, through the bursting of a 12-inch gun. An explosion setts, at Culebra Island, January 17, 1961 killed six men and injured three. On De-cember 15, 1904, the Massachusetts suffered another explosion, this time a boiler blow-ing up, resulting in three deaths and

To begin at the beginning of the United

are reported in the follo	notable dis	aste
Vanc and Carry		Liv
Name and Cause.	When.	Los
Albany-Cyclone		2
Bainbridge-Cyclone		- 2
Demelgos-Explosion	1829	
Fredonia-Tidal wave		11
Huron-Wrecked	1877	13
Bandalah Dyalastas		- 4
Kearsarge-Wrecked	1893	
Missouri-Explosion	1883	
Porpoise-Cyclone	1833	1
Pickering-Foundered	1500	- 1
Wateree-Tidal wave	1900	
Saranac-Wrecked	1975	
Dispatch-Stranded	1903	
Suwanee-Wrecked	1000	
Maine-Explosion	1900	1.4
Charleston-Wrecked	1500	
Oneida-Collision	1900	1
The Maron felents	Dundalah	-

American naval history was the sinking of the Oneida, while steaming out of the harbor at Yokobama, on January 24, 1870. Twenty-two of her 24 officers and 26 of her 152 men were lost. Homeward bound, after a three years cruise, she was run into by the British passenger steamship. Bombay. A large portion of the Cnebia's stern was carried away, and she sank in

including all but four officers, in the memorable wreck of the Huron off Ore-gon Inlet, on the North Carolina coast.

No disaster in the history of the United States Navy has been so tragic as that in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, in March, 1899. The Trenton, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, the Vandalia and Nipsic were anchored near the shore. A hurricane sweet over the island accommodate. were anchored near the shore. A hurri-cane swept over the island, accompanied by all the fearful phenomena of a tropical storm, and when night fell the ships were in deadly peril. The Nipsic began to drag hardware and her commander wisely her anchors, and her commander wisely slipped his cable and ran her ashore, savall except six of her crew. Among other vessels in the harbor was the the other vessels in the haroot was the British sloop of war Calliope. Unfortunately, she struck the Vandalia, which was disabled by the shock and carried before the gale to a reef. The Vandalia's Captain was thrown into the sea and others of her company perished trying to save themselves by swimming. The remainder of the officers and crew clung to the rigging of the wreck.

the rigging of the wreck. Soon after the Vandalia struck on the soon driven ashore. As she was swept by the Vandalia, borne with all hands to al-most certain destruction, the 450 brave

A sensational accident was that in markably fortunate.

#### ODD BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE Musical Genius Invents a Drum. Cottage Grove Leader.

Dr. Kime has a beautiful snare drum that he made from Coos County myrtie wood. It is not only a very fine-looking drum, but has a fine tone, and he is going to send it down to the Fair for exhibit.

Independence Enterprise. Rupert Hall captured a bird on the Luckiamute last week that is a rare bird indeed. In appearance it is a cross between a parrot and an owl and bright brown in color. Mr. Hall was offered \$55 for his bird, but he shipped it to relatives in Oregon City Sunday.

### Baby Quartette Puts in Hay.

Castle Rock Leader.
Unable to find men to put up his hay. Charley Huntington hunted round and got four kids this week, the beay of the out-fit being Joseph Green, aged 68 years. The others wase Hewy Davis, 79 years; W. E. Burt, 71, and J. H. Wilson, 85.

### Dallas Girls Excite Independence.

Independence Enterprise.

A round dozen of Dallas girls formed hayrack party and enlivened Independent ence streets Saturday night. The girls were modestly attractive in hayrack costumes and the only reason why they did not carry back a dozen Independence boys was the invitation was not extended.

# Fickleness in a Therm

Cathlamet Sun.

A. R. Shreve was jumped upon by an elderly woman last week, who had fire in her eye, in the following manner: "Here, young man, I've brung back this thermometer ye sold me." "What's the matter with it?" demanded Shreve. "It says one thing, and the next time it says another."

### Daring Equestrian Thrills Scio.

Scio News.

Willis Foren entertained Scioans, last Friday morning, by riding a bucking horse on Main street. At one time the horse came onto the sidewalk and against the door of Luckenbach's shoe shop, probably thinking that either he or his rider needed a new pair of shoes. Willis stayed in the saddle, however, and the horse finally gave up the battle.

Peary, the Iceman.

ship Princeton burst at the first dis-charge in the river below Washing-ton, while President Tyler and other distinguished guests were aboard. Six were killed, including Secretary of State Upshur and Secretary of the Navy Gilmer. The Secretary of War prob-ably owed his life to the fact that in jest he hid behind a man before the jest he hid behind a mast before th discharge of the gun, while President Tyler was delayed in reaching the deck by the fact that Miss Julia Gardther had hidden his hat. To this fact the President ascribed his safety, and he afterward married Miss Gardiner.

The revenue cutter Pickering, brig rigged, of 14 guns, sailed from the United States in August, 1890, for the Guadaloupe station. Her fate remains to tols day one of the mysteries of the sea. Gunboat No. 7, with two guns and a crew of 30, sailed from New York in the early part of 1805 for the Mediterranean. See sprung ner mast, returned to New York to refit; sailed away June 1813 another gunboat was lost with all on board. The next year gunboat No. 2 went to the bottom in a violent gale and only two of her crew of 30 were saved. The next year another gunboat was wrecked off Newport, R. I., and the Commander and nine of his crew were lost. In 1812 gunboat No. 62, after being condemned, was ordered to sea. She encountered a severe gale and took her entire crew to the bottom with her. The Hamilton, of nine guns, and the Scourge of ten guns, capsized on Lake Ontario Juring one night in August, 1813, and the entire crew of the former, about 75 in number, were lost. Of the latter's crew of \$5, all but

to a watery grave. In 1824 the Wild Cat, of three guns, carrying a crew of 31, was lost with all on board while cruising in the West Indies. The orig Horner, of 18 guns and a crew of 140, sailed from the United States in 1829 and has never been heard of. In 1843 the sloop of war Concord, of 18 guns was lost on the west coast of Africa her Commander, one other officer an on November 24, 1877, 104 lives were lost, including all but four officers, in the memorable wreck of the Huron off Oregon Inlet, on the North Carolina coast.

15 minutes.

One of the crew perished. In same year the Grampus, of 12 guns, was lost off Charleston, S. C., and her entire crew of 70 perished. On December 3, 1846, the brig Somers, of ten guns, one of the crew perished. The same memorative specified and the most of the most of them, including Captain Rvan, were drowned.

1848, the sail to cut off a vessel attempting sail to cut off a vessel attempting to enter the harbor of Vera attempting to enter the harbor of Vera attempting to enter the harbor of Vera crue, was struck by a squall and foundered, carrying with her her gallant Commander, Captain Clemsen, the most of them, including Captain Rvan, were drowned. August 21, 1802, off Hatterns. The sin-gle survivor of the disaster was after-ward picked up at sea. The famous Monitor went down in a gale during tar night of December 29, the same year the Bainbridge was lost, and four officers and 21 men went down with ner.

> One of the most remarkable wrecks occurred at Arica, Peru, in 1868. The American gunboat Wateree, Comman-der James H. Gillis, and the steamship Fredonia were anchored in the harbon when an earthquake caused the water to recede. The Fredonia was broken into pieces by the returning wave and 27 officers and men were drowned. The Wateree was carried half a mile inland with the loss of only one man, and the

The last wreck before that of the reef the Trenton rapidly drasged and was Maine was that of the historic Kearsoon driven ashore. As she was swept by sarge, stranded on Roncado reef, in the Vandalia, borne with all hands to almen on the crowded decks burst into a mighty shout of "Three cheers for the Vinder and the 199 or more unfortunates clustered in the tops of the sunken it is somewhat interesting to note Vandalla replied with a feeble cheer.

Then, while the Trenton sped before the hurricane to her fate, her band burst out with the inspiring strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Four officers and 67 men were lost from our ships at Samoa.

It is somewhat interesting to note what a fatality seems to pursue vestaging to note what a fatality seems to pursue vestaging and a fatality seems to pursue vestaging to note what a fatality seems to pursue vestaging and a fatality seems to pursue vestaging to note what a fatality seems to pursue vestaging to note white a fatality seems to pursue vestaging to note white a fatality seems to pursue vestaging to note white a fatality seems to pursue vest lucky name while Constitution is re-

### COST OF THE BIG STRIKE.

Chicago Tribune Strike began April 5
Strike made general April 27
Duration in days. 165 Duration in days.

Number garment-workers originally involved

Teamsters originally called out at

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s.

Total number of teamsters eventually involved

Persons killed in strike violence.

Persons injured (reported by police) Police on strike duty.
Deputy Sheriffs on strike duty...
Cost to city for extra police pro-Cost to city for extra Deputy
tection
Cost to county for extra Deputy
Sheriffs
Cost to unions for strike benefits.
Loss to teamsters in wages.
Cost to employers (wages and lodging of strikebreakers and protection of wagons).
Shrinkage in wholesale, retail and freight business (estimated)..... 206,500

### A Woman's Bargain.

Exchange. How's this for a bargain-counter stroke? A woman entered a department store in New York City to buy a yard of silk, which the clerk told her would cost her 75 cents. Her purchase left a remnant of one and a half yards. The clerk suggested that she buy the remnant. "What will you take for it?" asked the woman.
"Fifty cents, madam," replied the clerk,
politely. "Well, I'll take it, but you can
keep the yard you've just torn off." The
clerk was staggered for a moment, but appreclating the humor of the proposal,
made the exchange.

# A Song of Fellowship.

Richard Hovey "Comradae" Comrades, pour the wine tonigna. For the parting is with dawn. Oh, the clink of cups together. With the daylight coming on: Greet the morn With a double horn.

Comrades, gird your swords tonight,
For the battle is with dawn.
Oh, the clash of shields together,
With the triumph coming on!
Greet the foe
And lay him low.
When strong men fight together.

Comrades, watch the tides tonight. For the calling is with dawn.
Oh. to face the spray together.
With the tempest coming on!
Greet the Sea.
With a shout of gies.
When strong men roam together.

Comrades, give a cheer tonight,
For the dying is with dawn.
Oh, to meet the stars together,
With the stlence comiss on:
Greet the and
As a friend a triend
When strong men die together.