# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OR., MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1905

### IN OUR SOUTHERN STATES.

Even our Southern States, which have retary of the Interior is small showing vast supply of negro labor, complain of a willingness to co-operate in the that labor is scarce, everywhere. The negro is the dependence for general He can live on little. "shiftless." He prepares no store, or little store, for the future. The climate favors him. He can live, in his way, without intense effort. And so he lives.

Outdoor ishor and field labor in our Southern States is performed almost wholly by negroes. So of domestic labor or household labor. Heavy or "dir-In households, is performed entirely by negroes. We know, therefore, what a representative journal of the South (the have during recent years come to be last more than a week, and many of them will not remain at any place at which their prerogative of passing out food to their chums and relatives is modified. It is very much the same with the man about the place, with field hands and help in other lines. It has grown worse and worse, until the situation is barely tolerable in some of the sporty and illy regulated communi-

That is the nigger doesn't have to work in order to live, and to propagate his kind; that is, he doesn't have to live and work on the basis set by the superior race and the first families. The human element enters here, and the ninger has a little of it. Even in the South your superior first families can't work him beyond a certain limit. The "dam nigger" asks, "What for?"

How would it do for the first families to get down to work with the nigger on his own ground and drive him out of business? But it can't be done through the Ladd bank and pink teas and holier-than-thou pretensions. There is no unlimited supply of franchises that can be sold for six million dollars.

# TWO QUESTIONS "STRADDLED."

"Straddling" is said to be a play of politicians, who fear to take one side of the fence; therefore when a body of men like those comprising the Trans-Mississippi Congress, professing to de spise the ways of politicians, do "straddling" themselves, there is room for

On the question of excluding Chines coolies and that of curbing railroads by enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Congress did two clever feats, wherein they put the politicians quite in the shade. In these, the Congress played the part of wisdom, perhaps, by gliding over a skin surface, which, if broken, might have dropped the assembly into a political cauldron. In this sense, "straddling" may have been the better part of

The Congress would not proclaim itself in favor of excluding coolies, and because it could not advocate their admission into this country it classed them with "all undesirable persons from every country," and declared that all such should be excluded, despite the obvious certainty that while there might be a small degree of racial affinity between Americans and the most lowly Europeans, between Americans and Chinese of every sort there can be none

The Congress was controlled by com mercial interests, which desire to ward off the Chinese boycott. Those interests succeeded in securing a resolution which threw sop on the one side to the boycotters in China by sliding over cooexclusion, and on the other side to Pacific Coast Americans by putting coolies with "all undesirable persons from every country.

The Congress could have made elear, decisive utterance on the coolie exclusion question. The United States needs make no apologies for exclusion of that class of immigrants. It needs

"undesirable" as coolle riff-raff, for this is manifestly false.

This country should admit the "privileged classes" of Chins, such as merchants, tourists and teachers. If the boycott can be staved off by their adsion of coolies is to be the price of American trade in China, the United States would better withhold the price. On regulation of interstate railroad rates the Congress resolved for "rigid enforcement of existing laws as the proper remedy for the unmixed evil of rebates, discrimination in freight and express rates, and special privileges to private car lines by railway companies." This is all the resolution contained. It was strangely silent on the question, paramount in this country, of giving the Interstate Commerce Commission amplified power of adjusting rail rates, to meet the issue of the day -that of equitable freight charges. The existing laws do not meet the day's exigencies. President Roosevelt in his advocacy of enlarged powers for the Commission is not backed up by the Trans-Mississippi Congress

### OBSTACLE TO MALHEUR PROJECT.

Despite the protests of representatives of the owners of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain wagon-road lands that they desire the success of the Malheur irrigation project, the fact remains that they now stand in the way of active work on the part of the Reclamation Service. It may be true, as claimed, that the holders of the wagon-road lands are anxious to aid the Government in expediting the work, but that view of the situation is scarce. ly supported by the attitude of the grant land interests in the past.

At the session of the Legislature last Winter, when the property-owners of the Malheur irrigation region were trying to get a bill through the Legisla ture incorporating the Malheur irrigation district, and authorizing the issuance of bonds for the purpose of promoting the irrigation project, the agents of the grant landowners were before committee on irrigation vigorously fighting the measure. So flerce was the opposition that an effort was made to whip members of the Legislature into line through the influence of a party machine. When that fight was on, the Altschul interests were not conspicuous in "doing everything possible to aid the desirable end," if the success of the reclamation enterprise may be considered the end desired. It was not with the aid of Altschul or his representatives that the bill was passed, but it was in spite of them. The bill was passed, not upon the influence of corporate or capitalistic infleunce, but in response to the unanswerable arguments of Attorney McCulloch, who represented the Malheur Water Users' As-

The mere fact that Altschul's agents and the agents of the Reclamation Service drew up a set of articles of agreement to be submitted to the Secwork of the Government. The very first article of the proposed agreemen He is is that Altschul shall be the sole judge of how much of his land shall be embraced within the irrigation district and become subject to the Government regulations. How far would the irrigation project go if all property-owners insisted upon making this kind of an agreement with the Government? Pos sibly Altschul might find 29,000 out of ty" work on the streets, servants' work his 25,000 acres of land suitable to be placed under the irrigation system, as his representative intimates, but there is no assurance that he would find any Dalias News) means, when it says that amount suitable. The proposed agreec-"a large number of the former laborers | ment leaves the question entirely to chronic loungers about the towns, dens any one could expect the Government and dives. Most of the cooks do not to accept such a stipulation, it seems unnecessary to go farther to find evidence that the owners of the wagonroad lands are standing in the way of the reclamation work on the Malheur. Doubtless other articles of the proposed

agreement are as one-sided as this. The assertion that the present owners of the wagon-road lands bought them from the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company upon the credit of certificates from the Governors of Oregon and paid gold coin for them, is no answer to the charge that is made. No one contends that the Government has a legal right to force the Altschul interests to make a contract of any kind for the reclamation of their It is conceded that the land is owned by private holders who have the power to do with it as they please. The complaint that has been made for years is that the wagon-road grant lands have always stood in the way of industrial development, the owners hoping some time to realize a large profit from the enhancement of values through improvements made by owners of adjacent property. It is asserted by reliable residents of Malheur County that sections of wagon-road land are left in their arid condition, while adjoining sections, owned by homesteaders, have been improved and made productive, though one section is no more susceptible of Improvement than the other. This policy the owners of the wagon-road lands have the power to pursue, but if they choose to do so they should not complain when they are charged with blocking the development of the coun-

# PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

It is a productive year for "The Oregon Country. productive and prosperous year it ever has known. Of some few productive industries the output may fall short a ties that confront them. little of that of last year; but on the whole the results will be much greater. "The Oregon Country" is the whole region that flies the American flag, west of the Rocky Mountains. Every part of it is doing well. Every part of it feels the impulse of new and vigorous movement. It is turning out, in the aggregate, far greater amounts of gent, courageous leadership. all products than at any former time.

Oregon is getting ahead, and Washington is getting ahead, and Idaho is getting ahead, and Alaska, that was neath. Without exaggeration it has not part of the original Oregon Country, but has since been annexed, is getting ahead. In this whole region of the Pacific Northwest, settlers are arriving in rapidly increasing numbers. We shall receive this year three hundred thousand to take up permanent residence with us. They are clearing lands, they are building homes and planting fruits, and rearing cattle and growing wheat, and mining gold and lifting coal, and shearing sheep and catching fish, and

sawing lumber and pushing railroad ex-And the new movement is stirring the sluggish blood of the "old settler." It is an inspiration to him and a guide cans on the isthmus predict that, at It teaches him how. The effect of it is

west; not less in those parts of older ettlement which were long in isola-

We shall see in the Oregon Country and especially in Old Oregon, more growth in the next two years than we mission, well and good. But if admis- have seen in the past thirty. Proofs of the movement are visible

#### OFFICIAL NEPOTISM.

Recent disclosures in the practice of nepotism throughout official life in Washington, from the office of Vice-President down through all grades of Government places, reveal nothing new. Reform of this type of "graft." if it ever comes, must come from within. Public opinion, charged with righteous indignation, may lampoon the Vice-President, the United States Senator, the Secretary of Agriculture and the multitude of officials of lesser note, who keep idle sons, or incompetent nephews on the Government payroll, and may demand that ways and means be found to correct this flagrant abuse of official

But men in official positions have not enough personal and family pride to prevent them from putting their sons and other relatives on the official pauper list, so there is no help for the abuse

of which complaint is made. Take, for example, the latest case of epotism that has come to light. Secretary Wilson, carrying his son Jasper on the Government payroll, desired, as an indulgent father, to give the young man a pleasant Summer outing. He conceived the idea, or it was suggested by Jasper's having some mining properties there that he wished to look after, of sending him to Alaska. Certain alleged violations of the game laws in Alaska gave the excuse of a needed investigation, and Jasper hied him to the Far North in the delightful Summertime of last year, looked after his mines and in due time turned in a report in exact line with reports that Government agents, already drawing salaries for such work, furnish in the regular course of official duty. With Jasper's report came an expense account of \$500 for his trip, while his salary for work that he was supposed to be attending to in Washington was going on mean-

Now it is plain that if our good Secretary of Agriculture is not above a petty graft of this kind, that he cannot be raised above it by act of Congress. If the Vice-President finds in this office a chance to give his sons money that they earn but nominally, he can only be restrained from so doing by personal pride and public spirit. And if a United States Senator can bring sufficient 'influence" to bear to foist his son, unfit by Nature and education, into an honorable and responsible position in the Army, he can only be restrained from so doing by manly principle and pride of character.

Lacking these, the son will be bailed as "Lieutenant." though he has not earned the title, and will be "fixed for life" though he prove notoriously unworthy of the honor that belongs to his politically bought military position.

The people take periodical spells of chaffing at these things, but in the presence of the fact that our public nen are not above foisting their sons and their daughters and their more remote kin on the public maintenance, this chaffing and its attendant clamor count for nothing.

### FIGHTING PLAGUE MOSQUITOES.

A personal letter to the editor, from H. F. Alciatore, of the United States ological Service at New Orleans, encloses a report on yellow fever there, made by Dr. Luther Sexton, accompanied by this statement from Mr. Alenself who for several was on the staff of the Weather Bureau at Portland:

If you were to visit New Orleans today and did not knew that yellow, fever ex-isted here, you would never suspect that anything was wrong.

In his report Dr. Sexton fully accepts the mosquito theory. He has no doubt, therefore, that yellow fever can be controlled and exterminated. There is no effective prevention but destruction of the mosquito or avoldance of its bite. Hence, the exhortation to destroy its breeding places.

New Orleans is pushing a campaign in this direction. But the disease was somewhat widely spread before the proper effort began.

All persons are warned to be particularly careful of their dress, covering, as far as practicable, every part of the body against the mosquito. Dr. Sexton believes that, if proper care is exercised, there is not one chance in one thousand of taking the fever, and under present treatment only eight out of one thousand who do take it die

# CANAL WORK INSUPERABLE?

Does the work to be done at Panama. which our country has pledged itself to execute, present insuperable difficulty? The problem is labor. The Washington Post sent a special correspondent-Lesile J. Perry-well known to the newspaper world-down to Panama to see. He makes a very discouraging report. The real reason, he says, why Engineer Wallace threw up his hands and his job and came home was that our endeavors to dig the Panama Canal have proved hopelessly abortive; and he adds that, while Mr. Shonts and Engineer Stevens came down to the Isthmus with very optimistic views of what had been done, and what they themselves would be able to achieve, they have quickly come to a realization of the almost insurmountable difficul-

"An impression has been officially fostered from here," says Mr. Perry, writing from Culebra, "that everything was going on satisfactorily. The em of the forty-second parallel and ployes, high and low, have known better. It has been a record of failure from the beginning." And then he adds "The staring, pictorial shortcoming at the outset was a total lack of intellihave no organization, no forethought, no preparation, no co-operation, or coordination, no morale, on top or underbeen utter disorganization, even demoralization, reckless or ignorant disregard of certain precautions fundamental to the successful prosecution of an undertaking of this magnitude in this lati-

tude. At the bottom of the difficulty is the fact that the labor obtainable accomplishes little or nothing. It cannot be made energetic or efficient. Mr. Perry declares that Americans themselves are greatly discouraged; and the digging of the canal by this country has actually become a matter of derision to the natives. It has come to a pass that it is not unusual to hear intelligent Amerithe rate we are now going, it will take not to say that European riff-raff is as seen in every part of the Pacific North- not a day less than fifty years to com-

plete the canal at a cost which it is utimpossible now to estimate Messrs. Shonts and Stevens, says this correspondent, "left the States predissed to hold cheap the stories from the isthmus; to hold cheap the stories from here of chaos and discontent, believing them to be the exaggerated expression of stampeded, prejudiced witnesses. They are disillusioned, Mr. Shonts, head of the Washington bureau, has seen a great light. One tour of inspection has changed his smile of superior confidence into the worrled scowl of the official who finds himself up against a tough

proposition." We must achieve this work; but the ost will almost certainly be greatly in excess of original estimates, and the time much longer.

Many times of late little Billy Ladd's of plutocracy and franchise grabs has asserted that The Oregonian was on the road to the bow-wows; that the management was so frightfully bad that the paper had taken the toboggan slide to destruction; that its circulation Now, with proper respect to the man whose greatness lies in the inheritance of his father's wealth, we take leave to say there is excellent reason to believe that The Oregonian is "standing the ton bank, and is at least as free from "mismanagement" and "degeneracy." The newspapers of Oregon are The Mr. Butts for a billygoat. Morning Oregonian and The Evening Telegram. Every one knows that these journals, only, contain the news and all the news. They do more business, twice over, than all other papers in the state; this year they are doing much more than ever before, both in circulation and advertisements; both are more prosperous than at any former time in their history. They do not need the commiseration of little Billy nor the help of his little old tin-cup bank, and are indifferent alike to his personal hos-The Oregonian began before the day of the Ladd bank, and will last

Now that one of the shacks on Thurman street, dignified by the appellation of inn, has been destroyed by fire, involving loss of life, the city authorities have discovered that the building was of filmsiest construction. This is no news except to the blind. There are scores of habitations in the same neighborhood built on exactly the same plan as the State Room Inn. They were intended for occupation during the Fair | Canal. and will probably hold together until the middle of October. Some pessimistic fire insurance men hold to the theory that friction between a policy and an unprofitable building or business often produces spontaneous combustion. This does not apply to Saturday morning's fire: yet on Thurman street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, there is a field for investigation by the city's Health Department, by the Building Inspector, by the Chief of the Fire Department and by the board of underwriters. And the Civic Improvement League could "get busy" at the same time.

From St. Paul comes the astonishing announcement that the Great Northern Railroad has voluntarily reduced rates on grain from North Dakots and Montana to the Great Lakes. Most excelient. Gain to the farmers in the sections affected will be between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Why this reduction? One dispatch tells that it is a profit-sharing plan of Mr. Hill; another dispatch says he has started a fight against the "Soo" line. Whatever the motive, let us hope that the rates fixed for the year's crop will never be raised

This country to a man will sympathize with Mark Twain over his attack of gout. He doesn't deserve it, because he is not a high liver and drinks the juice of the grape in moderation. His multitude of admirers will wish him speedy recovery, and would no doubt like to read a characteristic paper on the trouble from his pen. Such an essay would be worth 40 cents a word or thereabout to any one of half a dozen up-to-date magazines.

Five-cent car fares in Portland are a surprise to the Attorney-General of Ohlo. F. S. Monnett, who remarked at the Civics Conference last Saturday; Three cents is enough for a city of this size." But when a street-car system like the Consolidated of this city is capitalized so high that five per cent dividends cannot be derived from the public on a three-cent fare, Mr. Monnett's surprise is out of place.

the Fair is timely. At his cry, "Who's for a divide!" at Champoeg, Or., May 3, 1843. fifty-two Americans sprang away from fifty Britishers and French Canadians and set up the first American government west of the Rocky Mountans. That act gave the Oregon Country to the United States. By all means a day in memory of Joe Meek, the patriot Virginian.

Autumn's coming is put off a while, and Portland's hillsides will grow golden slowly. Early last week rains broke in on August's unwonted heat and seemed to usher in Autumn's keenness, but it only restored Oregon's midsummer cool, the kind that has been famous since the early settlers came.

Russia will yield to Japan's presen peace demands only after more war. And then after more war. Japan's present demands will look cheap to Russia. The Czar's government is resolved to save its "honor," but the price of "honor" may go up after the next battle.

An able secretary of the Trans-Mississippi Congress is Arthur F. Francis, of Cripple Creek, Colo. The Congress did well to re-elect him, for his famillarity with the affairs of the organization and his faithful service.

term well. His investigation of boilers in war vessels is going to be no perfunctory job, and he does not object to publicity. Owners of Irvington race horses are broke" and are selling fine horses at

The Federal Judgeship contest seems to be a game of "Button, button, who's got the button?"

blows nobody good,

cheap prices. It's an ill wind that

Albany is to have a new depot. Maybe Mr. Harriman stopped there for

# OREGON OZONE

Dope.

The poet lacked an inspiration; He smoked a clear Havana, but From shining skies of high creation His hapless spirit still was shut.

And then he puffed a pipe of amber, With finky, fragrant mixture filled; But still his vision could not clamber Parnassian slopes with rapture thrilled

He tried a cigarette; it faded And left him stranded high and dry-A thing dejected dull and inded: His wings poetic would not fly

And then he smoked three stifling stogies, And under such a Styglan spell He dreamed an epic dream of bogies And walked with Dante clean through

The contractor who supplies food for the prisoners in Portland's fall is a brave man. When the prisoners went on strike and refused to eat the inevitable hash, this hero visited the jail and calmly parand business were pretty much all took of a bite of the hash in the presence gone; that readers didn't want the pa- of the inmates. A less courageous man per any more-and so on and so on. would have taken his dog along for the

An automobilist named Hack butted into a gentleman named Butts at Cape May, N. J., and both were injured. Possibly strain" fully as well as the Ladd & Til- the names confused both. Mr. Butts may have mistaken the nature of Mr. Hack's vehicle, and Mr. Hack may have mistaken

> Russia doesn't propose to have a billion of her coin turned into japanned tin.

A Boston Transcript correspondent tells us that the proper pronunciation of the word July places the accent on the first syllable. He quotes an lambic line from Edmund Spenser to uphold his claim that our English forefathers so accented it, and sets forth that, inasmuch as the word is derived from the first name of Julius Caesar it should be spoken to tility and to the yelp of his hired rhyme with "duly." But may not the late Mr. Spenser have been in error? Consider the multiplicity of present-day

> Scattle wants an Alaskan exposition in 1907, to celebrate some anniversary or other. Los Angeles wants to commemorate the centennial of the pony express in 1909. Sedalia, Mo., already has on foot a project to centennialize Missouri in 1929. We hereby propose an exposition in Panama, in the year 2205, in celebration of the first centennial of the opening of the Panama

Michigan has broken out in a new spot. She has a bad case of poetry, and unless the doctors of letters from Ann Arbor do something speedily to relieve the Wolverine State, there is imminent danger that this mosquito of the muses will inoculate other parts of the commonwealth and the sugary fame of the well-known Sweet Singer of Michigan will be eclipsed. The Oregonian is in receipt of a propsition from this latest victim of the microbe to supply it "daily for the Fair with an enthusiastic piece." A description of a sample from the output states that "it just fits the wild and wooly West, and it will start a reading epidemic amongst all that can read English. Your competitors in the journalistic field would swear that you had shanghaled the spooks of Bill Nye, Bob Ingersoll, Henry Ward Beecher and Brigham Young." In the words of the late Artemus Ward (whose spook is not included), this is tew mutch

# Uncle Robert's Essays.

NO. 7-THE PRUNE. hold that prur don't know. I have a feeling that the person who stands up for prunes must be full of them. Prunes do not agree in our varied life and all that is best in our varied life. with me, and I do not agree with them. Once I organized a boycott on the prune, but it falled: that is, the boycott did: the prune won out, because it was in an overwhelming majority. That was in New York City. When I lived in New York I served time in several boarding-houses. What rice is to the Chinese, the prune is to the New York boarding-house. You

get it three times a day. At breakfast they serve prunes as an appetizer. If you eat prunes and get full of prunes, you won't eat anything else, and in that way the poor landlady in-

creases her profit.

Then at luncheon you get prunes served as a relish. I never knew any of the boarding-house inmates to relish them. but that makes no difference to the prunes. The prune has none of the finer sensibilities; its feelings are not hurt if you scorn it; in fact, it possesses the immobility of the mummy. At dinner in the New York boarding-

house we had prunes served as dessert. The suggestion of a Joe Meek day at | But they were the same prunes that were served as an appetizer and as a relish. Nobody ever ate them in any of their three capacities. They survived time and change, being themselves unchangeable. They defled alike the tooth of time and the tooth of the boarder. The prune is immortal. One dish of the brand of prunes they

serve at a New York boarding-house will outlast a generation, and if the landlady's successor will send the fruit to a glazier and get it regiazed, or to an uphoisterer and have it reupholstered, or to an Egyptian mummy and have it remummi fied, it will continue to do duty for her and her children, and their children's children, even down unto the seventh generation-and then some.

The British evacuated New York because of the prune. All the Summer resorts in the vicinity of New York owe their existence to the prune, the populace taking to the woods or the seashore to get away from the

prune.

George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States in New York City, but he refused to stay there because New York was full of prunes. ROBERTUS LOVE.

#### Origin of the Steel Pen Louisville Courier-Journal.

"We owe the steel pen," said an in ventor, "to a man named Gillott-Joseph Gillott-an Englishman. Secretary Bonaparte starts his official Gillott was a jeweler. He lived in

Birmingham. One day, accidentally splitting the end of one of his fine steel jewel-making tools, he threw it peevishly on the floor.

"An hour later it was necessary for was his quill pen? He searched high and low, but couldn't find it. Looking finally on the floor, he discovered, not

the pen, but the broken steel tool "I wonder if I couldn't ; to write with this?" he said. "And he tried to write with the split steel, and, of course, he succeeded perfectly.

"To this episode we owe the steel pen, which has superseded the quill all over the world."

# LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS

Primary Law Yet to Be Proved a Failure—Immigration Check Asked For—Pure Food Suggestion to Bakers—Is Sunday Trail Wrong?

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 18 .- (To the | interests, and bring to us these bordes Editor.)—As the time approaches for the next state election, we hear a great deal that are a menace to our industrial well being. Does not this attuation demand betterment in that the American people of discussion as to the merits and demerits of the present direct primary law. That the direct primary law is imperfect may be saved from the hard conditions and grinding competition that oppress and could be improved by amendment, its many European people? most ardent supporters admit. That it is a failure or has so far proven a failure RICHARD HENRY LEE. they deny. That the distinguished and BREAD IN PAPER WRAPPINGS worthy Republican candidate for Mayo of Portland was defeated at the recen

that the direct primary law is a failure than it is evidence that the City of Port-land is Democratic. Everyone knows that local issues caused the defeat of the Re The fact also remains that the whole Republican ticket with the exception of True, George Williams might not have been nominated under the convention system, but can any-one doubt that the result would have been the same had he been so nominated. Again, have we not numerous illustra-tions in the political history of this state, where candidates nominated under the

election in that city is no more evidence

convention system have been defeated for office? Recollection presents to view as an illustration the state election of 1962. Then Mr. Furnish, the standard bearer of the Republican party for Governor, was nominated in convention, receiving almost three-fourths of the votes in the convention, yet he was defeated in a state that elected Judge Bean, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, by a plural-ity of 17,146. Disaffection in Republican ranks caused the defeat of Furnish for Governor in 1902, and Williams for Mayor of Portland in 1905, and these defeats can in no wise be attributed to either the convention or the direct primary system of nominating candidates. By th ment of the direct primary law the polit cal boss, whose principal stock in trade is his unscrupulousness and ability to manipulate conventions and defeat the

will of the people, will be relegated to ob-Whether the direct primary law has come to stay will rest largely with the action of the voters of Multnomah County. if, on account of the large vote Mult nomah County will have in the primaries for the nomination of candidates for state and district offices, the ticket should be longer, and longer than its subsidized rhymesters who are passing the word loaded down with nominees from that newspaper. No need to worry.

Williamette down to posterity as it is not be in danger of defeat at the polls next June, but the people will demand the repeal of the direct primary law.

J. W. KNOWLES.

### ASKS FOR IMMIGRATION CHECK

### Writer Says Gates Should Be Closed to Ignorant Aliens.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Aug. 19 - (To the Editor.)—I am happily entertained and in-structed by a daily reading of the Ore-gonian; indeed it is my main avenue to the outer world and its life. I prize it more and more. Its many fine editorials on matters held in the varied life of today I read with delight, for they are able and clear, while those involving the ethical are of the same sort. These, to a "shut-in" as I have been for many years, help me to feel an impulse from the life in which I can have but little part.

I am asking myself these days if there is not a subject that ought to be put be fore our people for more earnest discus eion, that of excessive foreign immigra-tion. We have folsted upon us a rapidly increasing element of discord daily. Ou cities are filled to overflowing with it, the relations of capital to labor are kept disturbed, in short there is unrest every

We all know that foreign immigration, in its present abnormal proportions, is father, and enjoyed it immensely. Then, the product of a trust, quite as dangerous at the St. Louis Exposition I went as any of which control is now sought. through the Pike with friends, and saw The steamship companies are just this in only unalloyed fun, pure and simple, effect and the marvel is that they are so Since arriving in Portland, I hear your strongly entreuched as practically to con-Trail is a contaminating affair. Now is congress should do its duty fearlessly.

There is yet to be a day for reckoning Mirth. in our varied life are assailed by this Octopus of greed. Doubtless it is well to take from other countries, people who would be helpful in developing our own but not to the degree they are now coming, with the better qualities left out. During the period covered by the Civil War, immigration practically ceased. Since then, the movement has been taken up with great vigor, we now receive as man immigrants in one year as formerly in a decade, and of a greatly inferior class, a whole. Immigration should be re-ricted, or better, suspended altogether until such time as is required to assimilate these people and provide for our growing population. The present situaion comes from carelessness, indifference or yielding of principle, which furnishes ortunity for the unscrupulous to work

us harm. It is largely the coal and iron companies who profit by cheap, ignorant am positively doing my friends a w labor, and conspire with the steamship I shall take them through the Trail. companies, together with other corporate

# JAP-CHINA PEACE OF 1805.

Louisville Courier-Journal. It was on April 17, 1896-a trifle over years ago-that Japan and China signed a treaty of peace. Li Hung Chang and Li his text from Acts xx., 9-10, which reads: Ching Fong represented China. Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu represented Japan, China did this under the terms of the

Ceded to Japan part of Manchuria the Liao and the Yalu River countries. Ceded Formosa and the Pescadores Agreed to pay a war indemnity of 200, 00,000 taels, or about \$135,000,000. Gave to Japan extensive commercial

rights and privileges.
Recognized the independence of Corea It was after the ratification of the treaty that Russia, France and Germany stepped in and served notice on Japan that they would not permit the cession of Manchuria So Japan, exhausted for the time being by the war that had just closed, surrendered the territory and ostensibly it was restored to China. Rus sia's arbitrary military activities in this land that had been wrested from vic-torious Japan aroused the resentment of the Mikado's government and the present

Today, while the envoys of Russia and Japan are about to discuss terms at Portsmouth, it is of interest to recall terms upon which Japan and China based their peace, and which were the starting point of the disagreement that later on was to precipitate a clash between Russia and Japan.

#### Lincoln's Home to Be Sold. From the Louisville Herald.

Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a farm-house located a few miles from Hodson ville, Ky., is to be sold at a commission er's sale on August 28.

A. W. Dennette of New York City, who chased the farm for \$3000 from Judge J. C. Crear, was forced into bankrupt's some time ago. Previous to the assignment he had deeded the farm to a David Crear of New York City. About two years ago a suft was instituted in the Larue Circuit Court by A. W. Linforth, trustee in bankruptcy of A. W. Dennette, in which it was alleged that the transfer the property to Crear was fraudulen and therefore null and void. claimed that he held it for the Christian and Missionary Alliance, of which he the treasurer, and which institution held notes against Dennette. A judgment was finally rendered at the May term of

### Clean-Food Woman Gives Hint to Portland Bakers.

PORTLAND, Aug. 19 .- (To the Edi-

or.)-Very soon after having read the pure food columns of The Oregonian of Monday, with reprint from the Delineator, I came to a short article of similar trend in the Independent, as follows: Now that we get mean, vegetables and fruits sterilized in case and jars, and milk is kept clean and pure, and the water supply of our cities is carefully watched, it is time to turn our attention to the practicability of getting clean bread. When one has seen bread carried in the arms of a dirty driver into the contract in the of a dirty driver into the cestaurant he is inclined to go to some other eating place which is probably just as bad. The man who put up biscuits wrapped in waxed paper in a sealed package made a great fortune, and we hope the same reward will go to the baker who first puts upon the market bread that is so protected as to be secure from contamination by careless handling. Bread, cake and even pies can now be made by machinery without the touch of hands in any part of the process, and it would be easy to protect the food the rest of the way to the mouth, Our leucocytes will get enough exercise in killing off what few million microbes will get to our food in spite of us, and we should take care not to give them any more to do

Such agitation is timely and useful, In the matter of package bread, and package food of every kind where pos-sible, lies one of the paths to health and happiness. Good digestion often walts for appetite, as we encounter so many fifthy-looking methods of hand-ling our most dainty and unwashable foods. We have not here, to my knowledge, at least, a method quite so had as one in use in His Majesty's city of Quebec, by which bread is carted over the city in long, narrow, uncovered carts, the bread, totally unprotected, bumping about like so much refuse on its way to the garbage crematory. At the hotel you look askance when the

walter hands you the bread tray. Here in Portland the great majority of bakery shops seem not to have enough glass cases in which to display delicate cakes, puffs, etc. That our market inspector may effect a change,

A few of our bakers (a very few) put papers about their bread loaves, and there is one concern, making excellent read, lacks this one essential. sure, any one buying the bread can clean it with a damp cloth, but one never feels it is clean. By the way, daintiness in the home, to my mind, is the cornerstone for clean markets. L C. O.

IS SUNDAY TRAIL WRONG?

### Young Woman Who Likes Its Picasures, Seeks Advice.

PORTLAND, Aug. 19 .- (To the Editor) -1 have some girl friends whom I should like to take through the Trail. Shall I be doing them injury? When attending the Pan-American, at Buffalo, I went through the Midway, accompanied by trol all legislation affecting their in-terests. There is no reason why they should not prove amenable to control if Moses, or to hear the peculiar din of the

Orient, or the invitation to the Hall of If the place is such a contain and that "God so loved the creature." world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world

through him might be saved." If the Trail is so polluted, and my understanding of the above correct, the clergy are sadly neglecting their duty in not placing a counter at-traction there, as Jesus would have done were he here upon earth in the form of

'In His Steps. How can the clergy preach in their churches when the churches are in a municipality where licenses for vice, saloons, etc., are given? I think pollution oes surround us if we are looking for it; let us use the motto I have adopted, "Look up, lift up." Unless you think I am positively doing my friends a wrong,

# SERMONS AND SLEEPERS.

Baltimore American. Bishop Potter is in favor of 20-minute sermons. On a recent Sunday he took "And there sat in a window a certain young man named Eutychus, being fallers into a deep sleep; and as Paul was long preaching he sank down with sleep and fell down from the third loft and was taken up dead."

Twenty minutes is plenty long enough for these Summer days. We listened to a sermon of fully twice that length last Sunday, and it was interesting to note the spirit of drowsiness that settled upon the congregation without regard to age. If the hearers had been perched in the third loft, as was the young man when Paul was long preaching, a few ambulances for the casualties would have been necessary.

One reason of the long sermon in Summer is that the regular preacher is away. The case of a supply is not always ju-dictously handled. Perhaps it is a young man, who gets his first opportunity in a large church, and he is consciently determined to give the full measure of his eloquence. Or possibly it is an old hand, who has his only chance in the Summer, because his long sermons have exiled him to-modest rural churches.

Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that the few people who do go church in Summer should not be put sleep or frightened away by prollxity in

matter of fact, the 29-minute sermon is best at all seasons of the year. is a rare preacher who can interest his

### dence more than a half hour. Hereditary Fear in Animals

New York World. People who drive to the Bronx zoo often onder what causes the nervousness of their horses after they have looked at the animals and come out to drive home. It is the wild animal scent in their clothes The same manifestations appear in the frightened horses of the country town when the cages of circus tigers, lions and panthers are near enough for them to get the smell. All dangerous wild animals have a strong odor. In times of excitement this odor is emitted so excessively as to be almost sickening. Even in the best zoological gardens and menageries the amelt of the animals cannot be avoided