The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. SUBSCRIPTION BATES. Daily and Sunday, per year.
Daily and Sunday, per year.
Daily and Sunday, six months.
Daily and Sunday, six months.
Daily and Sunday, three months.
Daily without Sunday, per year.
Daily without Sunday, six months.
Daily without Sunday, ix months.
Daily without Sunday, three months.
Daily without Sunday, per wonth.
Sunday, per year.
Sunday, per year. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

Daily without Sunday, per week...... Daily, per week, Sunday included..... THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. HOW TO REMIT-Send postoffice money

order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency New York, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chi-cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building. KEPT ON SALE,

Chicago—Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 178 Deurborn street, Dallas, Tex.—Globe News Depot, 260 Main San Antonio, Tex.-Louis Book and Cigar Co., M21 East Houston street.

Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-rick, 901-612 Seventeenth street; Harry D. Ott, 1563 Broadway; Pratt Book Store, 1214

Fifteenth street, Colorado Springs, Colo,-Roward H. Bell. Des Moines, In.-Moses Jacobe, 809 Fifth

Goldfield, Nev.-C. Malone, Kansas City, Mo.-Ricksecker Cigar Co., Los Angeles-Harry Drapkin; B. E. Amos, 514 West Seventh street; Dillard News Co. Minneapolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First avenue

Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Superior New York City-L. Jones & Co., Ampr

Atlantic City, N. J .- Ell Taylor, 207 North Oakland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Fourteenth

and Franklin streets.

Ogden-F. R. Godard and Meyers & Harop. D L. Boyle. Omaha-Barkalow Bros. 1612 Farnam Mageath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 246 Booth 14th; McLaughlin & Holtz, 1515 Far-

Sacramento, Cal.-Sacramento News Co., Salt Lake-Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second street South; National News Agency, Tellowstone Park, Wyo.—Canyon Hotel, Lake Hotel, Yellowstone Park Assn. Long Beach-B. E. Amos.

San Francisco-J. K. Cooper & Co., 745 Market street; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter and Hotel St. Francis News Stand; L. E. Lee, Palace Hote; News Stand; F. W. Pitta; 1008 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Elile; N. Wheatley Movable News Stand, corner Maret and Kearney streets; Foster & Orear, Ferry News Stand.

St. Louis, Mo.-E. T. Jett Book & News ompany, 806 Olive street, Washington, D. C .- P. D. Morrison, 2132

PORTLAND, OR., MONDAY, AUG. 1, 1908.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Of course it is not possible to say whether the outline of the demands of Japan upon Russia, which the correspondents have, furnished and the press reports have carried, is accurate or not. If it be true that Japan intends to seize this opportunity to oust Russia from her position on the Pacific and to establish a Japanese Empire on the mainland of Asia, embracing Corea and Manchuria, Amur and Sakhalin-making Japan supreme on the littoral of Northern Asia-there need be no surprise. Such terms would be bitter for Russia. But Russia, almost certainly, would be compelled to yield, if not now, at no distant time.

Nor could the world blame Japan, it now she should insist on terms necessary to make her own future secure. The island empire, moreover, has a satisfy her ambitions of hegemony on the shores of the continent opposite domains. This war, with all its itentiary. peril to her existence, was thrown upon her by the aggressions of Russia, What wonder if, after all her sacrifices and victories, Japan shall now insist on parently she has the power-to throw Russia back from the position into which she has forced herself on the

Pacific, with terrible menace to Japan? The correspondents may be dealing in guesswork; but as Japan is victorious, and has not sought this conference, it is not probable she will be content with terms which Russia would deem easy or would gladly embrace. seat Britain may become a posisupport of the demands

the principal newspapers navé sent correspondents to America to make special reports for them of the progress of the peace con-ference. The London Times has sent Dr. Morrison, its famous correspondent at Pekin, whose acquaintance with conditions in the Orient is believed to be exceptional. English interest in the conference is scarcely exceeded by that of the principals engaged in it.

THE RECENT NAVAL BATTLE,

George Kennan, the celebrated trav eler, in his articles written for The Outlook, confirms statements heretofore made that the success of the fleet of Japan over that of Russia was due mainly to the accuracy and effect of the Japanese gun fire. Mr. Kennan asked and obtained permission from the naval authorities of Japan to see and talk with Russian officers who were captured in the battle of the Sea of Japan, and also to inspect some captured vessels which had been disabled by Japanese shot. The story is of remarkable interest. It reveals sur prisingly the efficiency of the Navy of

Confident of the superior effect of their gun fire at long range, the Japanese vessels avoided the manifest desire of the Russians to close in with them, which they were able to do by the superiority of their speed. Getting the range quickly, at a distance of three to five miles, they made close hits with almost every shot; and as the sea was somewhat rough, they timed their fire so as to hit the enemy's ship as she listed, and this put in many shots below the water line After a little practice every shot told. Looking over the disabled vessels Mr. Kennan saw the effects which he so vividly portrays. He describes espewith Shimose powder, which, bursting where they ianded, wrecked everything these shells cut everything to pleces. destroying steel partitions, walls and decks, cutting speaking tubes, electric wires, steam pipes and every other of communicating intelligence and of transmitting power. Russian fficers told Mr. Kennan that the Japase gun fire had virtually destroyed effect within twenty days. If either

their fleet before the Japanese put their torpedo-boats into action.

Naval experts, representing all countries, are making every effort to get precise knowledge as to the battle of the Sea of Japan. They study with closest attention all details of information they can obtain-the movements of vessels at different stages of the fight, guns, projectiles and explosives, range and effect of shot, the state of the sea at the time of the battle, formation and maintenance of the battle line, and all eise they can gather. But it will take a great while to get everything that is wanted, for the war is not ended and Japan finds it necessary to guard the secrets of her work against too much present inquisition.

SCHOOL CENSUS, TRUE GUIDE.

During many years the steady proportion of children of school age in Portland to total population has been about 1 to 4.25. Last Spring, by the annual census, there were 25,940 children of school age in Portland. A population not exceeding 2500, including 600 children of school age, was added to the city by the vote of last June. This makes a school population of 26,540. Multiply by the proportion-4.25 -and you get a total of 112,795,-which is just about the present population of Portland.

After hearing all debate on the sub lect, The Oregonian is of the opinion that the return of the closest possible census would not vary 1000 from this, either way. When the debate first began The Oregonian thought the population was surely 115,000, and might run up to 120,000. Closer examination leads now to the conclusion above stated, But if any of our enthusiastic fellowcitizens can find the names and residences of 15,000 to 20,000 more. The Oregonian will be glad to acknowledge the discovery.

However, a gain in five years, from 90,426 to 112,795 is no small gain. The only fear The Oregonian has is that not onite 112.795 will be found. We may add that a school census may be depended on for fullness, because of the inducement to make it full. Distribution of the state school fund depends on it.

REORGANIZE, NAY, OBGANIZE,

Chief Gritzmacher states that he will reorganize the detective force. Strictly speaking "reorganize" is not the word that the chief should use. Its use is liable to give out the impression that there already exists some kind of an organization to the force, when, as a matter of fact, it utterly lacks all semblance of organization. The proposed reforms as outlined for the detective service by the new chief will be welomed by the citizens, who for a number of years have been footing the bills without experiencing the satisfaction of knowing that they were getting anything for their money. It is, of course, interesting and picturesque to have our detectives on terms of great intimacy and friendship with Scotch Alec, the Palo Alto Kid, the Plunger, and other gentlemen of lelsure of a similar stripe, but is it not possible that we could employ men to entertain these "tourists" for less money?

There are of course points of similarity and bonds of sympathy between some of these detectives and the crooks with whom they are chummy. The language of the numerous "yegg" men who frequent the city is not the language of decent society, but neither is the profanity of Joe Day, and yet the yegg men understand Joe and Joe understands them. A reorganization, or, to speak correctly, an organization of the detective force, by which the detectives would be compa ders from some executive head who was responsible to the city, might disturb right to make conditions which will the pleasant relations now existing between the detectives and their friends who seem unable to break into the pen-

There is another point to be consid ered. The system proposed by Chief Gritzmacher cannot fall to curtail the junketing tours of the detectives who nothing less than her right-since ap- get lost at the old home "way down East," when they are sent after prisoners. Take the case of Detective Hartman for instance. The police department were in ignorance of his movements for many days after he disappeared from a train while en route to Chicago. His wife had the advantage, however, and while the force was worrying over his protracted absence, she was at all times in close touch with his movements.

The discipline under which Hartman was working was never sufficiently rigid to demand that a detective give an account of his movements or his intentions to anyone, least of all to the officers responsible to the people for his acts. Nor does it appear that there has been any investigatin into Hartman's doings. Under the proposed organization system of Chief Gritzmacher it is probable that the detectives will be forced to work every day except when they are on vacation leave, granted by the head of the department, instead of taken in response to the individual desire of the detective, with-

out permission from anyone. There is some good timber on the detective force, and there is also some that is rotten. In organizing the force, the care should be exercised in the rejection of material that is unfit. The general demoralization of the detective force has been materially aided by a number of fairly good men, following the example set by one or two swaggering "yegg men," who should have been dropped from the city payroll years ago.

WISCONSIN'S BAILWAY LEGISLATION. The new railway commission law enacted by the state of Wisconsin creates a board of three members, appointive by the Governor, with salary for each of \$5000 a year, and traveling expenses. The bill leaves to the railroads the power to make such rates as they please, under a rule of uniform classification; but the commission will have power to review challenged rates and to make others, subject to review by the courts. All new rates must be filed with the commission, and no advance in rates can be made till the commission has had ten days to pass

on them. The bill prohibits all discrimination as between shippers and provides that cially the work done by shells loaded there shall be only one classification of freight in the state; that this shall be uniform on all railroads and the near. Bursting within a ship, one of same for state as for interstate traffic. Any person may make compaint as to any rate and if the company does not change it within ten days of the notice the commission may order a hearing. If that body finds the rate unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory it can fix a rate which will go into

party is dissatisfied he may prevent the rate from going into effect pending a determination of its justice by a court. Comparison between this act and the Esch-Townsend national, bill,

passed the House of Representatives last Winter, shows no great difference between them. But the Wisconsin act will render the remedial work of the commission more prompt, and perhaps afford less opportunity to the railroads to postpone action when relief is de-

Results of experience in Wisconsin may have some effect on national legislation. They may also furnish a guide for other states.

PROMISED BAILBOAD LINES.

Never before in the history of Oregon has the industrial air been so heavily charged with railroad lightning. The completion of the transcontinental road may have been, in a manner, a more important event than will be the completion of the chain of feeders now under consideration. But Portland was still in swaddling clothes and other fine cities and towns of Oregon were small hamlets or trackless wastes of prairie and forest, when the first transcontinental train rolled into Portland. We could not fully appreciate the wonderful possibilities of our land, where nature had been so prodigal in her gifts. Our inability then to understand, to the fullest extent, what railroad connection with the outside world meant, perhaps prevented our realizing the great significance of the historic event. Since that time, our comprehension has broadened, and actual experience with railroad building and development has brought such satisfactory results, and has revealed such wonderful possibilities, that we are now in a position to realize more fully what the building of these roads means for Portland and for the entire Northwest. Portland had a taste of the Idaho trade a generation ago, when the trade of that rich country followed the course of least resistance down the river by boat. It was a slow and expensive method of handling the business and development of the country was retarded, but even under this handicap, and with a stunted growth, the bustness of the Lewiston country doubled. trebled and quadrupled before the Northern Pacific put in the Potlatch canyon elevator to lift it up Kendrick hill, instead of permitting to to flow outward by a water level route.

The capabilities of a country for pro ducing traffic cannot be gauged by the traffic in evidence while the particular section is without transportation facil-When, as is the case in the Lewiston country, the existent traffic under the handicap is of such proporions as to warrant good facilities, any delay in providing them is detrimental to the profits not only of the railroad but the communities which they serve so poorly

The Lewiston country is only one of the big trade fields which the railroad companies at last seem inclined to open. The resources of the rich Walowa country have lain dormant nearly as long as those of the Clearwater, and unless there is another blighting "truce," that isolated region, will soon come into its own. Southern Oregon and Central Oregon are also sisted for early recognition in transportation facilities, although if we are to judge the future by the past, it is still early to grow very enthusiastic over these latter

projects. Mr. Harriman has never yet actually promised to build the Southern Oregon road, although he has twice promised publicly that the Columbia Southern would be extended. In addition to the the Mahalam projects is road, which has been a disappointment so often that now the rails must be laid before confidence will return. Then there are the slowly, but steadily, maturing plans of the Northern Pacific for a road down the north bank of the Columbia River. The profits in the country already developed by the few lines that have been constructed, have been too alluring to postpone much longer the opening up of these rich regions, from which there will pour a wealth of traffic as soon as the roads

Mr. Harriman, the financial genius who has for several years held the railroad destinies of the state of Oregon in the hollow of his hand, will be in Portland today. Activity in the Clearwater and the Wallowa country and a slight beginning on the Southern Oregon line will certainly temper the critcism that has been made against his dilatory movements in the past, and if he will now proceed to carry out some of the plans about which so much has been talked and written, he can get almost anything he desires from Portland and Oregon.

STAND-PAT FRAUD IN CONGRESS, Revision of the tariff has been put

off because sessions of Congress have been too short; then because elections were too near and next because the nembers didn't wish to be bothered by the subject before Christmas turkey or before the President's inauguration. Now, because the government is not taking in enough revenue from the tariff to pay expenses, revision is to be put off again.

That is, if President Roosevelt will let the matter sleep. But if his ideas hitherto are an index of his future purpose, he will prod the matter wide awake against even as high priests of the sanctified "stand-pat" policy as Speaker Cannon, Dalzell, Aldrich and Allison.

Are trusts and pampered industries to continue holding up the public with a protective system, which keeps out for eign goods and enables favored persons to mulct the public for higher prices in this country than charged for the same goods abroad? Importation of competing foreign goods, notably steel, that would pay duties into the National treasury under a lower tariff schedule, is now precluded, and the government derives little or no revenue from ft. Does not this show a way to reduce the treasury deficit? Naturally, the protected barons shout nay. The treas-

ury's deficit is their own profit. A dispatch printed yesterday in this paper from The Oregonian's news bureau at Washington, said:

It is a fact, nevertheless, that many Re-publicans and quite a few Democrats in the next Congress will readily co-operate with the President in his effort to secure a re-vision of the tariff. Some favor a reduction of the duty on general principles; some want the duty on cartain trust-made articles cut down; others want a readjustment of the tariff in a manner to bring in more revenue than is at present collected. All these ele-ments will combine on a bill that will reduce the duty on steel, for instanc. The steel in-dustry is no longer an infant industry; when it sells abroad cheaper than at home. It needs no further protection from the Gov-ernment, and jet the present tariff on steel which enough to keep foreign steel out of

markets and protect an industry not in ed of protection. A reduction of this duty uild not only bring down the price of Ame in steel, but would permit foreign steel me in, and would make this commodity stributor to the National Treasury where today it pays virtually nothing.

In order to help out the protected barons who cry economy in the guise of stand-patters, appropriations for rivers and harbors were cut down at the last session of Congress. The Columbia River received so little money that the bar dredge has been laid up, the jetty is pinched for funds, the channel to the sea cannot be permanently improved and the boat canal at Celllo has hardly enough money in sight to scratch the line of survey. And other rivers and harbors in Oregon and Washington feit the pruning knife of Chairman Burton. of the House Committee on rivers and

harbors likewise. And were other appropriations cut down? Nay. The committees put through bills, carrying about as much money as usual. Thus the deficit that makes the tariff favorites cry economy, that blocks the way to tariff reform, that would reduce the profits of the protected barons and increase the government's tariff revenue.

No, "Constant Reader," the Word that closed gambling at the Irvington racetrack was not the Word that silenced the checkers and fan-tan players with a battering-ram a few months ago. This last Word was spoken by Judge Frazer and it was directed to the men in the paddock and stables, as well as those in the grandstand. The limitations of nearly all reformers are reached, if they are given time to get to the end of their tethers. It might also be mentioned that this racetrack gambling was not closed by a recently elected official. who threatened to close up the Milwaukee gambling joint "if there was any law by which they could be reached." The evil was equelched by a sinful man, who bets on horse races, prizefights and elections and has even been known to "tackle the cards and play for 'mon.' " And yet, if results count for anything, as a bonn fide reformer, he has the grandstand artists beaten to a standstill.

The Tacoma Ledger, under a Portland date line, printed a statement alleged to have been made by a Portland agent of foreign shipowners, to the effect that there will be 250 cargoes of wheat to go foreign this season from Portland and Puget Sound, after making allowance for "a large quantity of grain to go to California, as well as for heavy shipments of flour to the Orient." These are the same old tactics followed year after year by interested persons who are desirous of boosting the freight rates for ships. The amount of wheat available for shipment, of course, never comes within 10,000,000 bushels of their wild predictions, but the discrepancy never bothers them, and they show up smiling year after year with the same old misrepresentation. Fortunately, the grain dealers and the better class of ship brokers do not approve such methods, and the evil effect of the reports is accordingly nullified.

And still trouble accumulates for "Tama Jim." the theoretical farmer, who spends the appropriation for the Agricultural Department. He has just learned that Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was a silent pariner of a printing firm, which had contracts for printing labels used by the department. Every new disclosure of graft, in connection with the Agricultural Department, is added tribute to the stupidity and incompetency and miscellaneous grafting has been conducted. Nothing that has yet been disclosed tends to incriminate the secretary himself, but it does prove that he is entirely too gullible and "easy" to have charge of such an important branch of the government service.

A blunder in punctuation may upset a whole statement. Cyrus H. Walker, of Linn County, writing about his ascent of Gale's Peak, northwest of Forest Grove, in 1857, in company with Dr. S. H. Marsh and his own younger brother, Marcus Whitman, is made to say by substitution of a semi-colon for a comma, that Marcus Whitman, whom the reader of the article would suppose the pioneer missionary, was of the party. Marcus Whitman, the ploneer missionary, had in fact perished at the hands of the Indians nearly ten years earlier. Such a difference will disarrangement of punctuation marks make.

In New Orleans yellow fever was allowed to get a start before methods of repression were brought into use Yellow fever patients concealed themselves, and persons who had been exposed to the mosquito carrying the infection had scattered from the original center, before the authorities waked up to action. The Dallas (Texas) News says: "New-Orleans can hardly complain of the harshness exercised by other communities against her when she counts up the number of yellow fever victims she had before the world was advised that the disease existed in that city."

Should Japan establish a Monroe Doctrine for herself in the seas and lands of Eastern Asia, and Germany and Russia a Monroe Doctrine for themselves in the Baltic, the United States doubtless will defend her Monroe Doctrine with even more assurance than she has hitherto done. Great Britain probably will invent one, for herself, pretty soon. She in fact gave us ours.

Oregon has always been friendly oward Mr. Harriman's railroads and will continue so if he will make needed extensions and permit others to do the same. Otherwise, he may find Oregon. growing hostile and using the powers of public sentiment and of the Legislature to his detriment.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Milk street, Boston, January 17, 1706. The Boston Transcript is now published on the alte of the house where he was born. His bicentennial birthday is to have adequate commemoration at Boston and also at Philadelphia.

One thing has long been a custom, yet never should have been tolerated and ought to be stopped now, namely: Payment of money out of the State Treasury to promote gambling at the State

France might advise Russia that pay ment of a \$1,000,000,000 war indemnity has been made once before.

What'does Russia think of the open dpor in China now?

OREGON OZONE.

Grass Valley Cuttings. When I get to worrying over the yellow

peril, I am comforted by the reflection that Oregon is a long shot from New Orleans. If some men were as enthusiastic over their wives as they are over a hulking athlete in a baseball suit, the divorce evil

would be put out at the home plate. It always did seem mighty funny to m that a man can throw together a few logs, some rough lumber and a bunch of rocks, call it a bungalow and be conbe tabooed as poor white trash.

They used to talk a whole lot about self-made men and point them out as extook a fall out of the system whereby our captains of industry are enabled to manufacture themselves out of a stillborn conscience and a public opinion doped with knock out drops.

If Christ Came to Portland.

Thinker-I notice that Rev. Charles M. Sheldon refused to preach at the Exposition yesterday because the Trail has been Would Jesus Do?" Now what do you

voll, what of it? Thinker-Why, just this-if Jesus came to Portland and considered the Exposition a bad place on Sunday he would preach there rather than in a fashionable tabernacle.

Hiram Hayfield's Views

Grass Valley, Or., August 5, 1905. Dear Mister Editor: I have bin to the Cow Creek school and lurned how to spell. It tuck me 3 or 4 weeks, but I mastered the art from B to Baker. Sum folks didn't like my early orthogaffy, and I wan't plum gene on it myself; but I arise in meeting to state that this here British language in common use in our grate and glorious republic is a thing to make the angels jump up and crack their heals together 3 times and laff till the tiers run down their seraphic faces.

I have bin 2 busy cutting 3 crops of alfalfa a year and trying to keep red up on the exposure of the system, the market reports on "Fads and Fancies" and the prospecks for the hop crop, 2 eat 3 meals a day out of the United States dictionary and sleep on the rest of the book at night. But one day my daughter Jane Mariar says 2 me, "Paw, if you don't go over 2 the Cow Creek schoolhouse and lurn how to spell, the public will think you hain't got edgication enough 2 rite for the papers." "The public be blanked!" says I, in the words of a celebrated captain of industry and gentleman bandit. "No use 2 cuss." says Jane Mariar; "any old fool can cuss, but it takes a man 2 spell rasheossinati

That blow almost killed father, and Hi Hayfield, the undersigned, put on his Sunday soot and hiked off 2 the schoolhouse. School wan't in session, as the teache was engaged in the ancient and onery okkypation of grubbing roots for my brother Silas at \$15 a month and his grub. But I clumb in through a winder and played solitairs with the old bluebacked spelling book for 2 hull weeks, and last Saturday night I rote out a diplomy for myself, to wit:

"Know all men by this presence, that Hiram Hayfield, the understaned, is a Past Master of the genteel art of orthogaffy, so help me Knowy Webster. (Signed) Hiram Hayfield, P. M.

Jane Mariar laffed when the saw my diplomy, and said I would be tuck for of the chief under whom this wholesale | the postmaster and I ought 2 make it A. | the Assessor's staff with the result that M.: but I told her that I was going to live the simple life from now on, in a about 111,000, as compared with 30,425 in land where it was always afternoon, as 1900. This is a substantial increase of the poet Tennyson sung, and I wood haff 2 stick 2 the P. M. Jane Mariar is a been nothing in the nature of a "boom good girl, but she went 2 the Pacific Uni- at Portland, but the community has en versity last year and got sum hifalutin notions.

Yours for the higher edgication, Hiram Hayfield, P. M. P. S.-Kerrect orthogaffy lurnt while you weight. Hiram Hayfield, Past Master, Grass Valley, Or.

A Lyric of Loving. World, you are very wonderful to me:

The stars are in their places, The sun is in his ring, The planets walk their paces, The earth in steady swing Sweep on keeps on; all things in order be

Life you are very beautiful to me The light of friendly faces, The lilt of loving song, The hush of mystic spaces, The Babel of the throng Thrill me, fill me, and all things

ous be.

Love, you are very countiful to me: The gifts of my endowment In faith and love from one, The joy of her avowment, Outwelgh the stars and sun above: I love, and all things lovely be.

Mitchell's Notoriety. Pendleton Tribune

ROBERTUS LOVEL

The importance of the office of United States Senator is emphasized by the great publicity given of John H. Mitchell. If one may judge by the space given the case in metropolitan daily and country weeklies in every part of the country, there is scarcely a man, woman or child in the Union that does not know that a United States Senator from Oregon has received a jail sentence and a fine of \$1000, and very few there are who do not know that he was Mitchell from Oregon, who had served nearly a quarter of a century in the Senate. Various lessons will be pointed from the incident. will be pointed from the incident. The President will be credited with fearless investigation, no matter who the sufferer may be. The crime will be magnified and then forgotten, but conviction and penalty will be considered as the measure of his guilt for many years. Whether his long period in the Senate will in the end overshadow the brief period of his fall is the question. The fact remains that is the question. The fact remains that every citizen in the country was inter-ed in the case because of the great imfortance of the position rather than of the man involved. Both the good and evil deeds of Mitchell will be forgotten long before the fact that a United States Sen ator was convicted of crime and sent to

The Latest Hero

Paducah (Ky.) Herald. "People ain't havin' any trouble findin names fer the kentry's latest crop o' dawgs," commented the Pohick philoso pher. "There's already eighteen pup named 'Togo' in this one township.

But They're Not.

Louisville Courier Journal, aid atone for half our woes And half our sorrows, goodness knows Assuredly assuage, f bathing suits down by the sea Were only like the ones, gh, : ones, ah, me, Upon the numan's mass.

NEW ORLEANS TESTS MOSQUITO THEORY

Yellow Fever Epidemic Similar to That of 1878, When No Fight Was Made on the Insect.

which has previously bitten a yellow fever patient at a certain stage of the disease. Science has adopted this hywhether these mosquitoes. "the only exact concordance. vehicle of distribution," can be de-

stroyed. smples for boys to follow; but that was to understand that the disease got a before Link Steffens and Tom Lawson start on the health authorities, for it broke out in a locality and among a class of the population always ous for unsanitary conditions and for organized opposition to law. The question is not whether the mosquito con-veys the disease, for that has already been settled. The question is whether the mosquito can be exterminated in New Orleans. It is so narrowed to this point by the health officer, who in his published statement of July 30, says:
"Yellow fever is not a flith disease

preacher once wrote a highly lucrative not effective against it. The removal novel entitled: "In His Steps; or What fever is energy misdirected. moval of mosquitoes for this purpose is energy scienzifically applied."

Mosquitoes the Only Problem.

Here, then, is the issue defined clear-It is not filth, it is not personal entact with the sick, it is not a matter of clothing, bedding or atmospheric conditions. It is a question of destroying or evading the mosquito, and to this end the city and state authorities, in co-operation with the Marine Hospital Service and backed by unlimited means, are now bending their united energies, aided by the help and sympathy of practically the entire com-

So we have the proposition: Mosquitoes are the only vehicles of yellow fe-ver infection.

Can we eliminate that vehicle? The whole country is watching the experiment with profound anxiety and, as it happens, I have at hand the means of defining a standard by which exact and intelligent comparisons may be made and rational conclusions reached. I have, in fact, the figures of the great epidemic of 1878 promulgated by Professor Joseph Jones, president of the ouisiana Board of Health, in 1880, two years after the scourge had passed and when he had had time to make a careful and dispassionate analysis of the scords and statistics.

Of course, these figures in them-selves would carry no special signifi-cance, but by an astonishing coincidence they show that on August 1, 1878, the conditions in New Orleans were practically identical with these on practically identical with these on August 1, 1905. In 1878 the fever was these on first recognized in May, the 25th of the month. Nobody ever knew how many cases there were, for then, as there were physicians in New O would not report the local health officer, or even State Board. water is constanti regarded deaths, and of these there

Parallel Between Epidemics.

This fact was ascertained by the ost experienced yellow fever experts in the city, the celebrated Dr. Samuel Choppin, president of the Board, conducting the investigation. Nothing was heard of yellow fever until time in July-about the 10thwhen the epidemic was officially deared. So far the parallel is complete. the splendle fight New Orleans. The health officer of New Orleans ing against her ancient enemy

Tacoma Ledger. A census of Portland has been taken by about 22 per cent in five years. There has

joyed a steady growth of a permanent character. Portland is a city of wealth and established reputation. It is a city of fine homes, of stability, solidity and far-reaching influence. Five years ago Portland was, as it had been for decades. the largest city in the Pacific Northwest It may not hold that pre-eminence again but there is a distinction between the adjective "big" and the adjective "great" ity-great in enterprise and influence, and

metropolitan in appearance.

Portland is the only city in the Pacific Northwest that could or would have undertaken such a gigantic enterprise as the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the expedition of Lewis and Clark. That undertaking was a colossal one, but it was courageously undertaken and successfully accomplished. Portland was unselfish enough to bear the brunt of an en terprise which was certain to benefit cities and the whole Northwest quite as much as Portland. west owes a great deal to Portland's in-itiative and financial ability in this mat-ter. The entire Northwest has been advertised and its resources and opportuni-ties published to the world as never before through the instrumentality of Portland in getting up the Exposition. If any other city could have done this, none other ould have done so. Others will follow but Portland blazed the trall and showed

the way. Tacoma has taken advantage Portland Fair to do as much in the way of advertising as any city; perhaps more. Tacoma has both respect and approciation for Portland. Portland capital has been and is extensively employed in the development of this city and the territory tributary to it. Tacoma will perhaps reap a greater benefit from the Exposition than Portland herself-more, certainly, in pro portion to the outlay-but Portland will profit immensely by it, and Tacoma will be gratified, for Portland deserves all the returns she will get and the gratiti sides, of all the other cities in the North-

BITS AND SKITS.

"Mr. Depew says he gave his advice to Equitable freely." "Yes, and see what pened to it."-Cleveland Piain Dealer "Yes, and see what's hap Room for Doubt.—"Is he a law-abiding citi-zen?" "I don't know," was the reply. "He is a trust promoter and owns an automobile."

The Deacon-I hear Blinkers is going to quit attending church. The Parson-Why is that? The Descon-He says a map in ing keeps him awake at night.-Chicago Datly

-Washington Star.

Pather-If you marry that peor dude and live in a flat, the janitor will keep you in hot water all the time. Daughter-Oh, papa; that will be fine! We never can get hot water sere, you know,-Judge.

Touthfully made-up spinster, over 40, just engaged, proudly introduces her young be-rothed to the family gardener. Family Gard-mest-Ahr Miss Letty, I'm that glad! I've been waiting for this day for the last 20 years!-Punch. Tom-You look happy today. Dick-I feel that way. I proposed to Miss Fickel last night-. Tom-Go easy, old man. She's night-

very changeable. Dick-That's why I'm so She said "No" last night.-Phila-"The bose asked me what made me look "The bose assect me what made to see tired," and I told him I was up early this morning." "Huh!" smeeted the bookkeeper, "you naver got up early in your life. "I didn't say I got up." I said I was up." "Philadelphia Ledger,

Richard Weightman, in Chicago Trib- | has promulgated the fact that there was yellow fever there last May and WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The socalled "mosquito theory" is now on
trial. According to that theory, a person cannot have yellow fever unless
on the property of the more alike at
every point. Coming down to the more
bitten by a certain variety of mosquito were about 60 deaths last month. sulting the report of Professor Joseph Jones on the epidemic of 1878, I find sidered among the elite, whereas if he pothesis. Nobody challenges it. The the deaths for July of that year put called the same outfit a shack he would question in New Orleans, therefore, is at 50. Here, then, we have almost an the disease made its appearance May. In both there was Up to the present moment it is easy, days or so without any further demon-

stration In both the fever reappeared in July in epidemic form with virtually identical results. From this basis, therefore, the country can watch with un-derstanding the figh! science is now engaged in. All things are equal up to this point, and the next two or three months will furnish material for inteligent comparison. 1878 figures of deaths for the remaining months of that year. g months of that year: August, 974; September, 1894; Octo-

ber, 1984; November, 90; December, Making altogether, with the two deaths in May and the 50 in July, a grand total of 4056, more than half of whom were children under 6 years of age

No Mosquito Fight in 1878.

At that time there was no fight against mosquitoes. Of course almost everybody slept under nets, Winter as well as Summer, but there was no tempt to destroy the insects. They were left to their own devices, and no doubt contributed greatly dreadful result above given in figures. This year, as we are told in the dispatches from New Orleans, the fight the insect is systematic and compre-

So, by comparing the death rolls of the 1878 months with those of 1905, we can form a fair estimate, not of the mosquite theory, perhaps, but of man's ability to destroy the pests in the city of New Orleans. I believe this will be a reasonable and just comparison. It is safe to assume that there is as much material for yellow fever in the town

as there was 27 years ago.

The epidemic of 1878 had been pre-ceded by formidable visitations in 1867 and 1874, and while many escaped them both (myself among the number) only contract the malady in 1878, there can be no doubt that the two preceding epidemics had greatly reduced the number of nonimmunes and corre spondingly increased the number of immunes. It seems fair, therefore, to conclude that the conditions at this moment differ in no important respect from those of 1878 on August 1.

Present Test Will Decide Much.

The next four months will tell the tale. Of course the difficulties in the way of the anti-mosquite crusade are tale. enormous. Not only have these thousands upon thousands of overground claterns to be loked after, but there are gutters and surface drainings canals in which, at this time of the year, the water is constantly renewed by violent

When New Orleans shall have completed her sewerage and water works system so that the cisterns can be destroyed and the gutters, etc., be kept dry, the task will be infinitely easier For the present, however, it is literally a labor of Hercules, and but for my knowledge of the men who have undertaken it I should surrender

As things are, however, I shall not be astonished to see excellent results of the splendid fight New Orleans is mak-

ODD BITS OF OREGON LIFE. PORTLAND'S STEADY GROWTH

Laundry and Religion.

Echo News. Amos Hammer, unlike others, is proud of the fact that he is noted for the whiteness of his shirt front. Amos tells us hand it to him on that question, but he is touchy on religion.

Hint for Sea-Bathers.

Union Republican. Some of the ladies displayed some nobby fishing suits up the creek Sunday. They were white, after the style of the lawn tenns suit, with ruffice around the ankies. and flummery around the neck.

Hard Luck.

Kalin Corr. Bickleton News. A certain man, who had better remain ameless, as he doesn't live a thousand miles from here, started out gally morning-well, not a thousand years ago-to attend his own wedding, after an absence of-well, say several days. He re-turned with-not his bride, but a black eye, and otherwise presenting the general appearance of having gone thre mill and gone through it hard. Better luck next time, Jim.

No "Snaps" for the Lazy.

Ione Proclaimer A few days ago two strong-looking young fellows came to Ione seeking work. They did not have to wait long before one of our farmers had them engaged and told them he would be ready to start out to his ranch after supper. When the time came to leave the men were not in sight, and after spending almost an hour in fruitless search for them the employer started home without them. He had scarcely disappeared from view when the 'handa'' showed up, and when told that hey had been in demand for the last hour they sneeringly remarked that it windy to start out to work. They not stay in town long. They are looking for a snap, and when they for snaps were all engaged they hit the

Big Day for Rattlesnakes.

Eigin Recorder, One day last week Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Woods, who live in the Pine Grove section, established a record for killing rattlesmakes. During the forenoon, while Mr. Woods was working in his field, he succeeded in killing a good-sized with the succeeded in killing a good-sized rattler. On returning to the house for dinner ha boastingly informed his wife of what he had done. Mrs. Woods immediately in-formed her husband that he was not in when it came to killing rattlesnakes and showed him two that she had killed in the chicken stable during his absence. After dinner Mr. Woods' attention was attracted to the barn by the barking of a dog, and upon investigation found another rattler making its way into a hole Mr. Woods called his wife to watch for the appearance of the snake, and he returned to his labor in the field. lousewife, armed with a club and in com pany with two dogs, began the watch. In a short time the snake crawled out and met his fate at the hands of the trio. This made four snakes for the day, and the last killed was five feet and four

inches long. Would They, Today?

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. When Senator Depew was a candidate for re-election he issued a pampulet containing testimonials a la the patent medicines, one of which was from Sen-ator Mitchell, of Oregon, who "would exceedingly regret to lose Senator De-pew from the Senate." Queries: Would Senator Depew care to incorporate that testimonial in a new edition of his paniphlet if he should issue one today Would Senator Mitchell care to repeat that testimonial today?